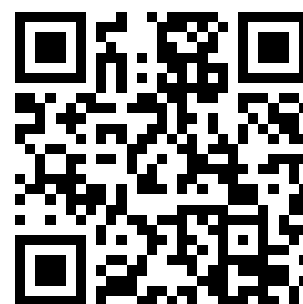


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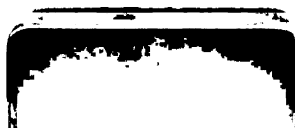


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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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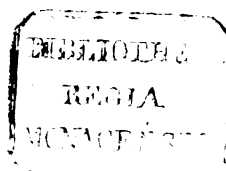
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 23rd of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on or about the 10th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment optional), letters under  

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d. |

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.  
 Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment optional), letters under  

|               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| ½ oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d. |

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.  
 Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 19th of July fully confirms the good tidings previously received. The Gwalior Contingent may be said to have ceased to exist as an organized body. They are described as having broken up into three divisions. The first under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib appears to consist chiefly of cavalry; the second modestly assumes the appropriate designation of "The Gwalior Budmashes," and recognizes no leader but chance; while the third, under the nawab of Banda, comprises horse, foot, and elephants, but lost its guns to General Napier. The movements of these fugitives are not very clearly stated, nor is it quite evident in what direction they are bending their steps; measures, however, have been taken to intercept them on all sides, and their only hope of escape is in dissolving into small parties and so making their way across country in the intervals between the different British detachments. So complete, indeed, has been their overthrow that it has been deemed no longer necessary to keep up the Central India field force as a distinct army. It has accordingly been distributed at Gwalior, Jhansee, and Sepree, while its gallant commander, Sir Hugh Rose, has returned to Poona in very indifferent health. High honours will, no doubt, be conferred upon the brave old chief now that he has terminated his, throughout successful, campaign in such a complete and glorious manner. The citizens of Bombay have resolved to set the example by inviting him to a public banquet.

The Kotah Contingent also came in for a share of the disasters that overwhelmed their rebel brethren at Gwalior, and are said to be both dispirited and reduced in numbers. The moral effect of these successive reverses on the part of the insurgents is now beginning to be demonstrated. The rajahs of Jeypore and Shahghur have voluntarily surrendered themselves to Mr. Thornton, and other chiefs are spoken of as likely to lay down their arms, on their life being secured to them.

Tranquillity was being restored in Rohilcund, and the Doab appears to have been cleared of the bands of marauders by whom it has been recently infested. In Oude, however, the begum continued to trouble the land, and Maun Sing was still besieged in his stronghold near Fyzabad.

The Commander-in-Chief is gathering strength at Allahabad for the forthcoming campaign at

the close of the rainy season, and is no doubt fully engaged in devising combinations of the highest strategical order. Lord Canning, if the Calcutta papers are to be credited, has either tendered his resignation or been recalled, and is to be succeeded by Lord Elphinstone, who again will make room for Sir James Outram as Governor of Bombay. We cannot, of course, vouch for the authenticity of this rumour, which has probably originated in the unmerited unpopularity of the Governor-General. At present Lord Elphinstone is enjoying the "country air" at Dapoorce, and Lord Harris in the Neilgherries.

The Council for India is gradually filling up. Three out of the eight Crown nominees have already been appointed:—Sir F. Currie, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir R. Vivian. Mr. Willoughby, it is understood, has not yet returned a decisive answer to Lord Stanley's offer of a seat; while Mr. John Stuart Mill has unhappily been compelled by failing health to withhold his valuable services. The Court of Directors, we believe, have presented this distinguished public servant with the sum of £500 as a slight token of their appreciation of his eminent abilities, and faithful discharge of most laborious and responsible duties.

It is rumoured at the clubs that Lord Stanley has intimated to the New Indian Council, that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as President. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the Council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

It may be worth while to mention, that, in consequence of the urgent demand for medical officers in the East, the Court of Directors offer a free passage to those gentlemen who passed the July examinations, provided they take their departure overland during the present month of August.

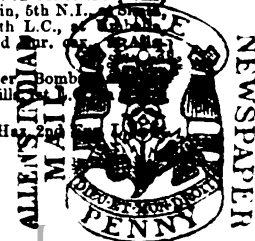
## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. H. W. Hartley, 8th foot, at Jullundur, June 25; Lieut. Edward Wolley, H.M.'s 51st L.I., while on his passage to Suez per *Ganges*, May 19; Lieut.-col. W. Morris, H.M.'s 17th Lancers, at Poona, aged 37, July 11.

BENGAL.—Dr. Tritton, Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Simla, June 15; Capt. S. S. Garstin, 5th N.I., June 16; Capt. S. C. A. Swinton, 8th L.C., June 22; Lieut. J. E. Copeland, 2nd Bur. regt. B.A.F., habad, June 18.

BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay, June 3; Cornet William Mills, 1st Cavalry, at Gwalior, June 19.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Thomas P. Haughton, 2nd Carnatic, June 28.



## BENGAL.

## RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* for the following admirable narrative of the recapture of Gwalior and the subsequent proceedings of General Napier's column.

"On Wednesday, 16th June, Sir H. Rose advanced on the Moorar cantonment, which was occupied by the enemy with four guns, and some cavalry and infantry. The guns kept up a heavy fire for some time, but were withdrawn before we could get at them, and they escaped over the river towards the Lushkur. A part of the enemy's infantry, amongst whom were several of the maharajah's 1st regiment, got into a deep and narrow nullah running along the front of the lines, and were come upon suddenly by the 71st Highlanders who, it is said, were ignorant of their neighbourhood. They fired on the Highlanders and knocked over one officer and seven men, but were bayoneted to a man. Nearly seventy dead bodies were counted, afterwards, in this nullah. The enemy's cavalry were drawn up in a large body, some 1,500 strong, about half a mile to the west of the bridge leading to the fort, but they did not venture to advance after we had penetrated the cantonments. The enemy also suffered considerable loss on a hill on their right, where our men managed to come up to them. The cantonment was immediately occupied by our troops.

"On Thursday, the 17th, Brigadier Smith advanced towards the Lushkur along the Jhansi road, from Kota-ka Serrai. The hills to the south of the Lushkur, through which his route lay, were occupied by the enemy in great force, and were studded with their guns. The road, before debouching from those hills, runs for several hundred yards through a defile along which a canal had been excavated. The eastern embankment of the canal, from 20 to 25 feet in height, forming a capital cover the whole length of this defile, and protected our troops from the shot of the enemy while moving along it. Brigadier Smith occupied the hill on the right of the defile, and posted some guns on it, while at the same time he pushed through to the mouth of the defile. A good deal of firing ensued, and the enemy were driven away from some of the hills, whence they annoyed us very much, and four guns captured. A gallant charge was then made by the 8th hussars on the enemy's camp and position in front of the maharajah's new garden of Nowluka. They drove the enemy out, killing several of them (amongst others the rancee of Jhansi, who, in trying to escape over the canal which separated the camp from the Phool Bagh parade, fell with her horse, and was cut down by an hussar. She still endeavoured to get over, when a bullet struck her in the breast, and this bad and wretched woman fell dead), and captured ten guns, which, however, they were obliged to abandon unspiked, as they had no spikes with them! Brigadier Smith thus secured the defile, and the hill running along its right, while the enemy occupied the range on the opposite side of the canal running along its left. During the whole of the 18th, from 10 a.m., constant firing was going on between Brigadier Smith and his adversaries; but, as it was a case of long bows, not much damage was, I believe, done on either side.

"At 8 a.m. this day, the maharajah arrived under escort of two squadrons of Meade's horse, and a body of the late contingent sowars who had remained faithful to him. This force had left Dholpoor with the rajah the previous morning, and had come a round of 65 miles, being 21 hours in the saddle. The advent of the rajah was most fortunate, and no doubt greatly facilitated the work in hand. At 5 p.m. Sir Hugh Rose started with a large portion of his force to join Brigadier Smith in his attack on the Lushkur. He had to march a round of eleven or twelve miles, and at 9 p.m. bivouacked in the rear of the brigadier's position.

"At daybreak on the 19th, the general visited the hill held by our troops, and examined our position. The firing on both sides had re-opened, and more guns were ordered up to form a second battery on one hill. The enemy's fire gradually got very hot, and extended from our left flank all round to our front. It having been found impossible to get guns and cavalry over the canal, a ramp was ordered to be formed as a roadway across it, and the pioneers and sappers were at once set to work. This was preparatory to storming the enemy's hill.

"At eleven a.m., the enemy's fire had got so hot as almost to overpower ours, and several men and cattle were killed by their balls in the camp occupied by Brigadier Smith's brigade. About noon, the general ordered the troops to advance and storm the range of hills held by the enemy. This was done in skirmishing order in most gallant style by the 86th and 95th foot, who drove the enemy before them without a check, capturing their guns as they abandoned them. More troops of all arms were ordered up, and at half-past three p.m. we found ourselves on the edge of the hills overlooking the Lushkur and Phool Bagh, two large guns were still firing at us from the parade-ground in the Lushkur, but they were silenced by the Enfields, while an attempt to carry off a gun or wagon in the distance in the same direction was checked by a beautiful discharge of shrapnel from one of our 9-pounders, which elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it, knocking over two or three men and tearing up the ground all round them.

Some guns from the Phool Bagh, and even from the fort, still kept up a fire on us, the shot from the latter ranging up to the hill on which we were formed. The cavalry were here ordered to descend and clear the ground between us and the Lushkur, which duty was performed by the 1st Bombay lancers, one of whose officers (Lieut. Mills) was unfortunately killed. The general then decided on advancing on and occupying the palace, and a column was formed for that purpose. Brigadier Smith was, at the same time, directed to move with cavalry and artillery on the Phool Bagh, and to seize the guns the enemy still had there. The general encountered no opposition on his way through the Lushkur to the palace, and but few of the enemy were seen, some of whom were shot by the leading files. On approaching the palace, its doors and windows were seen to be thronged with armed men, and the general halted the column, while Capt. Meade, of the late contingent, rode on into the court-yard, and endeavoured to induce its occupants to yield without resistance. After some time he succeeded in this important object, being apparently recognized by some of the men (500 or 600 Mewatties) with which the place was filled. Sir Hugh Rose then ordered the entrances to the palace to be secured by a guard of Europeans and Bombay native infantry, the Mewattie garrison being directed to make all arrangements for its internal protection. Everything was also done that could be thought of for the safety of the city, and soon after 6 p.m. the force moved back towards camp. Before we did so, however, the general was surrounded by many hundreds of well-dressed people, who appeared rejoiced at being freed from the power of the rebels, and from the certainty of being ultimately plundered and probably killed with all their families. In the mean time Brigadier Smith with his force had swept the parade ground up to the Phool Bagh, killing several of the enemy, and capturing three guns. The successes achieved this day was most complete, and left the enemy only the fort, which it was reported he was already evacuating. Our loss, too, on the whole, was very small.

"At 6 a.m. the next morning (the 20th) the troops were formed into line in front of the Phool Bagh to receive the rajah and conduct him to his palace. Just as he arrived with Sir R. Hamilton, we were startled by the discharge of a gun from the fort (which was reported evacuated at 11 p.m. the previous night), and this was followed by another, the shot from which fell just in front of the advancing cavalcade. The troops were moved under cover, and the rajah proceeded to the palace, escorted by the general and his staff and European cavalry. The streets were filled, and his people appeared glad to get him back again. Orders had, in the meantime, been given to force an entrance into the fort, which was held by fourteen Velaites and Mewatties, who had either remained to die, or had been left behind when it was evacuated by the rest of the rebels. The entrance was accordingly attacked by a company of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieut. Rose, and some of the Kotwal's people. They forced their way up, and, after a tough fight, destroyed all the defenders (amongst whom were two women, who were killed by the ruffians themselves), with the loss to themselves of 18 killed and wounded; poor Lieut. Rose, who was a most excellent officer, beloved by all who knew him, was mortally wounded by one of the scoundrels, and died the next day. Early this morning a column composed of a troop horse artillery, one ditto 14th dragoons, a wing 3rd Lt. cav. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, and three troops Meade's horse (altogether 6 guns and 500

cavalry), proceeded, under Brig.-Gen. Napier, C.B., *via* the Residency, from Moorar, in pursuit. At 3 p.m., a reinforcement of two guns, seventy dragoons, and some irregulars, was sent to join this column, which, by night, had got to Sunnowlie, twenty-four miles from Gwalior. The reinforcement reached the same place at 3 a.m., on the 21st, and halted, to rest for a few hours, while the general, with the main column, continued the pursuit at day-break. On approaching Jowra Allepoor a little before 7 o'clock, the enemy was discovered in front, in great force, and with several guns. The general immediately sent for the detachment in his rear, and moved his force to the cover of a rising ground which concealed it from the enemy. After waiting till near 8 o'clock, it became evident that the enemy was moving off, and the general, with a resolution that did him honour, considering the disparity of his force with that of the enemy, at once decided on attacking him. A bold dash was made by the whole column at a gallop to the right, towards the enemy's guns, of which nine were clumped in and around a small top of trees, which formed their left. The horse artillery, led by Captain Lightfoot, passed like lightning to the front, and poured in two rounds at 500 yards. It then limbered up, and dashed towards the enemy's guns, which were found deserted, the whole of the enemy having bolted after firing a few hurried and ill-directed shots. In the meantime, the rest of the enemy were running off in every direction, and they were pursued and cut up as they could be got at. More guns too were picked up. By 10 a.m. there was not an enemy to be seen, all having got away in various directions. The principal portion, including a large body of cavalry, passed over the hills to the south, and escaped in that direction. Till 1 or 2 p.m. continual reports of more guns having been found were being brought in, and at length twenty-five were collected. The loss of the enemy in men was not so great as could have been wished, as they got away and disappeared in the most marvellous manner. About 150 of them, however, were killed, and numbers of those who escaped threw their arms away. Much more might have been done if the rear detachment had joined in time, but it only got up at the close of the action, and too late to be of any use. General Napier had only 40 dragoons with him. It is much to be regretted that he had not every available man of the 8th hussars and 14th dragoons, and the 2nd troop of horse artillery, for with them he would not merely have routed the enemy and taken their guns, but he would also have slaughtered numbers of them. There is no doubt their infantry were moving off while he was waiting under cover of the mound; and their cavalry were so well mounted (having taken all the rajah's horses), that there was no coming up with them. Their only idea was to escape, and they never thought of fighting. Hence our loss was next to nothing, the greater part of it being incurred in the villages and gardens after the fight.

"This brilliant exploit concludes the history of the short Gwalior campaign of June, 1858. The brigadier-general made another march in pursuit of the broken enemy; but, finding that they had got thirty miles ahead, and that there was no prospect of coming up with them, he wisely decided on retracing his steps to Gwalior, so as to reach it with the captured guns before the rains commenced. The exertions made by all his force, considering the intense heat at this season, were most creditable, and it is not their fault that any of the enemy escaped.

"Sir Hugh Rose moves immediately for Poonah. His career has been a glorious one, and is worthily crowned by the capture of Gwalior, and utter defeat of the rebels here. His position is the proudest that any general has occupied in this country for many a long day."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TROOPS IN BENGAL.—The *Hurkaru* makes the following computation of British troops at present in Bengal Proper:—In Calcutta there are 2,670 men; Barrackpore, 900; Dum Dum, 1,700; Chinsurah, 800; Berhampore, 200 (or more); Jessore, 100; Pubna, 100; Dacca, 100 (previously), 200 (sent now); Gya, 500; Rancezunge, 300 (about); Shergotty, 100; Chyabassa, 400; Arrah, 200; Midnapore, 100; Purneah, 100; Assam, 200; Akyab, 100; Dinagore, 100; Chittagong, 100—total, 9,020. To these forces may be added General Lugard's column, and the troops in Buxar, Ghazee-pore, Goruckpore, and Sarun. The full complement of the forces we have enumerated is amply sufficient

to crush the rebels if they could only be wheeled by any device into fighting us like what they are not, men. At all events, with the insurgents but some 200 miles from the capital, the return here supplied of our means for keeping off insult may serve to tranquillize many a nervous inhabitant or sojourner.

GYA, June 24.—I am sorry to inform you that we are not in an enviable position here. On last Saturday afternoon, our picket returned with the information that the rebels were seven or eight miles from this to the west, and that they were proceeding towards Gya. The troops were all immediately withdrawn into the intrenchment, and the ladies and gentlemen also went over there. About 150 prisoners, for whose release it was apprehended the rebels would especially visit Gya, were immediately sent down to Sherghotty under the escort of the nujeebs, who have treacherously let them go, pleading that they were on their way attacked by a large party of the rebels. They have killed their own jemadar, and I hear that they obtained about 8,000 rupees as a bribe for their treacherous act, I am not sure about it though. I hear Mr. Davis is investigating the matter. On Tuesday morning, at about 2 o'clock the jail here was again broken open by about three hundred men, who it is said were the budmashes sent down by Jewdhur Singh. There were 20 nujeebs on guard, but these fellows did not fire a shot till the rebels had gone away a mile. I believe the nujeebs must have had a hand in this foul affair. Mr. Money is investigating the affair. We have upwards of 500 troops, sailors, and the Madras riflemen. For the last three or four days we have been very anxious, and don't know what may happen to us yet. The district is in a very disorganized state. The Patna dak did not come yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last night one of the postmen came from Jehanabad, which is 30 miles from this on the Patna road, and said that the rebels were there, and that they had murdered the darogah of the place, and had burnt down the Government buildings; they came down there, he says, at about 9 o'clock a.m.; he also says that troops from Dinapore were 14 miles from Jehanabad in pursuit of these fellows. It is feared we may be attacked.—*Hurkaru.*

LYOYD'S SURVEYOR.—Messrs. James Cowell and Co., agents for Lloyd's at Calcutta, have appointed Captain H. Handley to the office of Lloyd's surveyor, vice Captain E. D. O. Eales, deceased.

JAORA ALIPORE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) give the following extract from a letter from an eye-witness of the fight at Jaora Alipore:—"If we had gone straight up the road, the enemy's guns, posted in the village and tops of trees, would have punished us severely, and their masses of infantry would have helped; but our general drew off, under the hills, his guns for concealment, to be ready for a dash, and wrote to Meado, who was some miles behind, to come on quickly with two horse-artillery guns, and more dragoons, that had left the Luskhur to help us. Suddenly off went the whole line at a tearing gallop to the right, thus taking the enemy in left flank, and the battery opened fire, while the enemy feebly replied. Only two rounds were fired, for Capt. Lightfoot saw the enemy bolting. He limbered up and galloped in among the trees, taking nine guns—on, on, tearing round the village, guns, cavalry, and all, at a splitting pace; but Pandey had got away into the open plain beyond, where the battery again opened fire. The fugitives scattered in all directions, into villages, over the plain, and up hills and slopes. I saw everything, having done my best to keep up with the guns. You cannot believe, unless you saw it, the dash of the horse artillery; it was wonderful. Fancy the cavalry not being able to keep up! Our small body of cavalry got so scattered, that they only killed about 100 of the enemy, and before they could be reformed, Pandey was gone. All the treasure and elephants escaped in good time. The other guns taken were scattered here and there, abandoned, as they felt the impossibility of removing them. Meado came up too late—all was over. Imagine the audacity of six guns and cavalry mustering 600 only, defeating 7,000 or 8,000 infantry and cavalry with 26 guns, some 18 or 20 of which, were excellent six and nine-pounders. Captain Ross came up in the evening from Dholepore—just as well, for he could not have fought them. The enemy's infantry remained in the villages in small parties, and some of our men were wounded in carelessly entering them.

DHOLEPORE is represented as a most miserable hole. The fort is perched in the centre of ravines. It has guns in all directions; but a number of them are not mounted. One large brass gun is mounted, and a mortar, able to contain a twenty-inch shell.

Two or three mortars are lying on the ground, just as they were taken out of the mould when cast, and are not finished like some others, which are very well made. The city is a dilapidated place, with no fine native houses, as are seen elsewhere; and the people have, altogether, a most impoverished air. There is a monster gun lying close to camp, twelve feet below the surface, where it has evidently been cast, whence no one, not even the mutineers, who tried hard, could raise it. It is about twenty-two feet long, an immense amount of metal, but only an 18-pounder bore; it is very well worked all over, and appears to have lain for a long time as it at present is; and was only brought to light last year by the mutineers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHAHJEHANPORE, June 25th.—All is going on quietly in this part of the country. The Powayn rajah has, as a matter of course, roused up a host of enemies and they are working as much mischief as they possibly can by burning his villages and then rushing across the Goomtee. This, of course, frightens our now loyal friend, who fears his enemies may come down upon him in large numbers and pay him in full for his having killed the Moulvie, which he may, now and then, repent of having done. However, should he be attacked, a force could easily be sent out to his aid; and as soon as the rain falls and the Goomtee becomes swollen, the rajah will be all safe. One of the Sowars of the 8th Irregulars, who assisted in the murder of Brigadier Sibbard at Bareilly has been brought into Shahjehanpore. A native doctor attached to the dispensary at Jhansi, who also, foolishly made his appearance at his native place, professing his greatest fidelity, innocence, and horror at the wickedness and atrocity of the rebels, has been packed off, after due inquiry and investigation, by Mr. Gilbert Money to Captain Pinkney, commandant of Jhansi, to be tried, as he is proved to be one of the leaders in the murders of the Europeans at that place. Telegraph wire has been arriving in large quantities to be sent on to Bareilly, so it is supposed that a very short time will elapse before the telegraph is established in Rohilkund. A later letter from Shahjehanpore mentions that orders have been sent to the commissioner there to pay the 50,000 rupees reward for capturing the Moulvie to the rajah of Powayn and his brother. This we think is judicious, for although the reward was promised for capturing the Moulvie alive, it would have been very bad policy for the Government to have quibbled over a distinction the natives would not have easily understood. Some of the murderers of poor Mr. Macculloch have been seized. It will be recollected that it was said he was murdered in the pulpit, but this was not the case, he appears to have got a short distance from the church, when he was surrounded by some wretches who were employed attending their crops, and after robbing him of his watch, they murdered him. The last news from the rebel camp states that they have had a row amongst themselves about the Moulvie's property. It had been rumoured that Khan Bahadur Khan was captured. This is not the case, but there are hopes that some of the rajahs, following the rajah of Powayn's example, may be induced to hunt him down, and the magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore, Mr. Gilbert Money, is on his track. Rain has fallen in the district.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FORT ATTOCK, June 21.—This important post commanding, as it does, the passage across the Indus, has been quite transformed since the outbreak of the native army. Cutchia barracks to accommodate about 350 men have been built, but they are destitute of verandahs, very low and close to the stone walls, and are consequently very close and hot. The old native town, inside the walls, has been rooted up, and the lines for a native regiment are now being marked out. A new magazine is also in progress. Quarters for the commandant, his staff, and the officers of H.M.'s regiment on detachment here, will shortly be completed, and it will indeed be a day of rejoicing when the officers leave their present holes in the walls to occupy the new quarters. There are no artillery quarters here at present, but a portion of the European detachment, some fifty or sixty men, are being trained to the big gun exercise, and if necessary, will shortly, no doubt, be far enough advanced to blow away a pandy or two. The new station of Campbellpore is a nice morning's ride from this, not quite 14 miles, and the road very tolerable. The head-quarters H.M.'s 98th regiment are at present quartered there, and the general opinion is that it will prove a healthy, and, in the course of time, when bungalows are built and other comforts added, be a favourite station. The river Herroo runs within two miles, and

is said to afford good mahraseer fishing; the Indus is somewhat further off, say five miles. Wild sheep on the adjacent hills, ravine deer, wild fowl, snipe, quail, and other small game in the plains are very plentiful, and give amusement to the lover of the rifle and smooth bore. In the event of sickness, Rawul Pindee and the Murree Hill station are within easy reach; two days in a palkee taking you from a burning sun and close atmosphere to almost an English climate. There is a good dak bungalow with a telegraph-station and post-office adjoining, about a quarter of a mile outside the fort of Attock. The new station of Nowshera is about eighteen or nineteen miles on the Peshawur side of the Indus. The barracks are pukka-built, and there are many good bungalows in the station, particularly those on the bank of the Cabool river. The station is built in a hollow, dust-storms are very frequent, and without doubt, during the hot months, Nowshera is as hot and uncomfortable as any station in the plains of Bengal.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SIRMOR BATTALION.—Yesterday witnessed the departure from this city, for Deyra, via Meerut, of the Sirmoor battalion of Ghoorkas, under the command of Col. Reid. The regiment was under orders to move some weeks ago, and had got everything ready for the march; but on the receipt of the bad news from Gwalior, the following message was telegraphed up here from army head-quarters:—"The Sirmoor battalion will stand fast. The Commander-in-Chief will not forget the regiment." Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, the regiment formed in the first court-yard of the palace, inside the Lahore Gate, just outside of which was the band of the 2nd Bengal fusiliers, to play them out of the city, and over the bridge of boats. Although the weather was threatening, there was a large assemblage of spectators collected to do honour, and say a hearty "God speed," to the brave and faithful corps. At the order to march, the fusilier band struck up, its strains being drowned in cheer after cheer, and reiterated huzzas from the European crowd. It was the same British cheer that welcomed this good and loyal regiment into our camp on the Hindun, above a year ago. The Ghoorkas marched at "quick time" out of the city by the Calcutta Gate and over the bridge of boats, accompanied by their European brothers in arms. At the bridge-head on the other side of the Jamna, the fusilier band formed up on the road side to let the regiment pass by, and struck up "Should auld acquaintance be forgot;" when we gave the jolly little fellows such a "hurra" of adieu as it would have done you good to hear, which possibly you did at Agra, and I hope, if so, that we didn't frighten you. We know how very nervous you are at Agra. There is not in military history a brighter or purer page than the record of the services and faithful conduct of the Sirmoor Ghoorka battalion during the past year. First in the field, always in the front, prominent, and incessantly fighting throughout the entire campaign and siege operations before Delhi, the regiment has covered itself with honour and glory. In our darkest days there was never a whisper, a suspicion, the shadow of a doubt of the honest loyalty and fidelity of these brave, simple-minded, and devoted soldiers. When all else turned traitor, robber, and assassin, they rushed without a moment's hesitation to our side, fought the good fight, bled, and died, "faithful to their salt," honourable and true to the last.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LOYALTY REWARDED.—The Punjab Government have published the following notification:—"The Supreme Government have sanctioned a remission of revenue, to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per annum, to Ahmad Allee Khan, nawab of Kurnaul, in perpetuity, and a khillut, of the value of Rs. 10,000, to be conferred on him in open durbar, as a reward for his distinguished loyalty, and for the eminent services rendered by him during the rebellion." In 1806 the pergunnah of Kurnaul consisted of a number of villages, yielding a revenue of Rs. 40,000 per annum. It was conferred by Lord Lake in Jagheer on three Mundul chiefs, named Mahomdee Khan, Ghyrut Allee Khan, and Ishak Khan, for their lives, and after their death to descend to their heirs, subject to a fixed payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum in perpetuity. Nawab Ahmad Allee Khan is lineal descendant of Mahomdee Khan, and holds twenty-four entire villages, besides a third share in four others. These lands are assessed at Rs. 24,000, on which the nawab has hitherto paid a quit-rent of Rs. 5,000, payment of which sum the Government have now remitted. From the very commencement of the outbreak, the nawab did not, for a single moment, hesitate or waver in his loyalty. He freely

placed, at the disposal of the British Government the whole of his resources, servants, and establishments. His sowars were employed in patrolling duty and keeping open the road; he mounted two guns, and supplied one of them to Lieutenant Hughes, when that officer attacked the rebellious village of Bulleh, and Lieutenant Hughes declared but for that gun he would have had great difficulty in effecting an entrance into the village. The nawab procured provisions and supplies for all the British troops which passed through Kurnal; he openly and fearlessly expressed his contempt for the mutineers and their leaders, and throughout displayed the greatest confidence in our Government, thus setting a good example to the town and neighbourhood of Kurnal. The services rendered by the nawab are certified by Mr. C. LeBas, Colonel A. Beshier, quartermaster-general of the army, Dr. G. Paton, postmaster-general, N. W. P., and Lieutenant Hughes, who commanded the 1st Punjab cavalry at Kurnal, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the valuable services rendered by the Nawab. At a time when treachery was so common among native chieftains, it is very gratifying to know that there were still a few faithful, who, through all adversities, and amidst all temptations, remained staunch and true to Government, and who now, when the prestige of the British Government is again re-established, will receive from that Government rewards and honours for their fidelity.

INDORE, June 21.—“Everything as dull as possible here. To-day we received by telegraph the announcement of the fall of Gwalior, and at five p.m. Holkar fired a royal salute, which put the native community in the greatest of funks, as they imagined the Gwalior rebels had attacked the city. We have here one company H.M.'s 71st, 400 of the 2nd Hyderabad contingent, and four guns, with about 150 of the Mehidpore contingent cavalry. Mhow is being reinforced by H.M.'s 92nd; detachments of 60 men are arriving daily, and a company of European artillery is shortly expected from Bombay. You will be glad to find that our deputy-superintendent of telegraphs has succeeded in opening telegraphic communication from this to Bionra, beyond which I fear the wire cannot be extended this season.”

PUNJAB ITEMS.—The Supreme Government have approved of Dr. Smith's scheme for the establishment of a medical college at Lahore. Capt. Bean, cantonment joint magistrate of Rawul Pindie, has obtained sixty days' indulgence leave. Mr. Mc Nab, officiating deputy-commissioner, Jhelum, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. B. Hardinge, assistant-commissioner, to officiate as deputy-commissioner during his absence. Lieut. E. H. Paske, assistant-commissioner, Jullundur, has been appointed personal assistant to the financial commissioner, Punjab, subject to the confirmation of Government. The Customs collections in the Delhi district for the month of May 1858, show an increase on the collections for the same month in 1857 of Rs. 1,93,382-11-11. Lieut. Ferris, assist. commiss., is transferred from Khanghur to Dabra Ismael Khan. Captain Mercer, assistant-commissioner from Ferozepoor to Jullundur. Lieutenant Hall, assistant-commissioner from Goojanwalla to Ferozepoor. Lieutenant G. G. Young, assistant commissioner, has been posted to Goojanwalla. Lieutenant Hudleston has been posted to the Lahore district as an assistant commissioner. Captain Dwyer has been appointed an assistant commissioner of the second class in the Jhujjur district, and an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem sanctioned, while he remains in charge of the Pattiala troops. The appointment of Mr. W. C. Plowden to Oude has been cancelled, and he has been appointed a first class assistant commissioner in the Delhi division.

BAREILLY, June 30.—Captain Crossman, with the Pohlund horse and Kumaon levies, has returned to the station. Mr. Low, with a detachment of the former, on Captain Crossman's leaving, returned from Buheree to Pillibheet, but was not long there when an accident compelled him also to come in at once. The accident was the sudden explosion of his pistol while loading, which, however, without touching the bone, carried away the flesh from one of his fingers; were it not for his hand in a sling, you would not fancy that ought has befallen him, for he is on his pins and at his work with his usual energy. This young officer is really a credit to the service. He has in a short space of time acquired a good amount of knowledge of the character of the people he has to deal with in this part of the country. Regarding Bijnour, Moradabad, and Budaon, I know not what to write, save that the people throughout are beginning to feel that our Go-

vernment has been fully re-established. His highness the nuwab of Rampore has been here. During his stay he exchanged visits with the commissioner, and visited General Walpole under a salute. A review parade of the three Highland regiments was ordered for him, but rain coming down, the review did not take place. This faithful ally of the British Government is now engaged in the adoption of measures to apprehend and deliver up all rebels in concealment in his territory. How this chieftain has kept his dominions from splitting to pieces, is a miracle. His tact and policy must have been of a very rare description. The rains have come at last. From Friday last, the 25th, we have had one good fall every twenty-four hours, and the foliage of the trees has already begun to show forth its verdancy.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SULTANEE BEGUM, the widow of Nawab Feroze Jung of Patna, lately petitioned Government that the stipend of her deceased husband be continued to her. The lieut.-gov. of Bengal observed that the petitioner has no legal claim to the stipend; but, as it appears from her petition that she is now in distressed circumstances, and has two children dependent on her for support, his honour recommended to the Government of India that half of the amount be granted to her. The president in council sanctioned the grant on the understanding that no further allowance of any kind will be granted under any circumstances after the death of the present applicant, unless the event should happen before her children are of an age to support themselves.

THE JAT YEOMANRY.—The Jat horse yeomanry regiment, commanded by Captain J. J. Murray, having proffered their services to government as a military corps for general service, whether in Hindostan or out of it, or beyond sea, to go wherever they may be ordered, without reserve of any kind, the Governor-General has been pleased to direct, that this regiment be borne on the returns as a military corps for general service. Officers attached to the Jat horse yeomanry regiment. Commandant, Captain J. J. Murray; 2nd in command, . . . ; Adjutant, Local Lieut. N. C. Heunessy; Assistant Surgeon, E. Mackellar.

KHAN BAHADOOR.—Some thakcoors, in the neighbourhood of Bareilly, have promised to bring in Khan Bahadoor.

DR. HONIBERGER.—The report of Dr. Honiberg's death by cholera is unfounded.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—Of the E.I.C.'s vessels of war at Calcutta little can be said at present. The *Auckland*, which has only just been turned out of hand by the dockyard people at Bombay, may be seen, by any one curious enough to observe her, in a dismantled state, at anchor in the stream, looking as if she never meant to go to sea again. Although lately out of dock at Bombay, she has not been fit for service since she arrived here; she is an old tub, which might with advantage to the State be broken up. The *Semiramis* is going into dock, consequent upon having touched the bank on her way up the river. The Bengal Government steamer *Sydney* is in dock, and when ready for sea, will probably be despatched to Rangoon or the Andamans. We notice the appointment by the Supreme Government of Capt. C. D. Campbell, late of the *Semiramis*, to act as senior naval officer over the squadron of Indian navy vessels in the Bay of Bengal. Capt. Campbell is an officer of talent and experience, and his selection, while due to his standing in the service, is well merited by his character and fitness for the post.—*Englishman.*

NEEMUCH.—A letter from Neemuch, without date, informs us that the capture of Gwalior and the flight of the Maharajah have not been without effect on that part of the country, and some irritation has been observed amongst the chiefs of Meywar, the disarming having contributed to it. A portion of the force stationed at Neemuch had proceeded to Nusseerabad, but there remains at Neemuch six companies of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders; five companies of the 13th Bombay N.I.; two troops of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and half a battery. The barracks are all completed, and more than one thousand workmen are constantly employed, and it is to be hoped all will go on as quietly as before the affair of Gwalior. Two daks have been plundered lately between Neemuch and Oodeypore. One runner was killed and one sepoy wounded, but the daks from Bombay and from the North-west arrive without obstruction. Capt. Showers is at Oodeypore.

MUSSOOREE, July 1.—Since my last announcing the setting in of the Bursut, we have had heavy showers daily, so there can be no doubt of our having the long looked-for rains. Four hundred of the

Landour rangers are under orders to proceed to the plains, 200 go to Bijnour, under the command of Lieut. Hume, and 200 to Moradabad, under Breret Capt. Binnie; as soon as the men receive their arms and accoutrements (from Umballah) they start. Headquarters remain up for the present under the commandant and adjutant.

DEATH OF COLONEL HARTLEY.—We most sincerely regret to announce the death, suddenly, of Colonel Hartley, 8th “Kings,” brigadier commanding, at Jullundur, on the 25th June. He had apparently no particular illness, but for some days had been getting weaker and weaker, and expired without a struggle. The brigadier was much loved in his regiment, and highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. A regimental order was issued by Lieut.-Col. Brooke, and, as a mark of respect for an officer who has served for thirty years with the regiment, he has requested the officers to wear the usual military mourning.

AGRA, July 3.—The column, consisting of two guns, Light's battery, and 200 of the 3rd Europeans, arrived yesterday from Futtehpore Sieri, where they had marched to be of assistance to Brigadier Showers in case the rebels had made any stand at Hulleena, or advanced on Bhurtpore. The rest of the battery and 3rd Europeans will be here on the 5th, and are to go into barracks at once. The detachment met with no adventures while out, although on one occasion some long-sighted people saw 200 of the rebel cavalry. The villagers say, what is likely enough to be true, that stragglers are here and there in villages; cavalry might clear them.

A RUMOUR is current at Allahabad and in this station, that Lord Cauning, on being joined by Lady Cauning, will move up country, and pay a long visit to Agra. It is supposed that he will afterwards proceed to England, *via* Bombay. Mr. Edmonstone will become, in such case, Lieut.-Governor Central Provinces. Colonel Stewart, military secretary, will proceed to Calcutta, to accompany her ladyship to Allahabad.

MR. W. MUIR, C.S.—The Government have appointed Mr. Muir to the important position of a full member of the Revenue Board, in the room of the late Mr. C. C. Jackson, and at the same time paid him the still higher compliment of retaining him with the Governor-General as secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, hitherto his substantive situation.

YARKUND.—The passes from Ladak are open, and news has been received that the army of Kathai (China) engaged the force sent from Indijan (Kohkan) and defeated them, causing them to return to their own country. From the present meagre account, the encounter does not seem to have been very bloody; in fact, it seemed to be more an arrangement between themselves. Messengers of distinction have been passing from the Lhasan court to Yarkund, holding secret conferences with the thauadar at Leh, the meaning of which did not transpire. I am sorry to tell you that no news whatever has been received of Mr. Schlagintweit, or the man Mahomed Ameen, who conducted him to that country. The news formerly being that Mr. S. had identified himself with the Indijan party, which party has been conquered by the Chinese, would place him in an awkward position; and as he would have been unable to pass the Chinese posts on return to Leh, he would have, of necessity, been obliged to retire with the beaten army towards Kohkan. Billah Shah, a man well known to travellers in Ladak, has succeeded in again getting the post of tax-renter at Leh; and as he is a foe to Busti Ram, the thannadar who so lately wished our raj ended, some good may be gained, although neither can boast of unblemished character. This news has arrived by a nephew of Billah Shah, who passed through Spiti on his route, and told such a variety of stories there that the vizir of that province regarded the Mahomedan with suspicion. His destination was to be Rampore, on the river Sutlej, a town, as is well known, belonging to our very faithful ally, the raja of Bussahir.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GYAN.—You have of course heard of the prisoners of the Gyal gao having been let out by a party sent for that purpose by Ummer Sing and joined by the Nujeebs on guard. The magistrate had, previous to this, sent off the worst prisoners under a guard of Nujeebs to Sherezott; on the way the guard mutinied, killed their Jemadar, let loose the prisoners, who then in a body made for Sherezott with the intention of plundering the place. They were not aware that at that time we had a body of sailors there, who allowed them to enter the town and then seized every man, prisoners and Nujeebs.



Eighteen were immediately ordered to be hanged, and were taken to some trees for the purpose; the fellows got loose and bolted, but the sailors cut and shot them down and then hanged them. Another fruit of this conciliating policy! Had these villainous Nujeebs and others seen the infliction of summary justice at the previous outbreak at Gyah, we should not have had this result.

**Cawnpore.**—A letter from Cawnpore without date, mentions the departure of three companies of the Cawnpore levy, under the command of Lieut. Sullivan. The 7th Punjab infantry had also marched for Allahabad, under Lieut. Gordon, Captain Stafford, the Commandant being left at Cawnpore sick. Brigadier Campbell has been ill. The station is beginning to revive. Theatricals are on the *tapis*, and a performance is shortly expected. A very large number of people are going away sick.

**Lucknow, June 25.**—General Grant arrived here yesterday, and is enjoying the shelter of a quiet room in the brigadier's quarters. I was astonished to see Brigadier Baker, C.B., appearing outside his quarters. It appears the general and brigadier are so certain of the rebellion being fast settling down, that they think they may as well give themselves a little more latitude, and enjoy the air and scenery of Lucknow. The Madras fusiliers have left, probably for their own presidency, and though they roughed it through thick and thin for the last twelve months, yet it is gratifying to see them in good spirits. Colonel Galway deserves great credit for the efficiency of the regiment; there are, however, about 200 of the men in hospital. Capt. Hume commands the 1st Bengal fusiliers; Col. Pratt, of the 23rd Royal Welsh fusiliers, is well liked here; his regiment are in excellent condition. If the colonel had a little more experience in India, particularly in Oude, he would make an excellent brigadier. The royal artillery are a very decent body of men. What do you think of Mr. Montgomery forming a town band on the plan of your Calcutta one? The public works are rapidly progressing, which is owing to Col. Abbott; both himself and Mr. Montgomery regularly visit all the works, and see that they are carried on properly. Mr. Montgomery is spoken of very much for his courtesy to all Europeans that call on him.

**THE NANA** is known to have crossed the Gogra. He is reported to have sold his famous ruby (value in native estimation 1,000,000*l.*) for Rs. 10,000, to a Malajua.

**BANDA, June 30.**—Major-General Whitlock's force is now distributed over different parts from Calpee to Kirwee. At Kirwee were left 200 of H.M.'s 43rd, 100 1st Madras N.I., and 2 guns, with 30 Sikh horse under Brigdr. Carpenter. A movable column was also detached, under Major Dallas, 1st Madras N.I., to accompany the magistrate round the district. The remainder of the force marched back to Banda, taking with them Nurain Rao, and Madho Rao, and all their treasure and jewels, and the guns. By the bye, two more have been found, making in all 42 guns, captured at Kirwee. From Banda a force has been sent to Hamceepore, under Brigadier McDuff, consisting of the remainder of the 43rd, the 50th N.I., a horse battery, a troop of H.M.'s 12th lancers, and a troop of the Hyderabad contingent. The cavalry are, I believe, now to return, and the head-quarters of H.M.'s 43rd will go to Calpee, under Brigdr. McDuff, leaving Col. Reece, 50th N.I., with 200 of the 43rd, the 50th, and 2 guns, at Hamceepore. To-night a column under Brigdr. Munsey, consisting of 300 Madras Europeans, one troop horse art., one troop 12th lancers, one troop Hyderabad contingent, and some sappers, march for Nowgong, to escort in stores which are reported to be in danger on their way from Sangor. Yesterday Major Dallas's party and the magistrate returned to Banda, having had a very pleasant trip, and made salutary examples of several refractory villages on the right bank of the Jumna. This district is now settling down, and promises to remain tranquil. The police and revenue posts, are as formerly, all re-established, and no further opposition is expected. The rope and the ratan have worked well here, and had an excellent effect. There are one or two bands collected in the Rawa frontier to the south and east of Kirwee, who occasionally cross the border and commit depredations, but Rawa troops sent by Capt. Osborne, political agent, are after them, and we hope soon to hear of their being dispersed. The district has suffered very extensively in the long interval of disorder to which it was abandoned; the various bands of mutineers passing up from Dinapore did great mischief, and various powerful villages preyed considerably upon their weaker neighbours; and lastly, the nawab and Narain Rao's officials ex-

tracted by torture every farthing they could get. Many villages are completely deserted, and many more have been burned to the ground, and the people plundered of all the grain and cattle and other property which they possessed. They have gained a very fair idea of what they are to expect under a native government, and I firmly believe they generally hail our return with delight. The Kirwee treasure and jewels are to be sent to Allahabad."—*Delhi Gazette.*

**PITTINGHUR, June 21.**—The force at present stationed here consists of the 79th Highlanders, a company of the royal artillery, a regiment of horse, and two native infantry corps, under Col. McCausland. In the district, H.M.'s 64th and two or three regiments of levies are preserving order and tranquillity. Our own force is not allowed to grow rusty for want of movement. It has been employed in the harassing duty of watching the Ghauts on the Ganges over a line 200 miles in extent. Our object is to keep the Nana and his adherents from crossing the Doab, as they are most anxious to do, seeing that their game is up in this part of the country, and imagining that they may have a better chance among the Mahrattas. Affairs are certainly brightening up for us, though we must look forward to a campaign on a large scale next cold season.

**NEPAUL.**—We are assured by a correspondent at head-quarters, that the following is a correct statement as to the withdrawal of Col. Ramsay from Nepal. Jung Bahadoor, for some unknown reason, sent in some complaints against the colonel, and the Governor-General, without asking for any explanation, to please the Nepalese chief, promised to recall Col. Ramsay. On that gentleman reaching Allahabad he completely refuted all the charges, proving them to be frivolous and untrue, and Lord Canning was obliged to order him back again. Jung Bahadoor dislikes Col. Ramsay because he is more than a match for his cunning; but the whole affair is awkward, and the dignity of the Government suffers in the estimation of these people, when they see that its head does not know his own mind from day to day.—*Englishman.*

**THE 8TH HUSSARS.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* thus eulogizes the conduct of that gallant corps before Gwalior:—A fair account has not yet been published of the gallant charge of the squadron of the 8th hussars under Heneage, after the heights were cleared and gained by Forster of the 95th regiment, who, when sun-struck, was succeeded by Morris. This was one of the most plucky affairs before Gwalior, planned and carried out by Lieut. Col. Hicks, Bombay Artillery, then in command of a Sikh force from Jhansi, acting in conjunction with Brig. Smith. The squadron of hussars, led by Lieut. Col. Hicks, and commanded by Heneage, charged a large body of the rebel cavalry from the gorge of the pass right through the Phool Bagh cantonment, overtaking and slaying numbers, and capturing two guns, and a number of tumbrils were brought away; camp equipage of the rebels, all left standing, was in our possession; unluckily, the supports were not up, and on arrival the day was too near its close, with our limited force, to make for the attack, and we livelocked for the night. Maj. Gen. Sir H. Rose, in acknowledgment of this gallant little affair, on the parade, before all the troops, called Heneage and Forster in front of the standards and colours, complimenting each in the highest terms. I had nearly forgotten to tell you that, after Gwalior was re-taken, it was from every direction reported that in this charge the Rince of Jhansi, in disguise as a man, falling at a nullah, was sabred, and afterwards shot by a hussar. She was burnt near the Phool Bagh, her friend Tautia Topce having first helped himself to a magnificent necklace found on her. In his despatch Sir H. Rose will not forget the Bombay Artillery officer, one of a regiment working by units, whilst the Royals multiply around us.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The *Harkara* has been informed that the Commander-in-Chief will raise new levies for the ensuing cold weather, and an intimation has been made to the director-general of the medical department that the necessary medical arrangements must be made. We also learn that the director-general has solicited the entertainment of a few more extra assistant stewards and apothecaries, at Rs. 100 each; besides a requisition has been made to the Home authorities by the last mail to send fifty European dispensers for military hospitals, on a salary of 25*l.* each per mensem.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has declared a dividend for the past half-year at 12½ per cent. per annum.

**CERTAIN BANKERS** in the North-western Provinces have lately petitioned the Governor-General that some estates of rebel leaders, which were hypothecated to them, and which have been made over by government to some other parties as rewards for their services, be allowed to yield revenue till the liquidation of former debts. Lord Canning decided that such claims cannot be acknowledged, as co-discount extinguishes all liens.

**WRECK OF THE "GOLDEN ERA."**—Intelligence reached Lloyd's agency, on Monday, of the loss on the coast near Pooree of the ship *Golden Era*, Capt. Brown, bound, with a large cargo of rice, from Akyab to Europe. The vessel is a total loss, crew saved.—*Englishman, June 30.*

**MESSRS. ALLAN, DEFFELL, & Co.**—It is with great regret we have to announce the suspension of this old and respected house. It is also understood that some other commercial firms in Calcutta are not in a very sound state.

**CASHMERE.**—The following is a translation of a notification of the maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere:—"This is to notify to all travellers, merchants, and traders in general, that it has been the custom heretofore to levy toll or custom at the different zillahs, chowkees, and ghats, after duly weighing the various goods. This custom has been found to be very inconvenient and expensive to the said parties. For instance, the toll on pashmamas was charged at Yanhall, Midree, Rumbon, and in Jummoo itself. As this is the direct road from Cashmere to Jummoo and the Punjab in particular, travellers, merchants, &c., were most inconvenienced. And besides that, at the toll-house in Jummoo itself, the toll on grain, ghee, and salt was very heavy. With a view to the public good, a regular customs' line has been established from the present year 1915 at considerably reduced rates. By this means, travellers, merchants, &c., will only have to pay their toll at one place on the road, whether it be the road from the Punjab to Cashmere, or *vice versa*, or from Ladakh to Cashmere, or *vice versa*, and at this place a certificate will be handed to the traveller by the customs' officer. And as regards the toll-house at Jummoo, the rates have been considerably reduced. All tolls on religious books, "tusbees" and "malahs," Cashmere paper, "sohagha," have been stopped. Travellers and merchants may now, therefore, go and come without fear of molestation. All cash and clothes that are taken to Cashmere from Umritsur, and all pashmamas, saffron, koot (a kind of wood), silk, and "behee dana," must only go by the road to Yanhal. In the event of any merchant coming and settling down at Jummoo, a reduction of six annas in the rupee of the present rate of toll will be made in the toll chargeable from him."—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**SAUGOR, July 2.**—"We had one little alarm here which put us on the *qui vive*, just at the time it was possible the Gwalior rebels (supposing they had not stopped to fight there, and which was not expected by us) could have reached the Maltoun or Muddunpore pass. We heard heavy firing, and it was heard in many neighbouring villages all along the line of the hills. It is not yet satisfactorily accounted for, but it is nearly impossible we could have heard a fight which took place between the Bejour Rajah and a Thakoor far beyond Shahgunh. There are lots of rebels about, but quiet in the immediate neighbourhood. The Banpore and Shahgunh Rajahs are pretending to treat, but will accept nothing less than the restoration of their territories, and they hint at wanting a little accession. We have never had troops since Sir H. Rose was here sufficient to keep the district quiet, if these rajahs had given any annoyance, and even now we have only about 250 Europeans, mostly recruits, and 250 Madras Native Infantry, with the Bengal Battery, rather a small force to hold fort, city, and cantonments. At Dumoh the force is quite inadequate, consisting of some twenty Europeans and forty Native Infantry. I am not very well informed on this point, but believe there were two guns then, but subsequently withdrawn. That district is really disturbed, and a party returning to Jubbulpore was attacked, and I hear the officer was killed or died of sun-stroke in action. Major Booth, H.M.'s 43rd, passed through Saugor the other day with 250 cart-loads of supplies, and a large number of bullocks with rice, for General Whitlock's column. His escort was strengthened here, and as the rain held off wonderfully, he may reach Banda or Nowgong without much difficulty. It is rumoured that, at last, some troops are coming to garrison Saugor consisting of odds and ends of European and native infantry, a troop of lancers, and another of Hyderabad

cavalry; but even this is not certain, for others say that the force is to remain at Nowgong. A party of the infantry has just gone to Dumoh to bring in treasure, which is not considered prudent to leave there. It is a pity the deputy commissioner did not send it in when he had the opportunity, and save us double trouble. This is the second time we have been on the Dumoh road this month."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**OUDE.**—A correspondent sends us (*Delhi Gazette*) the following disposition return of the various armed bands in Oude. Natives talk of there being still 100,000 men in arms, the following list shows 66,000, with 41 guns, but it is supposed that they have more guns than are here given:—

"**REBELS IN OUDE.**—Sikanderpoor, Kalka.—(A Canoongoe of the Oonao district) has 1,600 horse and foot, and 2 small guns. Downdhia Khera.—Baboo Rambuccus, 2,500 men of all sorts, 4 small guns. Five miles from Kurdaba, in Baiswara.—Beni Madho, 5,000 men and 6 guns taken from Lucknow. Near Nugger.—Busunt Sing's son has 700 men (no sepoy). Opposite Runjeetpoor.—Bishonath Sing, son of Rugnath Sing, 2,000 men. Baraitch.—Fugitives from the recent actions at Nuwabgunge, about 4,000 men, 2 small and 2 large guns. Across the Gogra, near Chowkha Ghaut.—The Begum and Mamoo Khan (her paramour). The largest collection of rebels, 40,000 men it is said, number of guns not known. Birwa, 16 miles from Mulaon.—Chandabuccus and Golab Sing, his kariuda, 1,000 men with 4 small guns, could raise a larger force, said to be well disposed towards Government, and hostile to Nana.—Hutowra, six miles from the above.—The kariuda of the late Gungabuccus, has 800 men. Rooya.—Nurput Sing, 1,500 men and several guns, 25 it is said taken from Mulaon. Sacepoor.—Ferozeshah Shahzada has 3,000 sepoy, and is employed collecting revenue, has recently burned three or four villages. Gokulnath jungle.—Fugitives from Bareilly, number not known. Bhansi jungle.—Sobha Ram, Khan Bahadoor's Wuzer, has his family with him and personal retainers. Opposite Sulimgaut on the Ganges.—Nurput Sing, Bhopal Sing, and Satepershad, the Sheorajpoor rajah, with some 3,000 or 4,000 men.

**GWALIOR.**—It has been lately ascertained that the native authorities at Gwalior, under direction of Colonel Filose, did all that could be done in regard to the poor victims of the mutiny in June 1857. All the bodies, some twenty in number, were buried at different spots on the third day after the mutiny; and shortly after that, were all interred in the graveyard, where sixteen stone slabs now mark the spots. Government should, we think, erect a general tomb over those officers who fell in the last desperate act of their duty, in trying to stay the mutiny after firing had commenced. The 4th regt. Gwalior contingent tried to prevent the burial of the murdered Christians; but the other regiments yielded to the representations of the kotwal, that these Christians had never done them harm, so they were all buried. The Gwalior church is now used as an hospital. There seems to be no clergyman with the force, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, the latter being on leave. —*July 8.*—The maharajah's treasurer was hanged yesterday, he has been so long a prisoner, that folks began to think he would bribe himself off and escape. Numbers of the maharajah's sepoy are returning; an example will be made of many of them, no doubt. 300 of the 71st are to occupy the city of the Lushkur, and 400 of the 95th are to go into the fortress, as soon as accommodation is provided for them. A detachment of Meade's horse, 100, and of the 25th regiment Bombay N.I., 200, under Captain Little, of the last-named regiment, left this two days ago for Dholpore, whence five lacs of treasure are to be brought to Gwalior. The monsoon still holds off, and there is every probability of the troops being housed before the rain falls. The weather is very close and sultry, and a shower would be welcome. The new band-master of the 71st Highlanders, a German, was buried last evening, he had lately arrived from Agra, and must have been affected by the sun on his way to this from that station.

**A BOLD RIDER.**—An officer in the foreign regiment in which I (Capt. Baker) once served, took his horse over a low fence one day. All expressed their admiration of him as a horseman, because he had actually taken the leap in an *English* saddle, which is supposed to be very difficult to sit in, compared with the military kit in which they are accustomed to ride.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

AGNEW, wife of Capt. William, d. at Goalpara, June 14.  
BIVAR, wife of Capt. H. S. F. s. at Calcutta, June 10.  
BROWNE, wife of Capt. G. 1st Fusiliers, s. at Dugshai, June 18.  
CAMPBELL, Mrs. J. A. B. s. at Simla, June 26.  
CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. s. at Calcutta, June 27.  
COCKBURN, wife of W. d. at Raneeunge, June 27.  
CORNELIUS, Mrs. Edwin, s. at Calcutta, July 1.  
CULLODIN, wife of J. G. d. at Calcutta, June 29.  
GILMOUR, wife of J. A. G. s. at Allahabad, June 17.  
HARDY, wife of W. S., d. at Agra, June 24.  
HUTCHINSON, wife of J., d. at Saharunpore, June 29.  
KELLNER, Mrs. G. F., d. at Burdwan, July 1.  
SROUT, wife of W. R. T., s. at Calcutta, June 3.  
WREN, wife of David, s. at Goolsunkree, June 27.

### MARRIAGE.

BOWLES, Capt. Edward, to Jane E., d. of the Rev. H. Hutton, at Calcutta, July 1.  
BROWNE, George A., to Marian A., d. of Major H. Milne, at Peshawar, June 22.  
FLOYD, J. A. to Mary F. d. of J. Doyle, at Calcutta, June 23.  
PARK, G. F. W. J. to Sarah J. d. of the late Major W. Browne, at Murree, June 21.  
ROSS, G. J. to Caroline D. d. of the late J. Dumbleton, at Allahabad, June 22.  
SPENCER, William C. to Patience C. d. of Lieut. Hannington, at Berhampore, June 28.  
TREVOR, W. S. to Eliza A. d. of the late Rev. H. S. Fisher, at Calcutta, June 19.  
WALLER, J. to Miss Charlotte Moriarty, at Calcutta, June 22.  
WALKER, H. E. to Charlotte G. F. d. of J. Mackenzie, at Tirhoot, June 2.  
WOOD, H. W. J. to Eleanor H. d. of the late J. Welsh, at Calcutta, June 19.

### DEATHS.

BOND, Anne, wife of H. R. at Sealkote, June 19.  
BUCKLAY, Thomas, at Chandernagore, aged 42, June 19.  
BUTTERWORTH, Mr. D. at Dera Ghazee Khan, June 20.  
COPELAND, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. cav. at Allahabad, June 18.  
CRUMP, Mrs. Mary Anne, at Calcutta, aged 54, June 10.  
FRASER, Frederick R. at Chowringhee, aged 41, June 8.  
GARSTIN, Capt. E. S. 5th N.I. at Simla, June 16.  
HARTLEY, Felix, at Allahabad, June 13.  
HEFFERNAN, Richard, at Lahore, aged 18, June 19.  
HENDERSON, Ann, wife of J. at Kidderpore, aged 38, June 24.  
KOEVEYER, Mr. J. D. at Combaconum, June 13.  
LOWDELL, wife of Charles, d. at Mussoorie, July 1.  
LUFFMAN, James, at Calcutta, aged 45, June 11.  
MAYLARK, Charlotte F. S. d. of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 18, July 1.  
MAYLARK, Sarah E. d. of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 6, June 28.  
OUTRAM, Mr. T. at Calcutta, June 17.  
PEARCE, James, at Dinapore, June 25.  
SWARIES, William T. at Calcutta, aged 13, July 1.  
SWINTON, Capt. S. C. A. 8th L.C. at Umballah, June 22.  
TRITTON, Edmund, at Simla, July 15.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 5. Eagle, Scheel, Mauritius; Nugget, Bond, Adelaide.—7. Str. Coromandel, Straddling, Madras; Victoria Regia, Moore, Madras; Celestial Breeze, James, Bombay; Beau Manoir, Mord, Newport; Rose Standish, Hutchings, Boston; Niphias, Morris, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Coromandel (July 7).—Viscountess Canning. Per Rose Standish.—G. W. Riding.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 7, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.     | Buy.    |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 5 per cent. .... | dis. 14 0 | to 16 0 |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | dis. 18 0 | to 18 8 |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | dis. 18 0 | to 18 8 |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 9 0       | to 9 4  |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 7 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 9 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 4 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 8 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 8 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 9 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... | 2125 to 2175 |
| Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....     | 125 to 150   |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) .....     | 140 to 150   |
| India General Steam Shares .....    | 1500 to 1550 |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to —    |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 1 to 2 1½  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 2 1½ to 2 1½ |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0½ to 2 1  |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 1 1½ to 2 0  |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 1 1½ to 2 0  |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |                |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10          | 1 to 10        | 4 |
| Doubloons .....                   | "                     | 31 4 to 31 8   |   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | "                     | 16 3 to 16 4   |   |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 22 0 to 22 2   |   |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 14 14 to 15 0  |   |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 3 to 16 2      |   |
| Gold Dust .....                   | "                     | 16 0 to 16 8   |   |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | "                     | 104 0 to 104 0 |   |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 220      | 0 to 221 0     |   |
| Mexican do. ....                  | "                     | 220 8 to 221 0 |   |

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 11. 10s. 0d. to 21.; to Liverpool, 11. 10s. to 11. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE RAILWAY.**—On the 31st May, Captain Johnston addressed the following letter to Government:—"As Captain O'Connell's services will not be required in the office for some time, I have the honour to suggest that as soon as convenient after taking up his appointment of Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer, he should be employed in investigating the project for railway inclines up the Coonoor Ghant. The feasibility of the undertaking is a particularly interesting question to have determined, and one to which Captain O'Connell's attention might be given with great advantage. Captain O'Connell might be directed to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills along the south-west line, it being desirable that he should make himself acquainted with the works now in progress and obtain some practical knowledge of the method of constructing railways before entering upon the proposed investigation. As it may be considered that the duty is one properly devolving on the Public Works Department, I may mention that I have communicated with Colonel Faber on the subject, and that he has no objection to the arrangement now suggested." Government on the 8th June approved of the arrangement suggested in the foregoing letter, and desired that Captain O'Connell be instructed accordingly.—*Athenaeum*.

**SECUNDERABAD, July 2, 1858.**—Lieut. Pictet, 49th Madras N.I., has been placed in arrest, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., for the purpose of being tried by court-martial for having shown great neglect when in charge of the guard escorting the late Shorapore rajah to Chingleput. It is believed that this arrangement has been made consequent on Lord Canning receiving the account of the rajah of Shorapore's suicide, when his lordship at once ordered Lieut. Pictet to be tried. It is said the trial will not take place for some time, owing to the absence of some necessary witnesses. The charge is, they say, to the following effect:—"For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having in camp [date, &c.], when in command of an escort in charge of the late Shorapore rajah, proceeding as a state prisoner to Chingleput, left in the tent in which the rajah was a prisoner a loaded revolver, with which the rajah committed suicide, he, Lieut. Pictet, having been warned by a native officer not to leave the pistol in the rajah's way. Culpable carelessness, it is said, also forms part of the charge."—*Bombay Times*.

**JAULNAH, June 28.**—Beatson's horse have arrived at Jaulnah, the 2nd regiment commanded by Major Wilson (who was assistant adjutant general during the memorable siege of Lucknow), with Lieutenants Thompson and Lennox, and Dr. Beaumont, came in on the 16th, they are as yet only about 300 strong, but are picking up men and mares, such as they are, daily; the 1st regiment under Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Becher, a well-known irregular cavalry officer, with Lieutenant Thurburne, came in on the 20th, they are nearly complete in men and horses; Colonel Beatson came in on the 15th, and was joined by the brigade-major to the force, Captain Harrison; one of the sufferers in the mutiny of the Gwalior contingent; another brigade-major has also joined the force, Captain Wood of the Nagpore cavalry; but which of these two officers is the brigade-



major, appears doubtful, the former having been appointed by the Governor-General I am told; the latter by Colonel Beatson: probably the colonel has orders to raise another brigade, in which case the brigade major will be all ready for it, and it is to be hoped Col. Becher will get the command. The force of cavalry, it is said, are to remain here for the rains; they may be fit for something by November, but certainly, till they are, it is as well that they should be kept here, out of sight, for they are a "raw" lot, both men and horses. They will never be what the Hyderabad cavalry are, or what any of the irregular cavalry were; but time may work wonders, the officers take a great deal of trouble, they are to be seen morning and evening working away to get their regiments in order. The squadron of 17th lancers that was here, under Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., with Col. Call's Poonah field detachment, is now en route to Mhow, their place to be taken by a troop of Jacob's horse. There is half a horse battery, two companies 18th Royal Irish, a company 6th Bombay N.I., a company of 6th infantry Hyderabad contingent, and Beatson's horse, here now. The country all round is perfectly quiet.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BERYMAN, wife of T. d. at Madras, June 30.  
GLOVER, wife of F. B. s. at Trichinopoly, June 30.  
MARTIN, wife of D. s. at Trichinopoly, June 27.  
OWEN, wife of E. s. at Madras, July 3.  
RICHARDSON, wife of Lieut. W. S. H.M.'s 43rd L.I. d. at Bangalore, July 5.  
SHAKESPEAR, wife of W. O. d. at Tellicherry, June 30.  
SWINY, wife of M. s. at Cannanore, July 1.

### MARRIAGE.

D'SILVA, P. to Miss Mary E. Cooke, at Madras, June 30.

### DEATHS.

BARTELS, J. P. at Bangalore, June 30.  
D'SILVA, Ambrosiano A. A. inf. d. of J. P. at Vepery, June 14.  
FRANKE, Frederick A. at Madras, aged 9, June 26.  
TRUVAL, Joseph, at Camp Tironci, June 7.  
HAY, Lieut. col. Thomas P. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Combaconum, June 28.  
TOLLER, Mrs. Rosa, at Palghat, June 26.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 8, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

|                                                                                                  |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| On Loans on deposit of Government Securities                                                     | 7 per ct. |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn | 7 per ct. |
| Discount on Government Bills                                                                     | 5 per ct. |
| Do on Private Bills, at or within 3 mon.                                                         | 9 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                                                      |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Document Bills at 6 months' sight                                    | 2 11 to 2 0     |
| Agents' Bills on England at 6 months                                 | 2 0             |
| " " " 3 do.                                                          | 2 0             |
| " " " 1 do.                                                          | 1 11            |
| " " " Sight                                                          | 1 11            |
| H.M. Treasury Bills                                                  | nominal         |
| Bank of England Post Bills                                           | "               |
| Mauritius Government Bills                                           | "               |
| Ceylon do.                                                           | "               |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight | None            |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days                                   | prem. 2 per ct. |
| Do on Bombay                                                         | dis. 2 per ct.  |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 per cent. Loan for public work    | 1856-57 dis. 8 1/2 to 9 |
| 4 per cent. " " " " " "             | 1852-53 dis. 18 1/2     |
| " " " " " "                         | 1853-54 dis. 18 1/2     |
| " " " " " "                         | 1854-55 dis. 18 1/2     |
| 4 per cent. Transferable Book Debt. | No transacts.           |
| Tanjore Bonds                       | 21 to 22 per ct. dis.   |
| Bank of Madras Shares               | No transacts.           |

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10 1-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes  | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 1/2 do. do.                      | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts         | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's          | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 3 1/2 do. do.                      | 65 per ct. |
| On Tanjore do.                         | 75 per ct. |

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 11. 10s. to 11. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

We subjoin a letter on the slave-trade in the Eastern seas by a writer eminently qualified to speak on the subject. The name of slave misleads the European mind as associated exclusively with West-India slavery. The bondsman in the East is a member of the family, a portion of the establishment; and the denomination of retainer, as understood in feudal times, much more correctly describes his position than the designation he usually receives:—

"Sir,—That slaves are procured from the African coast to supply the great markets of Bombay, Muscat, Bussorah, and generally the shores of Arabia, Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf, is an undoubted fact; but the trade is not carried on by vessels equipped for the sole purpose of conveying that article of merchandise. There may be occasionally a buggalow found with such a number of slaves on board as to lead to a contrary supposition; but as a rule, the black cargo forms only a portion of that brought away from Africa.

"The native craft which carry on the large and constantly increasing traffic to the African coast, proceed, as you are aware, from various ports on the shores of India, Arabia, and Oman during the prevalence of the N.E. monsoon, and return homewards with the help of the early S.W. monsoon, before the setting in of the stormy season. In fact, at this moment they are covering the Arabian Sea in every direction, and in one day as many as 100 sail have been counted passing up along the Arabian coast. In addition to which they are to be seen making for the various ports from Cape Comorin to Kurrachee—to say nothing of the traffic which passes into the Red Sea.

"On board many, if not most of these vessels, several of which fly the British flag, are to be found slaves—usually boys and girls under the age of puberty, and varying in number from one or two to twenty. Occasionally a speculative nacooh may venture on a greater shipment; but that is an exceptional case. Adults are not often taken: in fact they are, from their intractability, quite an inferior article not in demand. I have seen the slave-children frequently—and very happy they always appeared to be—content to remain with their kind master (for they are rarely ill-treated), but more gratified with the prospects of being sold into a household through the medium of the slave-market.

"These slave-markets exist in every maritime port on the littoral of the Arabian Sea. They are not necessarily walled inclosures, with an inscription denoting that human flesh is on sale within; but they nevertheless exist. You can in any of these markets buy, by private bargain, a slave, male or female, and that at a moderate advance on the original cost, taking into consideration the perishable nature of the commodity, and the risks which are attendant on its carriage over sea in native craft.

"Bombay is, or was a few years back (for there has been a break in my personal experience), notably an extensive slave-market. Slaves were, and I have no doubt are at this time, passed from hand to hand, a marketable commodity in this H.M.'s island of Bombay.

"This assertion may possibly be denied, and you may be furnished with plausible statements and experiences to show that is not, and cannot be, the case. That the police is too vigilant; that such practices must be brought to light; that it is cheaper and better for the Arab, Persian, and other foreign denizens to employ hired domestic servants. I content myself with asserting, that the households of these and other classes would tell another tale,—would tell the tale as I have heard it from the lips of Africans who were, in their own persons, instances in proof. I have also conversed with many unannounced or fugitive negroes from other localities, who have confirmed the truth of the statement that Bombay is not dissimilar in respect to the existence of domestic slavery to other places over sea. It may not perhaps be generally known that on each of the steam-ships of the Indian Navy a part of the crew consists of men who perform duties similar to those for which Kroomen are employed in H.M.'s cruisers on the western coast of Africa. On this side of the continent the greater number of these men are runaways or manumitted slaves. Collectively their number is considerable. Some singular passages have come under my notice in respect to some of these men. I have had them with me when they encountered their ex-masters in

places wide apart, such as at Jeddah in the Red Sea, Bushire or Bussorah on the Persian Gulf. I have seen them recognize, and be recognized, by their former owners; but in no case have I noticed anything like angry feeling on his part or exultation on theirs. They talked to each other as former friends, exchanged the salutation of brothers in Islam, and so parted. In truth, the condition of the African in the habitation of the more advanced Asiatic is one of superior comfort or influence to anything he could hope for in his native country, and any one who has seen the slave in lands where slavery has been handed down from the patriarchal age as a domestic institution, will agree with me that the 'household bondsman' is not to be considered, and by no means considers himself, an object for commiseration. Who has not heard the indignant answer of men so situated when asked some such question as 'Who are you; are you a servant?' 'No; God forbid; I am a slave.'—*Bombay Standard.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FORMATION OF A NAVAL ARTILLERY BRIGADE has been ordered, the particulars are given in our official gazette of this day.

A WRECK.—The barque *Alice*, of North Shields, Captain Pearson, which left Aden on the 4th July, for Bombay, with a large consignment of ordnance stores for Government, went ashore about eight miles south of Alibaugh, on the night of Thursday, the 15th July, and is now lying off the coast in great danger of going to pieces. The passengers have been saved, and the captain has arrived in Bombay for assistance. The *Berenice* is about to be despatched to the scene of the wreck, to see what can be done for the ill-fated vessel.

MR. CHARLES LEGGETT was sworn on the 13th July before a full bench, as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

THE BELGAUM POLICE have received a reward of Rs. 10,000 for their exertions in capturing the chief of Nurgood.

THE WEATHER, for the last few days, has been exceedingly wild and stormy. We have had torrents of rain, and the wind has sometimes blown with a violence approaching a hurricane.

MR. CROWE has vacated the editorial chair of the *Gazette*.

THE GOVERNOR.—Lord Elphinstone and staff left the presidency by special train on the morning of the 10th July, for the Deccan, and will reside at Daporie for the rest of the monsoon. Mr. H. L. Anderson, Political Secretary to Government, accompanies his lordship as secretary in attendance during his visit to the Deccan.

THE *Pooné Observer* regrets to learn that Lieut.-Col. Gall, of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, has been compelled, by ill health, to apply for sick-leave to England, and will shortly proceed home *via* Agra and Bombay. Col. Gall is one of the most distinguished officers with Sir Hugh Rose's force, and has been repeatedly mentioned in that general's despatches for his intrepidity and daring in the field.

DEATH OF MR. NEAVE.—We have to announce the death, at Maligaum, of Mr. Neave, Bombay civil service. The following letter to the *Telegraph and Courier* contains the circumstances of his death:—"I am sure you will be much grieved to hear that poor Neave has died from the effects of a mauling by a bear. This news has just come down to Mr. H. Young. The gallant fellow killed at Gwalior was a brother of your friend. I knew poor Digby Neave very well, both at Sattara, when he first came out, and afterwards, and a very fine fellow he was. You know more of his sporting adventures than I do; and, doubtless, recollect his walking up to a sleeping tiger, and putting a bullet through his head. This is only one of a series of plucky feat done by him. He was too fearless and foolhardy in the field. But what a right-thinking gentleman-like fellow he was too! He will be much regretted by every one who knew him."

THE GOVERNMENT has directed the formation of a second regiment of Southern Mahratta horse, which is to consist, like the one already in existence, of 750 sowars. The entire corps has been placed under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Malohin, with Lieutenant Battye as second in command of the 1st regiment, and Lieutenant Kerr of the 2nd. Lieutenant LaTouche, who has been appointed adjutant of the 1st regiment, is to act as second in command during the absence of Lieutenant Battye, and Lieutenant Watts, of the 9th regiment N.I., has been nominated adjutant of the 2nd regiment.



to oppose the enemy. The Ulwar Raja is also guarding his frontier. Telegraphic communication restored with Gwalior.

ALLAHABAD, July 4, 1858.—The Commissioner of Patna reports as follows, on the 28th June:—

"The rebels have mostly recrossed the Soane; but a large party, it is said, is preparing to cross near Nissorah. The party of cavalry, which went towards Hilsah, has not returned. Captain Rattray was at Urwul yesterday. Thannah and factory burnt, and rebels across the Soane before he got up. He has gone towards Daoodnuggur. Shahabad entirely in the hands of the rebels, who are now breaking the bridges, to prevent the troops moving in the rains.

"Nothing of importance from Chupra. Steamer with coals passing up the river."

Agra, June 5, 1858.

ALLAHABAD, July 5, 1858.—The following information, dated the 29th June, has been received from Patna:—

The Chupra rebels, last seen, were marching north-east. Their intention is said to be to cross at Govindgunge. Orders have been sent to the Bettiah rajah's police and others to remove boats and to oppose the passage of the river.

One company Madras rifles is at Jehanabad, and will remain there to keep the trunk road open, and restore confidence. Rebels flying across the roads. Communications between Buxar and Arrah stopped.

It is reported from Shergotty, that a band of rebels was at Ruffegunge, in the zemindaree of the Diprapah, on the 1st July. The rajah was prepared to oppose them, and had asked for assistance.

From Poona, 28th June, *via* Indore, 5th July, Monday, 10h. 42m. A.M.

From Sir Hugh Rose. To Lord Elphinstone.

Extract from field-force orders: "The Major-general commanding being on the point of resigning the command of the Poona division of the army, on account of ill-health, bids farewell to the Central India Field Force, and at the same time expresses the pleasure he feels that he commanded them when they gained one more laurel at Gwalior. The Major-general witnessed with satisfaction how the troops and their gallant comrades-in-arms—the Rajpootana brigade, under Brigadier Smith, stormed height after height, and gun after gun, under the fire of a numerous field and siege artillery, taking finally by assault two 18-pounders at Gwalior. Not a man in these forces enjoyed his natural strength or health and an Indian sun, and months of broken rest and march, had told on the strongest; but the moment they were told to take Gwalior for their Queen and country, they thought of nothing but victory. They gained it, restoring England's true and brave ally to his throne; putting to complete rout the rebel army; killing numbers of them; and taking from them in the field, exclusive of those in the fort, fifty-two pieces of artillery, all their stores and ammunition, and capturing the city and fort of Gwalior, reckoned the strongest in India. The Major-general thanks sincerely Brigadier General Napier, C.B., Brigadiers Stuart, C.B., and Smith, commanding brigades in the field, for the very efficient and able assistance which they gave him, and to which he attributes the success of the day. He bids them and their brave soldiers once more a kind farewell. He cannot do so under better aspects than those of the victory of Gwalior."

Advices from Jeypoor, under date the 4th instant, mention that the body of rebels under Tantia Topce had moved from Lalsoontochaksoo. General Roberts had marched up from Jeypoor, for the purpose of intercepting them. The rebel ex-rajahs of Jeypoor and Shahghur have surrendered themselves to Mr. Thornton, assistant superintendent of the Shahghur territory.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 30.—No. 1,010.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c.:—Lieut. F. R. Fox, 14th Madras N.I., doing du. with Madras sappers and miners, for 3 years, old reg.; Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I., for 18 mo., old reg.; Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Eur. reg., for 3 years, old reg.; Unp. Ens. W. F. Bartleman, inf., do. du. with 13th light inf., for 15 mo., new reg.

No. 1,011.—July 1.—53rd N.I.—Lieut. M. Thomson to be capt., fr. May 17, v. Capt. E. J. Hardecastle, dec.

No. 1,012.—Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. reg., has leave six months to sea, new reg.

No. 1,013.—The serv. of Lieut. the Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnot, inv. estab., pl. at disp. of the lieut.-gov. of Bengal.

No. 1,014.—Admitted to the service as asst. surgeons:—

Medical Dept.—Messrs. J. A. P. Colles and C. Prentis, date of arrival at Fort William, June 25.

No. 1,015.—The leave to Bombay granted to Surg. G. Cole, of May 21, is to be considered as prep. to sick leave to Europe, instead of to sea and to Cape.

No. 1,019.—Capt. J. R. Brown, 16th Madras cav., has leave to sea, the Mauritius, and the Cape, on m.c., for 6 mo., under old reg.

No. 1,022.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

Dated June 11.—Permitting Capt. W. J. Hare, 41st Madras N.I., com. of 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, to proc. to Cape, on m.c., for 15 mo., under new reg., embarking at Madras.

No. 1,024.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—

Unp. ens. G. M. Hand, of inf., d. d. with 82nd foot, for 12 mo., under new reg.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATION OF RANK.

July 2.—No. 1,016.—Promotions.—Art. reg.—1st Lieut. W. F. Cox to be capt., fr. April 27, for the augmentation; 2nd Lieut. R. S. Robinson to be 1st lieut., fr. April 27, for the augmentation.

Med. dept.—Asst. surg. J. Lee to be surg., fr. June 16, v. Surg. E. Tritton, dec.

N.B. The promotion of 1st Lieut. J. Oldfield, art., No. 693, May 3, is cancelled.

#### ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Art. reg.—1st Lieut. F. V. Eyre, fr. April 14, v. 1st Lieut. J. Oldfield, retired.

Med. dept.—Surg. W. F. Mactier, fr. April 16, 1858, v. Surg. Sir J. S. Login, knight, retired.

No. 1,017.—Lieut. T. N. Harward, of art., dep. commis. of ordnance, has leave for 2 mo., to pres., prep. to Europe, under old reg., m.c.

Asst. commis. Capt. T. Ryley, veteran estab. at Allahabad arsenal, app. to temp. charge of Cawnpore magazine, on Lieut. Harward's departure.

No. 1,018.—2nd Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Madras engineers, has leave to Eur., m.c., 15 mo., under new reg.

Home Dep., July 1.—Mr. A. Colvin, c.s., availed himself of the leave granted to him on the 15th ultimo from the 26th idem.

July 2.—Mr. G. S. Park, c.s., on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at pres. on the 23rd ult. per steam-ship Nubia.

Foreign Dep., July 2.—The president in council is pleased to recognize Mr. W. H. Read as consul for the Netherlands govt. at Singapore.

Maj. W. E. Hay, asst. commissioner of Koolloe, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. Kuon on the 1st ult.

Public Works Dep., July 2.—Lieut. R. H. Sankey, Madras engineers, additional under sec. to the government of India, public works department, has leave for 6 mos. on m.c. to visit the Neilgherry hills.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Foreign Dep., Allahabad.—June 26.—No. 1,862.—Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th reg. N.I., to do duty with Military Police in Oudh.

June 28.—No. 1,887.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, on special duty at Kalinjur, has leave on m.c. for 2 mo. fr. 1st prox.

No. 1,889.—Mr. H. Ross, to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the province of Oudh. Mr. Ross joined his app. on 19th inst.

Military Dep., June 26.—No. 235.—Punjab Irregular Force, 5th cavalry, Cap. W. H. Paget, 54th N.I., offic. commandant, to be commandant, v. Capt. Bruce. Meade's Horse, Asst. Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., in medical charge of Towana Horse, med. ch., v. Asst. Surg. Christison app. to another situation.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of Gov. of N. West. Prov. for employ. in military police:—

Maj. W. Davis, 31st N.I., Com. of infantry, Calcutta Volunteer Guards.

Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I.: A. G. Remington, 12th N.I.; A. A. Dick, 52nd N.I.; A. A. Currie, 45th N.I.; and F. R. Turner, 33rd N.I.

Cpts. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I.; F. A. Sage, 11th N.I., and G. M. Moxon, 52nd N.I.

Lieuts. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., and G. F. Pearson, 33rd Madras N.I.

No. 236.—The services of Lieut. W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., are placed at disposal of Foreign Dep. to do du. under Lieut.-Col. Hinde, in Rewah.

Foreign Dep., June 30.—No. 1,918.—Lieut. W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., to do duty with Rewah levies, under com. of Lieut. Col. Hinde.

July 1.—No. 1,941.—Lieut. C. R. Shaw, app., May 5, to be an asst. commis. of 3rd class in province of Oudh, joined at Lucknow on 21st ult.

No. 1,945.—The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. O. Bradford to be an asst. commis. 2nd class in province of Oudh.

June 28.—No. 237.—The services of Lieut. S. Thain, 13th N.I., in temp. com. of the police in district of Cawnpore, are pl. at disp. of government of north-western prov. for employ. in military police.

Foreign Dep., June 3.—No. 1,965.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to app. Asst. surg. A. M. Dallas, 4th N.I., to be superint. of central gaol at Lahore, on probation.

Public Works Dep., July 2.—No. 40.—Mr. G. Walker, formerly an asst. overseer in 3rd division, Lahore and Peshawar road, is re-app. an asst. overseer in department.

July 3.—No. 218.—Pay Department.—Appointments.—Capt. C. F. M. Mundy, dep. py. mr., Benares Circle, to be dep. py. mr., Sirhind circle, v. Capt. Swinton, dec.

Brev. maj. T. G. St. George, act. pension py. mr., Lucknow Circle, to be dep. py. mr. Benares circle, v. Capt. Mundy.

June 30.—No. 2,131.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. S. Robinson, adjt. of Boolundshuhur police, on m.c., fr. June 1 to Dec. 1.

Appointment.—Ens. E. C. Corbyn, act. interp. H.M.'s 8th regt., to offic. as adt. dur. Lieut. Robinson's absence.

July 3.—No. 854.—Mr. C. Horne, supt. of supplies, N.W. Prov., has leave for 4 mos. on m.c., to Nynce Tal.

Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., will carry on duties of Mr. Horne's office dur. his absence.

June 30.—No. 2,123.—Mr. R. Taylor to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Jounpore.

July 1.—No. 2,142.—Mr. J. F. Lumsden to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Goruckpore.

July 3.—No. 2,149.—Mr. F. S. Wigram to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Etah.

June 29.—No. 2,119.—Mr. G. E. Lance, offic. mag. and coll. of Etawah, vested with powers in that district.

June 30.—No. 2,125.—The leave on m.c. to Mr. A. O. Hume, mag. and coll. of Etawah, of date June 17, is privilege leave, new rules.

#### NEW SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

No. 2,134.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. has been pleased to appoint all magistrates and collectors in the North-West Provinces to be special commissioners under Act XX. 1858, for the determination of cases of wrongful dispossession within the limits of their several districts.

July 1.—No. 2,139.—Mr. J. W. Hennessy, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Hooslungabad, vested with powers of a magistrate.

July 1.—No. 777.—Mr. W. Muir, to be junior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, from 13th ult., the date of Mr. C. C. Jackson's demise. Mr. Muir will continue also to act as secretary to Government till further orders.

#### CIVIL.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Hughes Brown, civ. surg. at Kaira, to afford med. aid to Guzerat provincial batt. fr. June 5 until further orders.

Maj. Green, pol. agt. at the court of Khelat, is attached to brigade of Sind irr. g. horse, without prejudice to his political duties.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Keily rec. ch. of office of pol. superint. of Pahlunpoor tr. Capt. J. Black, June 28.

Mr. J. R. Spiers to be dist. dep. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, continuing to act as Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned jun. civil servants have passed examinations in the languages specified:—  
Mr. A. K. Nairne, Marathe; Messrs. A. H. Spry, B. B. Worthington, A. A. C. Jervoise, C. W. Bell, and C. A. Middleton, Hindoostanee.

Mr. J. M. Erskine is appd. on special duty in the districts.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as first assist. to accountant general dur. abs. of Mr. J. M. Erskine on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, sec. to gov. in the pol., secret, and jud. departs, is to accompany the governor as sec. in attendance on his lordship during his visit to the Deccan.

Lieut. S. C. Law, 2nd gren. N.I., was relieved from his duties as extra asst. to pol. ag. in Mahee Kanta May 25.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, act. asst. pol. ag. S. Muratha country, has been permitted to proceed into the districts, fr. May 25.

The undermentioned officers took oh. of their respective apps. on dates specified:—Major E. P. Arthur, superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, May 29; Capt. A. W. Graham, superint. of police, Broach, May 26; Capt. J. S. Kemball, superint. of police, Poona, June 5; Lieut. O. Probyn, act. adj. Khandeish Bheel corps, June 12; Capt. C. T. Palin, second in com. of the first Khandeish Bheel corps, June 20.

Mr. D. C. Leighton to act as col. and mag. of Rutnagherry, dur. Mr. Turquand's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. J. H. Burke, mint master and mint eng., res. ch. of his duties, June 13.

The Rev. E. N. Dickenson returned to duty on July 9.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, July 3.*—No. 697.—Lieut. R. Bargie, 3rd Eur. regt., to be act. asst. gr. mr. gen. Central India Field Force, v. Macdonald, proceeded to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 698.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the serv. as cadets of engs. and inf.

*Engineers.*—No. 443.—Mr. P. Phelps, date of arrival, June 23.

*Infantry.*—No. 412.—Mr. E. H. Noyes, June 23.

No. 451.—Mr. J. Vithers, June 23.

Capt. C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I., and asst. superint. in charge rev. surv. and asst. Ahmednuggur, has ret. to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, June 23.

No. 701.—Lieut. A. R. Mark, adjt. 4th batt. art., has ret. to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, June 23.

No. 702.—Lieut. P. Barras, 29th N.I., resigned his appointment of interp. to H.M.'s 95th foot.

No. 703.—The following order is confirmed:—  
Dated June 2.—By Capt. W. T. Bowen, directg. asst. surg. C. F. Ross, acting civ. surg. Broach, to receive med. charge of the Eur. details as below, remaining at that station, fr. asst. surg. Lownds.

No. 710.—The transfer of Ens. H. I. Stock fr. 1st Gren. regt. N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt., announced in G.O. No. 614, dated June 18, is cancelled.

No. 711.—The following promotion is made:—  
25th N.I.—Ens. W. T. Anderson, to be lieut. fr. June 22, v. Lieut. Rose, dec. from wounds received in action at Gwalior.

No. 712.—Order confirmed:—  
Dated June 6.—By the officer commanding at Neemuch directing Lieut. Galloway, 13th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer to a detach. proceeding fr. that station to Nusseerabad.

No. 713.—Lieut. R. C. Battiscombe to be adj. and gr. mr. to the reserve art., v. Shckleton app. to a battery.

No. 714.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. K. Simpson on general duty, Scinde, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy, v. Asst. surg. F. K. Hammond, dec.

July 9.—No. 716.—The appt. of Capt. E. L. Green, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 5th fus., to be act. a.-d.-c. on personal staff of the C.-in-C., announced in G.O. No. 651 of 21st inst., is to have effect fr. June 6.

July 7.—No. 704.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the troops at Mhow, Indore, and throughout the province of Malwa, together with those in Khandeish and at Asseerghur, be formed, temp., into a distinct command, to be styled the "Malwa division," with its head quarters at Mhow.

Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., is appd. to command Malwa division.

July 8.—No. 706.—Lieut. R. Pittman, Bombay regt. of art., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 707.—Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th regt. N.I., has leave for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 722 of 1858.—July 12.—Orders confirmed:—  
Dated April 25.—By Maj.-gen Sir H. Rose, app. Capt. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. reg., to act as staff officer to garrison of Jhansi troops.

May 5.—By Capt. Whitehill, app. Lieut. Arm-

strong to act as adj. to left wing 3rd Eur. reg. dur. separation from head qrs. of reg., v. Lieut. Donne.

May 23.—By Maj. Grimes, app. Lieut. Macdonell, 2nd Gr. N.I., to perform duties of staff officer field force, until arrival of Lieut. Browning, H.M.'s 89th reg., v. Capt. Holmes.

May 26.—By Lieut. Col. Lucas, reappointing Lieut. Cotes to act as adj. to 3rd battalion art.

May 27.—By Maj. Evans, app. Lieut. Hawthorn, 9th N.I. to act as staff officer, and to receive charge of commissariat and treasure chest of Satpooa field force, dur. abs. of Capt. Thacker, on m.c. to Bombay.

May 27.—By Lieut. col. Campbell, appg. Lieut. Clarke, sub-asst. commiss. gen., to act as bazar master to 2nd brig. Central India field force.

June 7.—By Capt. Beale, appg. Lieut. Hodson to act as adj. to left wing 22nd regt. N.I., during its separation from head qrs. of the regt.

June 8.—By Brig. gen. J. Jacob, appg. Lieut. King, 2nd in com. 2nd regt., to act as brig. maj. Scinde irreg. horse, in add. to his other duties, v. Chamberlain, placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

June 18.—By Capt. Brodie, appg. Capt. Widdicombe to act as interp. to 7th N.I., in the abs. of a qualified subaltern, v. Asst. surg. Bayne, relieved.

July 14.—No. 725.—The serv. of Lieut. C. P. Barras, 29th, and Lieut. W. Jacob, 19th N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 726.—The undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of the C.-in-C. for employ. in Belooch rifle batt.:—

Capt. C. E. Boodle, 5th N.I.I.; W. G. Mainwaring and Lieut. G. Nicholls, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.); Lieut. C. Wigney, 6th N.I.

No. 727.—Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., is to be considered as having ret. to duty, without prejudice to his rank, on March 29.

July 10.—No. 718.—The following promotions and postings are made:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. col. A. Rowland to be col.; Maj. J. Grant to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. M. Glasse to be maj.; 1st Lieut. D. J. Kinloch to be capt.; and 2nd Lieut. F. P. Berthon to be 1st lieut., from July 4, v. Lester, dec.

Posting.—2nd Lieut. J. Grierson to be posted to regt. in suc. to Berthon, prom. regl. rank, July 4.

No. 719.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1813, are promoted to the brevet rank of capt.:—

Lieut. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., June 28, 1858.

Lieut. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I. July 1, 1858.

No. 720.—Lieut. T. Knight, probationary sub-assist. commiss. gen. Bombay, has leave on m.c. fr. 1st to 31st inst.

July 12.—No. 723.—Maj. E. P. Lynch, 29th N.I., to Europe for 18 mo. fr. date of his departure from Aden, on m.c. under new furlough regs.

July 13.—No. 724.—Order confirmed:—  
Dated May 24.—By Lieut. col. Robertson, appg. Lieut. W. Rose, 25th N.I., to act as staff officer to the pursuing column.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, July 3.*—Referring to G. G. O. No. 676 of the 30th ult., Brig. C. P. Ainslie is directed to proceed via bullock-train to Mhow, and from thence by the earliest practicable means to assume command of 2nd brig. Central India field force to which he stands appointed.

Staff capt. G. W. Price, brigade major Hyderabad, has leave from 1st to 31st July in ext., to remain in the Deccan on m.c.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, July 3.*—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay as requiring a further extension of leave, have their leaves prolonged up to the date of the departure of the next overland mail:—

Capt. F. F. Bruce, 12th N.I.; M. J. Soppitt, do.; A. H. Curtis, 2nd gren. N.I.; Capt. E. Dansey, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.); Lieut. F. Hemming, regt. of art.; A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Ens. S. De B. Edwards, 2nd gren. N.I.; Vet. surg. A. J. Poett, horse brigade art.

Leaves prolonged up to the 31st inst.:—  
Capt. F. MacGowan, 10th N.I.; J. Thacker, 9th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Baseve, regt. of art.; Ens. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, med. estab.

Lieut. Blair, 19th N.I., is attached to 30th N.I., at Malligum, fr. 27th ult.

Capt. Holbrow is attached to 1st gren. N.I. until the season admits of his proc. to join his own corps at Nusseerabad.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloq. proficiency in vernacular language:—

Lieut. F. Bowker; Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, 11th N.I., June 15.

*Head Quarters, Poona, July 5.*—Lieut. De Montmorency, 31st N.I., is attached to 15th N.I. till the season will admit of his joining his own corps.

July 7.—Divisional staff maj. gen. W. Waddington, com. Scinde div. of the army, has leave for 1 mo., privileged, to Poona on private affairs.

July 8.—With reference to G. O., dated 7th inst., Maj. gen. Michel will be pleased to proc. as early as possible to ass. com. of Malwa division.

Brigadier Hale, the senior brigadier with the division, will com. Poona div. of the army during abs. of Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose.

July 13, 1858.—2nd L.C.—Lieut. Col. A. Prescott, fr. June 1st to July 15th, in ext., to remain at Mount Abo, on m.c.

7th N.I., Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, fr. June 21st to July 20th, to rem. at Deesa on m.c.

July 14, 1858.—Transfers in the regiment of artillery are ordered:—

Lieut. C. Clarke, fr. the 6th to 4th co. 4th bat., with mountain train attached.

Lieut. C. N. Lucas, fr. 4th to 6th co. 4th bat.

The following arrangements in the quartermaster general's department, are ordered, with effect from the 10th inst., consequ. upon the return from fur. to Europe, of Maj. Wray:—

Major J. Wray will res. his duties as dep. gr. mr. gen. of the army.

Capt. J. L. Evans will res. his duties of assist. gr. mr. gen. of the Poona div. in relief of Capt. Newnham forthwith.

Capt. F. G. Newnham, act. dep. assist. gr. mr. gen. when rel. by Capt. Evans, will proc. to presidency and receive charge of the dep. assist.'s office from Lieut. Elliott.

July 14th.—Inf. cad. J. G. McRoe, recently arrived from England, is att. to do duty with 6th N.I., and directed to join.

With reference to G. G. O.—dated 7th inst., Major-general Michel, C.B., will be pleased to proceed as early as possible to assume command of the Malwa division.

Brig. Hale, the senior brigadier with the division will command the Poona division of the army during absence of Maj.-gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B.

July 9.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 674, of the 30th ult. Capt. (Brev.-maj.) Lawrie 21st N.I. is directed to proc. and join his regt. at Malligum.

July 10.—Superint. surg. J. S. Hamilton, pres. division and I.N. has leave from July 10th to Sept. 13th, to proceed to the Deccan on privilege leave.

Cadet C. H. Coles, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona to join.

## INDIAN NAVY.

*Bombay Castle, July 8.*—No. 128.—The services of Asst. surg. A. K. Simpson, m.d. on gen. duty, Sind, are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. of the Indian navy, v. Hammond, dec.

July 10.—No. 129.—The undermentioned officers are allowed extension of leave, to remain at Poona to the 31st instant. on m.c.:—Mr. W. H. Ussher, captain's clerk; Mr. J. A. Ketley, midshipman.

FORMATION OF A NAVAL ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

*Bombay Castle, July 7, 1858.*—No. 700.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the formation, from the officers and seamen of the Indian navy, of a naval artillery brigade, to be composed of two companies (a third may be afterwards added), of the strength noted as below, and to be stationed in the garrisons of Bombay and Surat:—

### For Bombay.

1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 81 petty officers and seamen.

### For Surat.

2 lieutenants, 1 midshipman, 1 gunner, 1 assistant apothecary, 80 petty officers and seamen.

With followers provided by the commissariat, in the same proportion as to European soldiers.

The officers and men of the naval brigade will receive, whilst employed on shore, batta according to the rates laid down in the naval regulations: the officers will also receive the house-rent of their rank when not provided with public quarters, and the allowance for servants as on board ship; the men will be quartered as soldiers of the army.

Rations will be supplied by the commissariat on the same scale exactly as furnished on board ship.

The naval brigade is to be considered as under the authority of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army, for all purposes of service; and the naval officers in command of companies will be guided by the orders they may receive from the military officer in command of the stations in which they are quartered; but they continue to be subject, at the same time, to their proper Commander-in-Chief, in all questions relating to interior economy and naval discipline.

The men of the naval brigade will not be brought on the army returns, but be borne in a supernumerary list on the books of the *Acbar*; and their pay and accounts will be arranged by the purser of that vessel, under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, are requested to issue all subsidiary orders that may be required.



## THE NEW MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

*Bombay Castle, July 3, 1858.—No. 696.*—In assimilation to the practice introduced into Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the formation at the presidency of a standing medical committee, under the control of the director-general, medical department, of which the superintending surgeon, presidency division and Indian navy, will be ex-officio president and visiting member, and the following medical officers members, viz. :—

The surgeon, European General Hospital;  
The surgeon, Jamsctjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital;  
The garrison surgeon;  
The medical store-keeper;

The surgeon, Lunatic Asylum,—two of whom at a time are to be available for the duty for periods to be fixed by the director-general.

The duties of the committee will consist in examining sick officers and others applying for leave on medical certificate, applicants for pensions or superannuation allowance, for compensation for wounds and for wound pensions, for invaliding officers and soldiers, and for all such other duties, as may be confided to it by the director-general medical department.

All officers, military, civil, naval, and all unconvicted servants, when recommended for sick leave beyond the presidency, will be brought before the standing committee by the official medical attendant.

The standing medical committee will meet punctually at noon on Mondays and Thursdays, at the office of the director-general medical department, and the statement of the case of any officer or others proposed to be brought before the committee, must be forwarded by the official medical attendant of the patient to the superintending surgeon presidency division and Indian navy, two clear days before the assembling of the committee.

The following form of certificate is to be strictly observed by the committee, and when duly signed by the president and members, is to be submitted to the director-general for his approval and counter signature, and for registry in his office, previous to being forwarded in to Government :—

## Form of Certificate.

No. of 185 .

We do hereby certify on honour, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of to be of such a nature as to render absolutely necessary, or highly desirable, for the recovery of his health.

(Signed)

A. B., superg. surgeon P. D. and I. N. member.  
Bombay, 185 .

C. D., surgeon and member.  
E. F., do. do.

Approved and confirmed,  
G. H., director-general medical department.  
Registered, J. K., Secretary.

## East-India House,

August 18, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. R. Phillips.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. R. Hunter, Indian Navy; Mr. E. M. Brownlow, midshipman, I.N.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. L. Montgomerie.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Blaxland.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd grens.; Capt. E. Danscy, 1st Eur.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. Lodwick (uncov.)

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. Lieut. col. D. Seaton, 1st Fus.; Capt. R. S. Simonds, 1st N.I.; Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, 27th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieuts. J. C. Hasted, engr.; J. R. Gordon, 15th N.I.; Sup. surgeon J. McKenna, M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. A. Wheatley, 6th Cav., 12 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. Walker, 47th N.I.; Brev. Capt. M. Meyer, 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Giles; 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. E. Wintle, 24th N.I., 4 mos. from Oct. 8; Lieut. R. A. W. F. Ellis, 18th N.I., 2 mos. from Oct. 8.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (uncomd.)

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. McNeale, 37th N.I.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. E. V. Utterson, 27th N.I., placed on the retired list.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1858.

## CHOTA NAGPORE IN 1852.

MR. J. H. CRAWFORD's Report to the Government of Bengal on the affairs of the political states on the south-west frontier, 1852, contains much suggestive information that, even after the lapse of six years, is both valuable and interesting, as affording a curious insight into native character and temperament. At that time a number of zemindars, or political estates, under the management of their native chiefs, were placed under the general control and superintendence of an agent of the British Government, assisted by a few European officers. The magisterial functions of each district were discharged by the rajah, subject to the approval of the Governor-General's representative, and it is admitted that they "evinced, generally, every disposition to administer, according to their knowledge, full justice, civil and criminal, to those under their rule." It is worthy of a passing remark that a very large proportion of these native chiefs succeeded to their estates during their minority, though no explanation is offered of this curious, if not suspicious coincidence: the chance of exercising corrupt or undue influence over an experienced ruler of mature years being naturally less than in the case of a stripling whose ignorance compels him to defer to the opinions of his advisers. In one instance a rajah is mentioned as being not only a minor, but also insane,—the affairs of the zemindar, however, suffering no detriment from being placed under the management of his mother. Insanity appears to be of frequent occurrence in those parts. In the statement of the judicial business brought before the Governor-General's agent in 1850-51, four cases of murder are reported as having been committed by insane persons. Perhaps the germs of mental disease may have sprung from excessive indulgence in intoxicating drugs and liquors, for intemperance—whether in the use of blang, opium, or arrack—evidently prevails to a great extent. A son drinking with his parents until all three are inebriated strikes his father with a stick and kills him on the spot, and the agent mitigates the rajah's sentence of nine years' imprisonment to five, chiefly in consideration of the paricide's tender years, "and the condition of the parties when the crime was committed,"—truly a dangerous doctrine and most pernicious precedent. Another man in the same state kills his mother with a sword, being "irritated by her interference with him," though "there had been previously no ill-will between them," and escapes with three years' confinement. A third is less fortunate, for having slain a man, and not merely his mother, with an axe, he is sent to prison for seven years. A woman was killed by a fourth, but no further particulars are given, while, in a fifth instance, a man having shot another with an arrow during a quarrel over their cups,

comes in for ten years of prison-life. It must be owned that these various sentences evince as much caprice as calm judgment. Homicides are not uncommon,—being usually perpetrated by a hasty blow from a *lattee*, or iron-bound club, occasionally varied by a sword, an arrow, a rice-pounder, or a kick. Neither law, civilization, nor Christianity itself will probably ever avail to reduce this class of offences, which arise out of the impulsive and wildly irritable Asiatic temperament. The most frequent subject of disputes and consequent affrays are the boundary-lines of fields and estates. The chiefs are quite as much given to quarrels on this ground as their inferiors, from whom they only differ in the more serious nature of the faction fights that ensue. This evil seems to be of ancient date, for Moses found it necessary to denounce a curse against those who removed their neighbour's landmarks. In Chota Nagpore, as elsewhere, women figure largely as the *causa teterrima* of crime, and sometimes as the actual delinquents. Jealousy, adultery, and abortion, form the usual triad of causes and consequences. Superstition also produces there its ordinary fruits. A man's "daughter being sick, he went to call an *ojah*, or professor of charms, but the latter would not attend, and the girl died; whereupon her father went to the *ojah's* house, and killed him with a sword"—this premeditated murder being expiated by fourteen years' imprisonment. At another time four men are convicted of having drowned "a witch," and are placed in confinement for various periods ranging from one to eight years. The most striking case, however, is one in which a man was induced to accompany four others into the jungle on a hunting-excursion, and was suddenly shot down by one of them from an *attah*, or concealed raised seat, "after which the others bound his hands and feet, and then cut his throat." Their motive was a pious one—to propitiate bounteous mother earth with a human sacrifice. *Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.*

## HILL SANITARIA.

HOWEVER much doctors may disagree as to the salubrity of the plains of India, there is little difference of opinion as to the superior healthiness of the hill stations. Some doubts, however, appear to be entertained with regard to the elevation best adapted for European constitutions. The diseases from which English residents in the plains chiefly suffer, are fevers, dysenteries, liver diseases, and cholera. These disorders are most prevalent in alluvial districts, such as Bengal Proper; but the most arid regions of Hindostan are by no means exempt from their pernicious influence. Lofty elevations are also marked by peculiar forms of sickness, and at nearly all the hill stations hitherto established, a stubborn form of diarrhoea is said to prevail. Constitutions already relaxed by long residence in a hot climate, are keenly sensible of the effects of cold and damp. According to Mr. J. R. Martin, than whom there can be no higher authority, there are no atmospheric influences so injurious to health as "those conjoined of heat or cold with damp." That eminent surgeon also alludes to cases that frequently come under his own knowledge, of

men who have gone up to hill stations of high elevation suffering merely from intermittent fever, who have there contracted bowel complaint of such an intractable nature that they have been compelled to return to Europe. The chief benefit, therefore, that appears to be derived from the present sanatoria is rather of a preventive than a curative kind. Occasional visits to the hills in time of health are thus really more beneficial than resorting to them after sickness has set in. It is not so much excess of heat that is prejudicial to European constitutions, as long-continued residence in a hot climate. A temporary removal to a cooler temperature is consequently attended with great advantages if the system be not previously too much relaxed to stand the change. Mr. Martin, however, is of opinion that an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet is likely to be more salubrious than a higher one, though Dr. Baillie affirms that in the Neilgherry range all elevations below 3,500 feet are "extremely unhealthy, and liable to fever." But it is admitted on all hands that sufficient data have not yet been obtained to form any certain conclusions. All that has hitherto been done may be regarded as simply experimental, and it still remains to be ascertained which are the most suitable sites for European stations in some degree corresponding with the *stalaria*, or stationary camps of the Romans. The importance of gathering immediate information on this subject can hardly be exaggerated. General Trevenhede states that in a period of 13 years, between 1839 and 1851, the average number of English soldiers in India was 38,146, among whom the annual decrease by deaths, invaliding, and other causes, was 11 per cent., and of this 5½ per cent. was due to mortality alone. "So that within that period of 13 years, no less than 27,267 Englishmen passed away. By the rules of the service at that time," the General goes on to say, "only one-tenth of this number could have been married men, and of the progeny of these it is known that only one out of every five survive the effects of climate during their early years. In round numbers, it may be stated that 2,000 English adults have annually perished without contributing in any appreciable manner to the increase of that element of the population of India which is so much required." When it is further taken into consideration that at the station of Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, there are at present 900 children of soldiers, and that in all future time the aggregate of European troops in India must be far greater than has ever yet been the case, it will be seen how imperative is the necessity that no time be lost in acquiring the most accurate knowledge regarding the healthiest stations in India. It needs no inquiry, indeed, to determine that the low steaming plains of Bengal Proper are not adapted for Europeans, whether children or adults. Of the former, the mortality in Fort William has been ascertained to average 168 per 1,000 every year, and with regard to the latter, the most casual glance will suffice to show the debilitating effects of the climate, combined with absence of employment and the hopeless monotony of barrack life. It is true that even in the hills—at least in the Himalaya range—the want of table-land is a serious ob-

stacle in the way of providing occupation for the European soldier; but this objection does not apply to the rounded monticules of the Neilgherries, or to the elevated plateaus in Central India near Nusseerabad and Mhow, "where," says Mr. Martin, "there would be good exercising ground for large bodies of troops, with facilities for water and good vegetation, and they are very healthy." But even on the lower spurs of the Himalayas, in Kumaon, for instance, localities may be found uniting all the essential requirements for European military stations. The late Maharajah Hindoo Rao was in the habit of saying, that not a single European soldier should ever be allowed to remain in the plains unless his services were called for in the field. He would keep them all in the hills, he said, and feed them well upon beef and beer, and when war broke out he would bring them down on camels and elephants, and in covered carriages, and let them loose upon the enemy like a pack of *cheetahs* upon a herd of deer. Allowing for Oriental exaggeration, the counsel of the old Mahratta chief was sound and practical. It is useless, and mere waste of valuable lives, to employ Europeans on ordinary peace duties in the plains. Certain large stations, indeed, must be fully garrisoned by English troops; but these might be relieved every alternate year, and even annually, after the completion of the branch railways. General Trevenhede opens up a wider question by suggesting the extension of the permission to marry as far as 25 or 30 per cent., "conditional on an agreement that the children arising out of it should be sent to one of the proposed establishments in the hills so soon as they are four years old." These children, when grown and properly educated, he thinks, would be of incalculable service in promoting the material and social progress of India, as an intermediate class between the natives and the conquering race. But the General appears to be unmindful of the fact that, so far as any experience is as yet worthy of notice, even mountain-born Europeans quickly degenerate. The women, especially, are of delicate constitution, and suffer much from child-bearing and nursing. Their offspring, therefore, may be expected to be still more inferior in manliness to the true European type, and consequently rather calculated to bring the "pale-faces" into disrepute than to improve their isolated position amid an observant and hostile population. Inter-marriages with either native or Eurasian women, all witnesses agree, should be discouraged by all possible means, and the Anglo-Saxon race be preserved in its integrity and free from blemish. On all these points, however, we shall look anxiously for fuller and more certain information.

#### NOTES ON ASSAM.

According to Major Jenkins, formerly commissioner of revenue for Assam, that province was densely peopled and well cultivated at the time of the Mahomedan invasion about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Kamroop division alone appears to have been finally occupied by the officers of the King of Delhi, and to have been divided into *pergunnahs*, the

revenue of which was collected by a class of officials called *chowdries*. This system was purely local. In those parts of the province which remained under their native Ahom princes, the people were distributed into *khels*, or clans, and were compelled, for three or four months in every year, to give their personal service for particular purposes of the state, or for the benefit of certain great officers and priests. The frontiers, however, were held by hill tribes, who acknowledged no other dependence on the Government than might be signified by the annual payment of an almost nominal tribute: some tribes located in the valley were likewise allowed to compound for rent or services by small payments of cotton, &c. Originally, it is stated, the members of a *khel* resided together as near neighbours; but after a time they were frequently permitted to commute personal service for a pecuniary consideration. Many of them took advantage of this opportunity, to emigrate, and thus escape from the exactions of the officers of their *khel*. Each *khel*, it should be observed, was made up of several *pykes*, such being the designation of the labourers and artisans who owed personal service, whether to priests or nobles. At first the *pykes* were divided into four gangs, which succeeded one another every three months, having thus nine months of the year wherein to earn their own livelihood. Remuneration for their labour usually took the form of an allotment of two *poorahs*, or about 2½ English acres, of rice lands, in addition to their own village lands, which they held clear of all direct imposts: these lands were transmitted in equal division among all the children. For their village lands the *pykes* are said to have paid, in lieu of rent, a capitation tax, which assumed different denominations in different districts. Sometimes it was actually a poll tax; at other times it was a hearth tax, or a tax upon every family or person cooking separately; and occasionally it was rather a house than a body tax. This tax was levied according to a graduated scale; a labourer, for instance, paying one rupee; a silk weaver, two; a fisherman, or oil maker, three; and workers in gold or brass, five. In Upper Assam a certain number of *pykes*, collectively called *liksoos*, was attached to different government offices, and consequently subject only to the temporary holders of such offices. Any person of rank was privileged to possess himself of jungle lands, which he cleared by the labour of his slaves, and held ever after in manorial right. Slaves were exempted from taxation of every kind, in consequence of which many *pykes* voluntarily passed themselves off as the slaves of particular families. To such an extent, indeed, was this fraud practised, that an inquiry was instituted by the English authorities into the titles by which slaves were held, and 12,000 persons restored to their proper position as *pykes*. A more radical reform was effected when the British Government resumed the *liksoos* in Upper Assam and emancipated the slaves. But here, as in so many other instances, a vague philanthropy exceeded the limits of strict justice. It might be quite proper to prohibit slavery; but it would have been only right to compensate the former slave-owners. Humanity, however, was made to consist with

spoliation; and in releasing the slaves—probably against their own inclination—the Government effected the ruin of the upper classes, many families being reduced to great distress. Still, on the whole, the new revenue administration is described as “operating successfully, whether as regards the comforts and amelioration of the people, or the future financial prospects of the Government.” The last consideration, we fear, is the one that carries most weight with the revenue officials, while the stereotyped phrase about “comforts” and “amelioration” has been so frequently applied to the North-Western Provinces prior to the mutinies, that it has come to be regarded with no slight feeling of distrust. However, if the following picture be not too highly coloured, it must be acknowledged that the condition of the Assamese ryots is by no means unsatisfactory:—

“Almost every male of the country enjoys a plot of land in full possession under the signatures of the European officers; he is fully aware of what he has, and what he has to pay, or the conditions on which he holds it; there are few peasantry in India who are so well clothed, or who possess more abundantly the real necessities of life; and the ready manner in which they meet all the demands of Government, and always in cash, shows that our rate of taxation does not bear heavily on them, and that they have by the sale of their surplus products the means of paying their rents with ease to themselves. A good deal of trade has latterly grown up, and with it there has been a large demand for labour, but except the Cacharies very few indeed of the Assamese are ever induced to labour for hire; there are not, probably, five Assamese coolies in Gowahatty amongst many hundreds of daily labourers; as cotters they can live comfortably without having recourse to hire themselves. The reason why the Cacharies do so, is probably owing to their expensive habits of drinking; they farm much more land than the proper Assamese ryots, but they consume so much of their rice in making spirits, that they are obliged to labour to pay their rents. But besides, the Cacharies and other rude tribes were, in a manner, the Helots of the Hindoo population, and are, consequently, accustomed to labour. The result of our administration of the Government is, that the rates are not made permanent for a long term of years, that they are susceptible of increase from time to time, and that all land uncultivated and being untaxed is the property of Government. The extent of land uncultivated is immense; and at some future period, with a tax of only eight annas a beegah on the cultivated lands, which they might well bear now, the revenue may be much more than doubled.”

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LEUT. W. EDGEWORTH has recently been presented with a valuable sword, bearing on its blade this inscription: “Presented to Lieut. William Edgeworth, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, by the tenantry on the Edgeworth estates, as a testimony of his gallant conduct at Delhi and Bohunshur, 1858.”

THE COMPASSIONATE FUND.—Mrs. Hawkins and children, widow and orphans of the late Capt. A. W. Hawkins, 1ste of the Bengal Artillery, and Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Dalrymple, late of the 42nd Bengal N.I., have been admitted to the benefits of the compassionate fund.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Hampden Mollens as consul in the Maritima for H.M. the King of Denmark, and Don José de Aguilar as consul at Hong Kong for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations have passed the required examination for direct cadets:—S. A. Atkinson, R. C. Beavan, F. Currie, H. S. Elton, M. Graham, St. John Green, S. H. Mackay, A. D. Phelps, H. P. Penney, H. V. Riddell, C. S. D. Roche, R. H. Russell, W. Stenhouse, J. M. Stewart, G. H. Tillard, A. Vallings, E. H. Walters, J. W. S. Butler, J. W. Darvill, W. H. Davidson, Thos. Davies, R. F. Doig, J. C. Dovey, A. Dowden, R. H. Eades, A. W. Godson, F. H.

Goold, F. W. de Lonsada, R. E. K. Money, C. B. Myers, G. Quinn, W. T. Squire, and A. C. A. Wyly.

A COMMITTEE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY has been appointed to act with the Chairman, for obtaining counsel's opinion as to the present legal position of the Company.

SIR JAMES C. MELVILL AND MR. LEACH have been commissioned by Lord Stanley to reorganize the home establishment of the East-India Company, on its transfer from the Company to the Crown.

SIR HENRY LEEKE (*London Gaz.*, Aug. 17).—Her Majesty having been pleased, by Order in Council, of July 31, to approve of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Leake, C.B., K.H., being transferred in his proper seniority from the reserved to the active list of flag officers of her Majesty's fleet, the name of Sir Henry John Leake, C.B., K.H., has this day been placed on the list of Rear-Admirals of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of 15th April, 1854, accordingly.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10. Crest of the Wave, Steele, Whampoa; Snapdragon, Davis, Whampoa.—11. Aleyone, Gray, Algoa Bay; Royal Saxon, Roberts, St. Helena.—12. Star of the East, Gung, Shanghai; Sloane and Co., Cowell, Shanghai; Baronet, Falconer, Algoa Bay.—13. Canadian, Guthrie, Akyab; Agnes, Milne, St. Helena; Henrietta Helene, Iverson, Whampoa; Moldavian, Ward, Ceylon.—14. Khersonese (str.), Thompson, Bombay; F. F. Althausse, Paddley, Akyab; Euxine, Jones, Rangoon; Evelyn, Timms, Bengal.—15. Invincible, Wilson, Shanghai; George Washington, Faithful, Foochowfoo; Strathbairn, Griever, Otago; Rival, Vowell, Calicut; Yankee Blade, Jackson, Bengal; Langdale, Brown, and Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Rangoon; Clarendon, (str.) Ladd, Bengal and West Indies; Formosa, Krull, and Melbourne, Caroline, Maulmain; Clara, Wells, Akyab; Libertas, Dobson, Maulmain.—17. Lord Raglan, Smart, Akyab; Mary Harrison, Baxter, Bengal and Barbadoes; James Yoo, Scott, Bombay; Telegraph, Walsh, Rangoon.—18. Diana, Nissen, Whampoa; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Bombay.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTH.

SYKES, the wife of H. R. s. at Walworth Grange, near Darlington, Aug. 14.

#### MARRIAGES.

BATES, F. Esq. of Claretta Lodge, Woolston, Southampton, to Martha, youngest d. of the late T. Baker, Esq. of Calcutta, at the parish church of Farnham Royal, Bucks.

HENDERSON, Rev. H. G. only s. of the late Henry, of Calcutta, to Emma G. second d. of Edmund Coates, Esq. of Park-place Villas, Paddington, at St. Mary's, Paddington, Aug. 12.

#### DEATH.

SARGENT, Rose, wife of Major, of 3rd Foot, aged 26, at Malta, July 25.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALE-MALL, AUG. 13.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Capt. W. H. Seymour to be maj., without purch., v. Price, dec.; Lieut. P. A. W. Carnegie to be capt., without purch., v. Seymour; Cornet W. J. Thomas to be lieut., without purch., v. Carnegie, May 13.

3rd Drag. Guards.—E. Brett, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Gifford, app. to 1st Drag. Guards.

7th Lt. Drags.—Ens. H. O. Johns, fr. the 56th foot, to be cornet, without purch., v. Bankes, deceased.

Military Train.—To be ensigns, without purch.—Cornet F. McKenzie, fr. h. p., late Land Transport Corps, v. Morris, appd. to 75th foot; Cornet T. Churcher, fr. h. p., late Land Transport Corps.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. E. Moubray, fr. temporary h. p., to be a supernumerary capt., July 11. The date of the appointment of Asst. surgeons A. D. Gulland and E. F. O'Leary, fr. staff to royal art., has been altered from May 28 to May 27.

5th Foot.—W. B. Knox, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fremantle, app. to rifle brigade.

6th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Preston, fr. the 76th foot, to be capt., v. Wally, who exchanges.

7th Foot.—Ens. H. G. Follett to be lieut., by purch., v. Butte, who retires; Staff surg. of the 2nd class E. W. T. Mandeville to be surg., v. Docker, app. to the 18th lt. drags.

10th Foot.—Capt. D. E. Manners, fr. h. p., unatt., to be capt., v. Hamilton, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority.

20th Foot.—Lieut. C. K. Chatfield to be instructor of musketry.

42nd Foot.—Ens. W. James to be lieut., without purch., v. Bradley, killed in action.

60th Foot.—Serg. maj. R. Duncan to be gr. mr., v. Campbell, dec.; Asst. surg. J. Doran, M.D., from staff, to be asst. surg.

66th Foot.—C. T. Wallace, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bent, prom. in 4th Foot.

90th Foot.—O. W. De Thoren, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Gordon, dec.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—F. Daniel, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Walker, prom.

### BREVET.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Phillpotts, Royal Art., having completed three years' service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the Army, under Roy.; Warrant of Nov. 3rd.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Ashworth, col. 44th foot, on August 1st.

Maj. Gen. A. F. Macintosh, col. 90th foot, to be Lieut. Gen., Aug. 2.

Maj. Gen. T. Harte Franks, K.C.B., the senior supernumerary, prom. for distinguished service, to be placed on the fixed establishment of major generals, Aug. 2.

Capt. C. Fanshawe, royal eng., to be maj., Aug. 2.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. C. J. W. Norman, 72nd foot, July 20; Capt. Arthur J. Nixon, rifle brigade, July 20; Capt. Martin Dillon, rifle brigade, July 20.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets of the East-India Company's Service, at present doing duty at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, with the rank of ens., to have the local and temp. rank of lieut. while employed at that establishment:—

J. Herschel; I. P. Westmoreland; R. C. Daubug; H. Macswen; A. C. Paddy; T. F. Dowden; O. B. C. St. John; A. Le Mesurier; D. H. Trail; A. H. Bagge; W. Coningham; F. Robertson; W. Merri-man; J. Moxon; K. A. John; H. R. Thuidier; A. J. W. Cumming; T. C. Manderson; A. F. Baillie; A. J. Filgate; L. C. Gordon; J. Browne; C. Mout; H. H. Lee; A. R. Seton; T. T. Carter; H. M. Vibart; L. G. Stewart; W. M. Roberts; Aug. 3.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                          | Paid. | Prices.         |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| £.      |                                                          | £.    |                 |
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|         | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                               |       | 13s. pm.        |
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| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) ..... | 9     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Cap. A .....                            | 6     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 13      | Ditto, B .....                                           | 4½    | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) .....                           | 2     | 1 @ 14 pm.      |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....                      | 2½    | 1 @ 14 pm.      |
| Stock   | Eas'-Indian .....                                        | 100   | 105 @ 108       |
| 20      | Ditto E Shares Extension .....                           | 5     | 1 @ 14 pm.      |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....           | all   | 21 @ 21½        |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                  | 4     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto .....                                              | 2     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                          | all   | 1½ @ 10½        |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) .....                            | all   | 20½ @ 20½       |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                 | 15    | 1 @ 1 dis.      |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....              | 5     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....              | 5     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) .....                           | 15    | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                  | 5     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.) .....        | 5     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                                 | 5     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
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| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                       | all   | 16½ @ 17½       |
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| 20      | Eastern Steam .....                                      | all   | 14 @ 2½         |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....                         | all   | 7½ @ 8½         |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Company .....                         | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Oriental Gas .....                                       | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Ditto New .....                                          | 15s.  | 1 dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company .....   | all   | 79 @ 81         |
| 50      | Ditto New .....                                          | 10    | 7½ @ 8 pm.      |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....                          | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Ditto Registered .....                                   | all   | 1 @ 1           |



## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 19th August, 1858.

**NOTICE** is HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held, on MONDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1859, and succeeding days, of CANDIDATES for the appointments of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in India, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be FIFTY.

J. D. DICKINSON, Secretary.

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BOWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post-office, 12th August, 1858.

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|---------------------------------|----------|
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| 1856 " " .....                  | 151,733  |
| 1857 " " .....                  | 175,028  |

From which it appears, therefore, that whereas the year 1856 showed an increase of £21,673, the year 1857 furnishes a further advance of £23,295—together making an increase of Fire Premiums alone of nearly £45,000 in the last two years.

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|                                                                |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| In 1855 the premiums arising from new Life policies were ..... | £5,909 18 6            |
| 1857 " " .....                                                 | amounted to 10,270 8 6 |

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|               | 1856.       | 1857.       | 1858.        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|               | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.     |
| FIRE PREMIUMS | 77,850 19 9 | 91,306 3 6  | 101,230 13 6 |
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| 2 Sauce Ladles .....          | 0 7 0                         | 0 8 0                        | 0 10 0          | 0 16 0            |
| 1 Gravy Spoon .....           | 0 8 0                         | 0 11 0                       | 0 13 0          | 0 16 0            |
| 2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls) ..... | 0 4 0                         | 0 5 0                        | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0             |
| 1 Mustard Do. do. ....        | 0 2 0                         | 0 2 0                        | 0 3 0           | 0 3 0             |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .....      | 0 3 0                         | 0 3 0                        | 0 5 0           | 0 7 0             |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers .....     | 1 4 0                         | 1 7 0                        | 1 12 0          | 1 18 0            |
| 1 Butter Knife .....          | 0 3 0                         | 0 6 0                        | 0 9 0           | 0 9 0             |
| 1 Soup Ladle .....            | 0 13 0                        | 0 17 0                       | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0            |
| 1 Sugar Sifter .....          | 0 4 0                         | 0 4 0                        | 0 5 0           | 0 8 0             |
| Total .....                   | 11 14 6                       | 14 11 3                      | 17 14 9         | 21 4 9            |

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| 12 Dessert Spoons .....       | 1 7 0           | 2 0 0           | 2 4 0           | 2 14 0          |
| 12 Tea Spoons .....           | 0 18 0          | 1 4 0           | 1 7 0           | 1 18 0          |
| 2 Sauce Ladles .....          | 0 8 0           | 0 10 0          | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0          |
| 1 Gravy Spoon .....           | 0 7 0           | 0 10 0          | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0          |
| 4 Salt Do. (gilt bowls) ..... | 0 6 0           | 0 10 0          | 0 12 0          | 0 14 0          |
| 1 Mustard Spoon .....         | 0 1 8 0         | 2 6 0           | 3 0 0           | 3 6 0           |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .....      | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0           | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0           |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers .....     | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0          | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0          |
| 1 Butter Knife .....          | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0           | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0           |
| 1 Soup Ladle .....            | 0 12 0          | 0 16 0          | 0 17 0          | 0 18 0          |
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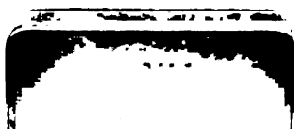
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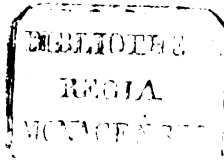
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 360.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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### MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on or about the 10th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

### POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment optional), letters under  
½ oz. 0s. 8d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.  
Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lbs. 2s.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment optional), letters under  
½ oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.  
Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 19th of July fully confirms the good tidings previously received. The Gwalior Contingent may be said to have ceased to exist as an organized body. They are described as having broken up into three divisions. The first under Tantia Topce and Rao Sahib appears to consist chiefly of cavalry; the second modestly assumes the appropriate designation of "The Gwalior Budmashes," and recognizes no leader but chance; while the third, under the nawab of Banda, comprises horse, foot, and elephants, but lost its guns to General Napier. The movements of these fugitives are not very clearly stated, nor is it quite evident in what direction they are bending their steps; measures, however, have been taken to intercept them on all sides, and their only hope of escape is in dissolving into small parties and so making their way across country in the intervals between the different British detachments. So complete, indeed, has been their overthrow that it has been deemed no longer necessary to keep up the Central India field force as a distinct army. It has accordingly been distributed at Gwalior, Jhanssee, and Seprce, while its gallant commander, Sir Hugh Rose, has returned to Poona in very indifferent health. High honours will, no doubt, be conferred upon the brave old chief now that he has terminated his, throughout successful, campaign in such a complete and glorious manner. The citizens of Bombay have resolved to set the example by inviting him to a public banquet.

The Kotah Contingent also came in for a share of the disasters that overwhelmed their rebel brethren at Gwalior, and are said to be both dispirited and reduced in numbers. The moral effect of these successive reverses on the part of the insurgents is now beginning to be demonstrated. The rajahs of Jeypore and Shahghur have voluntarily surrendered themselves to Mr. Thornton, and other chiefs are spoken of as likely to lay down their arms, on their life being secured to them.

Tranquillity was being restored in Rohilcund, and the Doab appears to have been cleared of the bands of marauders by whom it has been recently infested. In Oude, however, the begun continued to trouble the land, and Maun Sing was still besieged in his stronghold near Fyzabad.

The Commander-in-Chief is gathering strength at Allahabad for the forthcoming campaign at

the close of the rainy season, and is no doubt fully engaged in devising combinations of the highest strategical order. Lord Canning, if the Calcutta papers are to be credited, has either tendered his resignation or been recalled, and is to be succeeded by Lord Elphinstone, who again will make room for Sir James Outram as Governor of Bombay. We cannot, of course, vouch for the authenticity of this rumour, which has probably originated in the unmerited unpopularity of the Governor-General. At present Lord Elphinstone is enjoying the "country air" at Dapoooree, and Lord Harris in the Neilgherries.

The Council for India is gradually filling up. Three out of the eight Crown nominees have already been appointed:—Sir F. Currie, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Sir R. Vivian. Mr. Willoughby, it is understood, has not yet returned a decisive answer to Lord Stanley's offer of a seat; while Mr. John Stuart Mill has unhappily been compelled by failing health to withhold his valuable services. The Court of Directors, we believe, have presented this distinguished public servant with the sum of £500 as a slight token of their appreciation of his eminent abilities, and faithful discharge of most laborious and responsible duties.

It is rumoured at the clubs that Lord Stanley has intimated to the New Indian Council, that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as President. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the Council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

It may be worth while to mention, that, in consequence of the urgent demand for medical officers in the East, the Court of Directors offer a free passage to those gentlemen who passed the July examinations, provided they take their departure overland during the present month of August.

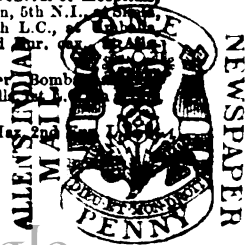
### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. H. W. Hartley, 8th foot, at Jullundur, June 25; Lieut. Edward Wolley, H.M.'s 51st L.I., while on his passage to Suez per *Ganges*, May 19; Lieut.-col. W. Morris, H.M.'s 17th Lancers, at Poona, aged 37, July 11.

BENGAL.—Dr. Tritton, Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Simla, June 15; Capt. S. S. Garstin, 5th N.I., June 10; Capt. S. C. A. Swinton, 8th L.C., June 22; Lieut. J. E. Copeland, 2nd Bur. at Bahad, June 19.

BOMBAY.—Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bomb. Belgaum, July 3; Cornet William Mullins, at Gwalior, June 19.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Thomas P. H., at Cambaconum, June 29.





## BENGAL.

## RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* for the following admirable narrative of the recapture of Gwalior and the subsequent proceedings of General Napier's column.

"On Wednesday, 16th June, Sir H. Rose advanced on the Moorar cantonment, which was occupied by the enemy with four guns, and some cavalry and infantry. The guns kept up a heavy fire for some time, but were withdrawn before we could get at them, and they escaped over the river towards the Lushkur. A part of the enemy's infantry, amongst whom were several of the maharajah's 1st regiment, got into a deep and narrow nullah running along the front of the lines, and were come upon suddenly by the 71st Highlanders who, it is said, were ignorant of their neighbourhood. They fired on the Highlanders and knocked over one officer and seven men, but were bayoneted to a man. Nearly seventy dead bodies were counted, afterwards, in this nullah. The enemy's cavalry were drawn up in a large body, some 1,500 strong, about half a mile to the west of the bridge leading to the fort, but they did not venture to advance after we had penetrated the cantonments. The enemy also suffered considerable loss on a hill on their right, where our men managed to come up to them. The cantonment was immediately occupied by our troops.

"On Thursday, the 17th, Brigadier Smith advanced towards the Lushkur along the Jhansi road, from Kota-ka Serrai. The hills to the south of the Lushkur, through which his route lay, were occupied by the enemy in great force, and were studded with their guns. The road, before debouching from those hills, runs for several hundred yards through a defile along which a canal had been excavated. The eastern embankment of the canal, from 20 to 25 feet in height, forming a capital cover the whole length of this defile, and protected our troops from the shot of the enemy while moving along it. Brigadier Smith occupied the hill on the right of the defile, and posted some guns on it, while at the same time he pushed through to the mouth of the defile. A good deal of firing ensued, and the enemy were driven away from some of the hills, whence they annoyed us very much, and four guns captured. A gallant charge was then made by the 8th hussars on the enemy's camp and position in front of the maharajah's new garden of Nowluka. They drove the enemy out, killing several of them (amongst others the rane of Jhansi, who, in trying to escape over the canal which separated the camp from the Phool Bagh parade, fell with her horse, and was cut down by an hussar. She still endeavoured to get over, when a bullet struck her in the breast, and this bad and wretched woman fell dead), and captured ten guns, which, however, they were obliged to abandon unspiked, as they had no spikes with them! Brigadier Smith thus secured the defile, and the hill running along its right, while the enemy occupied the range on the opposite side of the canal running along its left. During the whole of the 18th, from 10 a.m., constant firing was going on between Brigadier Smith and his adversaries; but, as it was a case of long bows, not much damage was, I believe, done on either side.

"At 8 a.m. this day, the maharajah arrived under escort of two squadrons of Meade's horse, and a body of the late contingent sowars who had remained faithful to him. This force had left Dholpoor with the rajah the previous morning, and had come a round of 65 miles, being 21 hours in the saddle. The advent of the rajah was most fortunate, and no doubt greatly facilitated the work in hand. At 5 p.m. Sir Hugh Rose started with a large portion of his force to join Brigadier Smith in his attack on the Lushkur. He had to march a round of eleven or twelve miles, and at 9 p.m. bivouacked in the rear of the brigadier's position.

"At daybreak on the 19th, the general visited the hill held by our troops, and examined our position. The firing on both sides had re-opened, and more guns were ordered up to form a second battery on one hill. The enemy's fire gradually got very hot, and extended from our left flank all round to our front. It having been found impossible to get guns and cavalry over the canal, a ramp was ordered to be formed as a roadway across it, and the pioneers and sappers were at once set to work. This was preparatory to storming the enemy's hill.

"At eleven a.m., the enemy's fire had got so hot as almost to overpower ours, and several men and cattle were killed by their balls in the camp occupied by Brigadier Smith's brigade. About noon, the general ordered the troops to advance and storm the range of hills held by the enemy. This was done in skirmishing order in most gallant style by the 86th and 95th foot, who drove the enemy before them without a check, capturing their guns as they abandoned them. More troops of all arms were ordered up, and at half-past three p.m. we found ourselves on the edge of the hills overlooking the Lushkur and Phool Bagh, two large guns were still firing at us from the parade-ground in the Lushkur, but they were silenced by the Enfields, while an attempt to carry off a gun or wagon in the distance in the same direction was checked by a beautiful discharge of shrapnel from one of our 9-pounders, which elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it, knocking over two or three men and tearing up the ground all round them.

Some guns from the Phool Bagh, and even from the fort, still kept up a fire on us, the shot from the latter ranging up to the hill on which we were formed. The cavalry were here ordered to descend and clear the ground between us and the Lushkur, which duty was performed by the 1st Bombay lancers, one of whose officers (Lieut. Mills) was unfortunately killed. The general then decided on advancing on and occupying the palace, and a column was formed for that purpose. Brigadier Smith was, at the same time, directed to move with cavalry and artillery on the Phool Bagh, and to seize the guns the enemy still had there. The general encountered no opposition on his way through the Lushkur to the palace, and but few of the enemy were seen, some of whom were shot by the leading files. On approaching the palace, its doors and windows were seen to be thronged with armed men, and the general halted the column, while Capt. Meade, of the late contingent, rode on into the court-yard, and endeavoured to induce its occupants to yield without resistance. After some time he succeeded in this important object, being apparently recognized by some of the men (500 or 600 Mewatties) with which the place was filled. Sir Hugh Rose then ordered the entrances to the palace to be secured by a guard of Europeans and Bombay native infantry, the Mewattie garrison being directed to make all arrangements for its internal protection. Everything was also done that could be thought of for the safety of the city, and soon after 6 p.m. the force moved back towards camp. Before we did so, however, the general was surrounded by many hundreds of well-dressed people, who appeared rejoiced at being freed from the power of the rebels, and from the certainty of being ultimately plundered and probably killed with all their families. In the mean time Brigadier Smith with his force had swept the parade ground up to the Phool Bagh, killing several of the enemy, and capturing three guns. The successes achieved this day was most complete, and left the enemy only the fort, which it was reported he was already evacuating. Our loss, too, on the whole, was very small.

"At 6 a.m. the next morning (the 20th) the troops were formed into line in front of the Phool Bagh to receive the rajah and conduct him to his palace. Just as he arrived with Sir R. Hamilton, we were startled by the discharge of a gun from the fort (which was reported evacuated at 11 p.m. the previous night), and this was followed by another, the shot from which fell just in front of the advancing cavalcade. The troops were moved under cover, and the rajah proceeded to the palace, escorted by the general and his staff and European cavalry. The streets were filled, and his people appeared glad to get him back again. Orders had, in the meantime, been given to force an entrance into the fort, which was held by fourteen Velaites and Mewatties, who had either remained to die, or had been left behind when it was evacuated by the rest of the rebels. The entrance was accordingly attacked by a company of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, under Lieut. Rose, and some of the Kotwal's people. They forced their way up, and, after a tough fight, destroyed all the defenders (amongst whom were two women, who were killed by the ruffians themselves), with the loss to themselves of 18 killed and wounded; poor Lieut. Rose, who was a most excellent officer, beloved by all who knew him, was mortally wounded by one of the scoundrels, and died the next day. Early this morning a column composed of a troop horse artillery, one ditto 14th dragoons, a wing 3rd Lt. cav. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, and three troops Meade's horse (altogether 6 guns and 500

cavalry), proceeded, under Brig.-Gen. Napier, C.B., viz the Residency, from Moorar, in pursuit. At 3 p.m., a reinforcement of two guns, seventy dragoons, and some irregulars, was sent to join this column, which, by night, had got to Sannowlie, twenty-four miles from Gwalior. The reinforcement reached the same place at 3 a.m., on the 21st, and halted, to rest for a few hours, while the general, with the main column, continued the pursuit at day-break. On approaching Jowra Allepoor a little before 7 o'clock, the enemy was discovered in front, in great force, and with several guns. The general immediately sent for the detachment in his rear, and moved his force to the cover of a rising ground which concealed it from the enemy. After waiting till near 8 o'clock, it became evident that the enemy was moving off, and the general, with a resolution that did him honour, considering the disparity of his force with that of the enemy, at once decided on attacking him. A bold dash was made by the whole column at a gallop to the right, towards the enemy's guns, of which nine were clumped in and around a small top of trees, which formed their left. The horse artillery, led by Captain Lightfoot, passed like lightning to the front, and poured in two rounds at 500 yards. It then limbered up, and dashed towards the enemy's guns, which were found deserted, the whole of the enemy having bolted after firing a few hurried and ill-directed shots. In the meantime, the rest of the enemy were running off in every direction, and they were pursued and cut up as they could be got at. More guns too were picked up. By 10 a.m. there was not an enemy to be seen, all having got away in various directions. The principal portion, including a large body of cavalry, passed over the hills to the south, and escaped in that direction. Till 1 or 2 p.m. continual reports of more guns having been found were being brought in, and at length twenty-five were collected. The loss of the enemy in men was not so great as could have been wished, as they got away and disappeared in the most marvellous manner. About 150 of them, however, were killed, and numbers of those who escaped threw their arms away. Much more might have been done if the rear detachment had joined in time, but it only got up at the close of the action, and too late to be of any use. General Napier had only 40 dragoons with him. It is much to be regretted that he had not every available man of the 8th hussars and 14th dragoons, and the 2nd troop of horse artillery, for with them he would not merely have routed the enemy and taken their guns, but he would also have slaughtered numbers of them. There is no doubt their infantry were moving off while he was waiting under cover of the mound; and their cavalry were so well mounted (having taken all the rajah's horses), that there was no coming up with them. Their only idea was to escape, and they never thought of fighting. Hence our loss was next to nothing, the greater part of it being incurred in the villages and gardens after the fight.

"This brilliant exploit concludes the history of the short Gwalior campaign of June, 1858. The brigadier-general made another march in pursuit of the broken enemy; but, finding that they had got thirty miles ahead, and that there was no prospect of coming up with them, he wisely decided on retracing his steps to Gwalior, so as to reach it with the captured guns before the rains commenced. The exertions made by all his force, considering the intense heat at this season, were most creditable, and it is not their fault that any of the enemy escaped.

"Sir Hugh Rose moves immediately for Poonah. His career has been a glorious one, and is worthily crowned by the capture of Gwalior, and utter defeat of the rebels here. His position is the proudest that any general has occupied in this country for many a long day."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TROOPS IN BENGAL.—The *Hurkaru* makes the following computation of British troops at present in Bengal Proper:—In Calcutta there are 2,670 men; Barrackpore, 900; Dum Dum, 1,700; Chinsurah, 800; Berhampore, 200 (or more); Jessore, 100; Pubna, 100; Dacca, 100 (previously), 200 (sent now); Grah, 500; Rancezunge, 300 (about); Shergotty, 100; Chybassa, 400; Arrah, 200; Midnapore, 100; Purneah, 100; Assam, 200; Akyah, 100; Dinagore, 100; Chittagong, 100—total, 9,020. To these forces may be added General Lugard's column, and the troops in Buxar, Ghazee-pore, Goruckpore, and Sarun. The full complement of the forces we have enumerated is amply sufficient

to crush the rebels if they could only be wheedled by any device into fighting us like what they are not, men. At all events, with the insurgents but some 200 miles from the capital, the return here supplied of our means for keeping off insult may serve to tranquillize many a nervous inhabitant or sojourner.

GYAH, June 24.—I am sorry to inform you that we are not in an enviable position here. On last Saturday afternoon, our picket returned with the information that the rebels were seven or eight miles from this to the west, and that they were proceeding towards Gya. The troops were all immediately withdrawn into the intrenchment, and the ladies and gentlemen also went over there. About 150 prisoners, for whose release it was apprehended the rebels would especially visit Gya, were immediately sent down to Shergbotty under the escort of the nujebs, who have treacherously let them go, pleading that they were on their way attacked by a large party of the rebels. They have killed their own jemadar, and I hear that they obtained about 8,000 rupees as a bribe for their treacherous act, I am not sure about it though. I hear Mr. Davis is investigating the matter. On Tuesday morning, at about 2 o'clock the jail here was again broken open by about three hundred men, who it is said were the budmashes sent down by Jewdhur Singh. There were 20 nujebs on guard, but these fellows did not fire a shot till the rebels had gone away a mile. I believe the nujebs must have had a hand in this foul affair. Mr. Money is investigating the affair. We have upwards of 500 troops, sailors, and the Madras riflemen. For the last three or four days we have been very anxious, and don't know what may happen to us yet. The district is in a very disorganized state. The Patna dak did not come yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last night one of the postmen came from Jehanabad, which is 30 miles from this on the Patna road, and said that the rebels were there, and that they had murdered the darogah of the place, and had burnt down the Government buildings; they came down there, he says, at about 9 o'clock a.m.; he also says that troops from Dinapore were 14 miles from Jehanabad in pursuit of these fellows. It is feared we may be attacked.—*Horkuru.*

LOYD'S SURVEYOR.—Messrs. James Cowell and Co., agents for Lloyd's at Calcutta, have appointed Captain H. Handley to the office of Lloyd's surveyor, vice Captain E. D. O. Eales, deceased.

JAORA ALIPORE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) give the following extract from a letter from an eye-witness of the fight at Jaora Alipore:—"If we had gone straight up the road, the enemy's guns, posted in the village and tops of trees, would have punished us severely, and their masses of infantry would have helped; but our general drew off, under the hills, his guns for concealment, to be ready for a dash, and wrote to Meado, who was some miles behind, to come on quickly with two horse-artillery guns, and more dragoons, that had left the Luskhur to help us. Suddenly off went the whole line at a tearing gallop to the right, thus taking the enemy in flank, and the battery opened fire, while the enemy feebly replied. Only two rounds were fired, for Capt. Lightfoot saw the enemy bolting. He limbered up and galloped in among the trees, taking nine guns—on, on, tearing round the village, guns, cavalry, and all, at a splitting pace; but Pandey had got away into the open plain beyond, where the battery again opened fire. The fugitives scattered in all directions, into villages, over the plain, and up hills and slopes. I saw everything, having done my best to keep up with the guns. You cannot believe, unless you saw it, the dash of the horse artillery; it was wonderful. Fancy the cavalry not being able to keep up! Our small body of cavalry got so scattered, that they only killed about 100 of the enemy, and before they could be reformed, Pandey was gone. All the treasure and elephants escaped in good time. The other guns taken were scattered here and there, abandoned, as they felt the impossibility of removing them. Meado came up too late—all was over. Imagine the audacity of six guns and cavalry mustering 600 only, defeating 7,000 or 8,000 infantry and cavalry with 26 guns, some 18 or 20 of which, were excellent six and nine-pounders. Captain Ross came up in the evening from Dholepore—just as well, for he could not have fought them. The enemy's infantry remained in the villages in small parties, and some of our men were wounded in carelessly entering them.

DHOLEPORE is represented as a most miserable hole. The fort is perched in the centre of ravines. It has guns in all directions; but a number of them are not mounted. One large brass gun is mounted, and a mortar, able to contain a twenty-inch shell.

Two or three mortars are lying on the ground, just as they were taken out of the mould when cast, and are not finished like some others, which are very well made. The city is a dilapidated place, with no fine native houses, as are seen elsewhere; and the people have, altogether, a most impoverished air. There is a mouster gun lying close to camp, twelve feet below the surface, where it has evidently been cast, whence no one, not even the mutineers, who tried hard, could raise it. It is about twenty-two feet long, an immense amount of metal, but only an 18-pounder bore; it is very well worked all over, and appears to have lain for a long time as it at present is; and was only brought to light last year by the mutineers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHAHJAHANPORE, June 25th.—All is going on quietly in this part of the country. The Powayn rajah has, as a matter of course, roused up a host of enemies and they are working as much mischief as they possibly can by burning his villages and then rushing across the Goomtee. This, of course, frightens our now loyal friend, who fears his enemies may come down upon him in large numbers and pay him in full for his having killed the Moulvie, which he may, now and then, repent of having done. However, should he be attacked, a force could easily be sent out to his aid; and as soon as the rain falls and the Goomtee becomes swollen, the rajah will be all safe. One of the Sowars of the 8th Irregulars, who assisted in the murder of Brigadier Sibbard at Bareilly has been brought into Shahjahanpore. A native doctor attached to the dispensary at Jhansi, who also, foolishly made his appearance at his native place, professing his greatest fidelity, innocence, and horror at the wickedness and atrocity of the rebels, has been packed off, after due inquiry and investigation, by Mr. Gilbert Money to Captain Pinkney, commandant of Jhansi, to be tried, as he is proved to be one of the leaders in the murders of the Europeans at that place. Telegraph wire has been arriving in large quantities to be sent on to Bareilly, so it is supposed that a very short time will elapse before the telegraph is established in Rohilkund. A later letter from Shahjahanpore mentions that orders have been sent to the commissioner there to pay the 50,000 rupees reward for capturing the Moulvie to the rajah of Powayn and his brother. This we think is judicious, for although the reward was promised for capturing the Moulvie alive, it would have been very bad policy for the Government to have quibbled over a distinction the natives would not have easily understood. Some of the murderers of poor Mr. Macculum have been seized. It will be recollected that it was said he was murdered in the pulpit, but this was not the case, he appears to have got a short distance from the church, when he was surrounded by some wretches who were employed attending their crops, and after robbing him of his watch, they murdered him. The last news from the rebel camp states that they have had a row amongst themselves about the Moulvie's property. It had been rumoured that Khan Bahadur Khan was captured. This is not the case, but there are hopes that some of the rajahs, following the rajah of Powayn's example, may be induced to hunt him down, and the magistrate and collector of Shahjahanpore, Mr. Gilbert Money, is on his track. Rain has fallen in the district.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FORT ATTOCK, June 21.—This important post commanding, as it does, the passage across the Indus, has been quite transformed since the outbreak of the native army. Cutchah barracks to accommodate about 350 men have been built, but they are destitute of verandahs, very low and close to the stone walls, and are consequently very close and hot. The old native town, inside the walls, has been rooted up, and the lines for a native regiment are now being marked out. A new magazine is also in progress. Quarters for the commandant, his staff, and the officers of H.M.'s regiment on detachment here, will shortly be completed, and it will indeed be a day of rejoicing when the officers leave their present holes in the walls to occupy the new quarters. There are no artillery quarters here at present, but a portion of the European detachment, some fifty or sixty men, are being trained to the big gun exercise, and if necessary, will shortly, no doubt, be far enough advanced to blow away a pandy or two. The new station of Campbellpore is a nice morning's ride from this, not quite 14 miles, and the road very tolerable. The head-quarters H.M.'s 98th regiment are at present quartered there, and the general opinion is that it will prove a healthy, and, in the course of time, when bungalows are built and other comforts added, be a favourite station. The river Herroo runs within two miles, and

is said to afford good mahraseer fishing; the Indus is somewhat further off, say five miles. Wild sheep on the adjacent hills, ravine deer, wild fowl, snipe, quail, and other small game in the plains are very plentiful, and give amusement to the lover of the rifle and smooth bore. In the event of sickness, Rawul Pindee and the Murree Hill station are within easy reach; two days in a palkee taking you from a burning sun and close atmosphere to almost an English climate. There is a good dak bungalow with a telegraph-station and post-office adjoining, about a quarter of a mile outside the fort of Attock. The new station of Nowshera is about eighteen or nineteen miles on the Peshawar side of the Indus. The barracks are pukka-built, and there are many good bungalows in the station, particularly those on the bank of the Cabool river. The station is built in a hollow, dust-storms are very frequent, and without doubt, during the hot months, Nowshera is as hot and uncomfortable as any station in the plains of Bengal.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SIRMOR BATTALION.—Yesterday witnessed the departure from this city, for Deyra, via Meerut, of the Sirmoor battalion of Ghoorkas, under the command of Col. Reid. The regiment was under orders to move some weeks ago, and had got everything ready for the march; but on the receipt of the bad news from Gwalior, the following message was telegraphed up here from army head-quarters:—"The Sirmoor battalion will stand fast. The Commander-in-Chief will not forget the regiment." Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, the regiment formed in the first court-yard of the palace, inside the Lahore Gate, just outside of which was the band of the 2nd Bengal fusiliers, to play them out of the city, and over the bridge of boats. Although the weather was threatening, there was a large assemblage of spectators collected to do honour, and say a hearty "God speed," to the brave and faithful corps. At the order to march, the fusilier band struck up, its strains being drowned in cheer after cheer, and reiterated huzzas from the European crowd. It was the same British cheer that welcomed this good and loyal regiment into our camp on the Hindun, above a year ago. The Ghoorkas marched at "quick time" out of the city by the Calcutta Gate and over the bridge of boats, accompanied by their European brothers in arms. At the bridge-head on the other side of the Jumna, the fusilier band formed up on the road side to let the regiment pass by, and struck up "Should auld acquaintance be forgot;" when we gave the jolly little fellows such a "hurra" of adieu as it would have done you good to hear, which possibly you did at Agra, and I hope, if so, that we didn't frighten you. We know how very nervous you are at Agra. There is not in military history a brighter or purer page than the record of the services and faithful conduct of the Sirmoor Ghoorka battalion during the past year. First in the field, always in the front, prominent, and incessantly fighting throughout the entire campaign and siege operations before Delhi; the regiment has covered itself with honour and glory. In our darkest days there was never a whisper, a suspicion, the shadow of a doubt of the honest loyalty and fidelity of these brave, simple-minded, and devoted soldiers. When all else turned traitor, robber, and assassin, they rushed without a moment's hesitation to our side, fought the good fight, bled, and died, "faithful to their salt," honourable and true to the last.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LOYALTY REWARDED.—The Punjab Government have published the following notification:—"The Supreme Government have sanctioned a remission of revenue, to the extent of Rs. 5,000 per annum, to Ahmad Allee Khan, nawab of Kurnaul, in perpetuity, and a khillut, of the value of Rs. 10,000, to be conferred on him in open durbar, as a reward for his distinguished loyalty, and for the eminent services rendered by him during the rebellion." In 1806 the pergunnah of Kurnaul consisted of a number of villages, yielding a revenue of Rs. 40,000 per annum. It was conferred by Lord Lake in jagheer on three Maudul chiefs, named Mahomdee Khan, Ghyrut Allee Khan, and Ishak Khan, for their lives, and after their death to descend to their heirs, subject to a fixed payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum in perpetuity. Nawab Ahmad Allee Khan is lineal descendant of Mahomdee Khan, and holds twenty-four entire villages, besides a third share in four others. These lands are assessed at Rs. 24,000, on which the nawab has hitherto paid a quit-rent of Rs. 5,000, payment of which sum the Government have now remitted. From the very commencement of the outbreak, the nawab did not, for a single moment, hesitate or waver in his loyalty. He freely

placed, at the disposal of the British Government the whole of his resources, servants, and establishments. His sowars were employed in patrolling duty and keeping open the road; he mounted two guns, and supplied one of them to Lieutenant Hughes, when that officer attacked the rebellious village of Bulleh, and Lieutenant Hughes declared but for that gun he would have had great difficulty in effecting an entrance into the village. The nawab procured provisions and supplies for all the British troops which passed through Kurnal; he openly and fearlessly expressed his contempt for the mutineers and their leaders, and throughout displayed the greatest confidence in our Government, thus setting a good example to the town and neighbourhood of Kurnal. The services rendered by the nawab are certified by Mr. C. LeBas, Colonel A. Becher, quartermaster-general of the army, Dr. G. Paton, postmaster-general, N. W. P., and Lieutenant Hughes, who commanded the 1st Punjab cavalry at Kurnal, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the valuable services rendered by the Nawab. At a time when treachery was so common among native chieftains, it is very gratifying to know that there were still a few faithful, who, through all adversities, and amidst all temptations, remained staunch and true to Government, and who now, when the prestige of the British Government is again re-established, will receive from that Government rewards and honours for their fidelity.

**INDORE, June 21.**—"Everything as dull as possible here. To-day we received by telegraph the announcement of the fall of Gwalior, and at five p.m. Holkar fired a royal salute, which put the native community in the greatest of funks, as they imagined the Gwalior rebels had attacked the city. We have here one company H.M.'s 71st, 400 of the 2nd Hyderabad contingent, and four guns, with about 150 of the Mehidpore contingent cavalry. Mhow is being reinforced by H.M.'s 92nd; detachments of 60 men are arriving daily, and a company of European artillery is shortly expected from Bombay. You will be glad to find that our deputy-superintendent of telegraphs has succeeded in opening telegraphic communication from this to Bioura, beyond which I fear the wire cannot be extended this season."

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—The Supreme Government have approved of Dr. Smith's scheme for the establishment of a medical college at Lahore. Capt. Bean, cantonment joint magistrate of Rawul Pindie, has obtained sixty days' indulgence leave. Mr. Mc Nab, officiating deputy-commissioner, Jhelum, has obtained two months' leave on medical certificate. Mr. B. Hardinge, assistant-commissioner, to officiate as deputy-commissioner during his absence. Lieut. E. H. Paske, assistant-commissioner, Jullundur, has been appointed personal assistant to the financial commissioner, Punjab, subject to the confirmation of Government. The Customs collections in the Delhi District for the month of May 1858, show an increase on the collections for the same month in 1857 of Rs. 1,93,382-11-11. Lieut. Ferris, assist. commiss., is transferred from Khaighur to Dahra Ismael Khan. Captain Mercer, assistant-commissioner from Ferozepoor to Jullundur. Lieutenant Hall, assistant-commissioner from Goojanwalla to Ferozepoor. Lieutenant G. G. Young, assistant commissioner, has been posted to Goojanwalla. Lieutenant Hudleston has been posted to the Lahore district as an assistant commissioner. Captain Dwyer has been appointed an assistant commissioner of the second class in the Jhujur district, and an extra allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem sanctioned, while he remains in charge of the Pattiala troops. The appointment of Mr. W. C. Plowden to Oude has been cancelled, and he has been appointed a first class assistant commissioner in the Delhi division.

**BAREILLY, June 30.**—Captain Crossman, with the Pohleund horse and Kumaon levies, has returned to the station. Mr. Low, with a detachment of the 69th, on Captain Crossman's leaving, returned from Buheree to Pilibheet, but was not long there when an accident compelled him also to come in at once. The accident was the sudden explosion of his pistol while loading, which, however, without touching the bone, carried away the flesh from one of his fingers; were it not for his hand in a sling, you would not fancy that ought has befallen him, for he is on his pins and at his work with his usual energy. This young officer is really a credit to the service. He has in a short space of time acquired a good amount of knowledge of the character of the people he has to deal with in this part of the country. Regarding Bijnour, Moradabad, and Budaon, I know not what to write, save that the people throughout are beginning to feel that our Go-

vernment has been fully re-established. His highness the nuwab of Rampore has been here. During his stay he exchanged visits with the commissioner, and visited General Walpole under a salute. A review parade of the three Highland regiments was ordered for him, but rain coming down, the review did not take place. This faithful ally of the British Government is now engaged in the adoption of measures to apprehend and deliver up all rebels in concealment in his territory. How this chieftain has kept his dominions from splitting to pieces, is a miracle. His tact and policy must have been of a very rare description. The rains have come at last. From Friday last, the 25th, we have had one good fall every twenty-four hours, and the foliage of the trees has already begun to show forth its verdancy.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SULTANEE BEGUM**, the widow of Newab Feroze Jung of Patna, lately petitioned Government that the stipend of her deceased husband be continued to her. The lieut.-gov. of Bengal observed that the petitioner has no legal claim to the stipend; but, as it appears from her petition that she is now in distressed circumstances, and has two children dependent on her for support, his honour recommended to the Government of India that half of the amount be granted to her. The president in council sanctioned the grant on the understanding that no further allowance of any kind will be granted under any circumstances after the death of the present applicant, unless the event should happen before her children are of an age to support themselves.

**THE JAT YEOMANRY.**—The Jat horse yeomanry regiment, commanded by Captain J. J. Murray, having proffered their services to government as a military corps for general service, whether in Hindostan or out of it, or beyond sea, to go wherever they may be ordered, without reserve of any kind, the Governor-General has been pleased to direct, that this regiment be borne on the returns as a military corps for general service. Officers attached to the Jat horse yeomanry regiment. Commandant, Captain J. J. Murray; 2nd in command, . . . . .; Adjutant, Local Lieut. N. C. Hennessy; Assistant Surgeon, E. Mackellar.

**KHAN BAHADOOR.**—Some thakcoors, in the neighbourhood of Bareilly, have promised to bring in Khan Bahadoor.

**DR. HONIBERGER.**—The report of Dr. Honiburger's death by cholera is unfounded.

**THE INDIAN NAVY.**—Of the E.I.C.'s vessels of war at Calcutta little can be said at present. The *Auckland*, which has only just been turned out of hand by the dockyard people at Bombay, may be seen, by any one curious enough to observe her, in a dismantled state, at anchor in the stream, looking as if she never meant to go to sea again. Although lately out of dock at Bombay, she has not been fit for service since she arrived here; she is an old tub, which might with advantage to the State be broken up. The *Semiramis* is going into dock, consequent upon having touched the bank on her way up the river. The Bengal Government steamer *Sydney* is in dock, and when ready for sea, will probably be despatched to Rangoon or the Andamans. We notice the appointment by the Supreme Government of Capt. C. D. Campbell, late of the *Semiramis*, to act as senior naval officer over the squadron of Indian navy vessels in the Bay of Bengal. Capt. Campbell is an officer of talent and experience, and his selection, while due to his standing in the service, is well merited by his character and fitness for the post.—*Englishman.*

**NEEMUCH.**—A letter from Neemuch, without date, informs us that the capture of Gwalior and the flight of the Maharajah have not been without effect on that part of the country, and some irritation has been observed amongst the chiefs of Meywar, the disarming having contributed to it. A portion of the force stationed at Neemuch had proceeded to Nusseerabad, but there remains at Neemuch six companies of H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders; five companies of the 13th Bombay N.I.; two troops of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and half a battery. The barracks are all completed, and more than one thousand workmen are constantly employed, and it is to be hoped all will go on as quietly as before the affair of Gwalior. Two daks have been plundered lately between Neemuch and Oodeypore. One runner was killed and one spy wounded, but the daks from Bombay and from the North-west arrive without obstruction. Capt. Showers is at Oodeypore.

**MUSSOOREE, July 1.**—Since my last announcing the setting in of the Bursut, we have had heavy showers daily, so there can be no doubt of our having the long looked-for rains. Four hundred of the

Landour rangers are under orders to proceed to the plains, 200 go to Bijnour, under the command of Lieut. Hume, and 200 to Moradabad, under Brevet Capt. Binnie; as soon as the men receive their arms and accoutrements (from Umballah) they start. Headquarters remain up for the present under the commandant and adjutant.

**DEATH OF COLONEL HARTLEY.**—We most sincerely regret to announce the death, suddenly, of Colonel Hartley, 8th "Kings," brigadier commanding, at Jullundur, on the 25th June. He had apparently no particular illness, but for some days had been getting weaker and weaker, and expired without a struggle. The brigadier was much loved in his regiment, and highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. A regimental order was issued by Lieut.-Col. Brooke, and, as a mark of respect for an officer who has served for thirty years with the regiment, he has requested the officers to wear the usual military mourning.

**AGRA, July 3.**—The column, consisting of two guns, Light's battery, and 200 of the 3rd Europeans, arrived yesterday from Futtehpore Sieri, where they had marched to be of assistance to Brigadier Showers in case the rebels had made any stand at Hulleena, or advanced on Bhurtpore. The rest of the battery and 3rd Europeans will be here on the 5th, and are to go into barracks at once. The detachment met with no adventures while out, although on one occasion some long-sighted people saw 200 of the rebel cavalry. The villagers say, what is likely enough to be true, that stragglers are here and there in villages; cavalry might clear them.

A RUMOUR is current at Allahabad and in this station, that Lord Canning, on being joined by Lady Canning, will move up country, and pay a long visit to Agra. It is supposed that he will afterwards proceed to England, *via* Bombay. Mr. Edmonstone will become, in such case, Lieut.-Governor Central Provinces. Colonel Stewart, military secretary, will proceed to Calcutta, to accompany her ladyship to Allahabad.

**MR. W. MUIR, C.S.**—The Government have appointed Mr. Muir to the important position of a full member of the Revenue Board, in the room of the late Mr. C. C. Jackson, and at the same time paid him the still higher compliment of retaining him with the Governor-General as secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, hitherto his substantive situation.

**YARKUND.**—The passes from Ladak are open, and news has been received that the army of Kathai (China) engaged the force sent from Indijan (Kohkan) and defeated them, causing them to return to their own country. From the present meagre account, the encounter does not seem to have been very bloody; in fact, it seemed to be more an arrangement between themselves. Messengers of distinction have been passing from the Lhasan court to Yarkund, holding secret conferences with the thauadar at Leh, the meaning of which did not transpire. I am sorry to tell you that no news whatever has been received of Mr. Schlagintweit, or the man Mahomed Ameen, who conducted him to that country. The news formerly being that Mr. S. had identified himself with the Indian party, which party has been conquered by the Chinese, would place him in an awkward position; and as he would have been unable to pass the Chinese posts on return to Leh, he would have, of necessity, been obliged to retire with the beaten army towards Kohkan. Billah Shah, a man well known to travellers in Ladak, has succeeded in again getting the post of tax-renter at Leh; and as he is a foe to Busti Ram, the thannadar who so lately wished our raj ended, some good may be gained, although neither can boast of unblemished character. This news has arrived by a nephew of Billah Shah, who passed through Spiti on his route, and told such a variety of stories there that the vizir of that province regarded the Mahomedan with suspicion. His destination was to be Rampore, on the river Sutlej, a town, as is well known, belonging to our very faithful ally, the raja of Bussahir.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**GYAN.**—You have of course heard of the prisoners of the Gyah gaol having been let out by a party sent for that purpose by Ummer Sing and joined by the Nujeebs on guard. The magistrate had, previous to this, sent off the worst prisoners under a guard of Nujeebs to Sheregotty; on the way the guard melted, killed their Jemadar, let loose the prisoners, who then in a body made for Sheregotty with the intention of plundering the place. They were not aware that at that time we had a body of sailors there, who allowed them to enter the town and then seized every man, prisoners and Nujeebs.

Eighteen were immediately ordered to be hanged, and were taken to some trees for the purpose; the fellows got loose and bolted, but the sailors cut and shot them down and then hanged them. Another fruit of this conciliating policy! Had these villainous Nijcebs and others seen the infliction of summary justice at the previous outbreak at Gyah, we should not have had this result.

**Cawnpore.**—A letter from Cawnpore without date, mentions the departure of three companies of the Cawnpore levy, under the command of Lieut. Sullivan. The 7th Punjab infantry had also marched for Allahabad, under Lieut. Gordon, Captain Stafford, the Commandant being left at Cawnpore sick. Brigadier Campbell has been ill. The station is beginning to revive. Theatricals are on the *tapis*, and a performance is shortly expected. A very large number of people are going away sick.

**Lucknow, June 25.**—General Grant arrived here yesterday, and is enjoying the shelter of a quiet room in the brigadier's quarters. I was astonished to see Brigadier Baker, C.B., appearing outside his quarters. It appears the general and brigadier are so certain of the rebellion being fast settling down, that they think they may as well give themselves a little more latitude, and enjoy the air and scenery of Lucknow. The Madras fusiliers have left, probably for their own presidency, and though they roughed it through thick and thin for the last twelve months, yet it is gratifying to see them in good spirits. Colonel Galway deserves great credit for the efficiency of the regiment; there are, however, about 200 of the men in hospital. Capt. Hume commands the 1st Bengal fusiliers; Col. Pratt, of the 23rd Royal Welsh fusiliers, is well liked here; his regiment are in excellent condition. If the colonel had a little more experience in India, particularly in Oude, he would make an excellent brigadier. The royal artillery are a very decent body of men. What do you think of Mr. Montgomery forming a town band on the plan of your Calcutta one? The public works are rapidly progressing, which is owing to Col. Abbott; both himself and Mr. Montgomery regularly visit all the works, and see that they are carried on properly. Mr. Montgomery is spoken of very much for his courtesy to all Europeans that call on him.

**THE NANA** is known to have crossed the Gogra. He is reported to have sold his famous ruby (value in native estimation 1,000,000/.) for Rs. 10,000, to a Mahajun.

**BANDA, June 30.**—Major-General Whitlock's force is now distributed over different parts from Calpee to Kirwee. At Kirwee were left 200 of H.M.'s 43rd, 100 1st Madras N.I., and 2 guns, with 30 Sikh horse under Brigdr. Carpenter. A movable column was also detached, under Major Dallas, 1st Madras N.I., to accompany the magistrate round the district. The remainder of the force marched back to Banda, taking with them Narain Rao, and Madho Rao, and all their treasure and jewels, and the guns. By the bye, two more have been found, making in all 42 guns, captured at Kirwee. From Banda a force has been sent to Humerpore, under Brigadier McDuff, consisting of the remainder of the 43rd, the 50th N.I., a horse battery, a troop of H.M.'s 12th lancers, and a troop of the Hyderabad contingent. The cavalry are, I believe, now to return, and the head-quarters of H.M.'s 43rd will go to Calpee, under Brigdr. McDuff, leaving Col. Reede, 50th N.I., with 200 of the 43rd, the 50th, and 2 guns, at Humerpore. To-night a column, under Brigdr. Munsey, consisting of 300 Madras Europeans, one troop horse art., one troop 12th lancers, one troop Hyderabad contingent, and some sappers, march for Nowgong, to escort in stores which are reported to be in danger on their way from Saugor. Yesterday Major Dallas's party and the magistrate returned to Banda, having had a very pleasant trip, and made salutary examples of several refractory villages on the right bank of the Jumna. This district is now settling down, and promises to remain tranquil. The police and revenue posts, are as formerly, all re-established, and no further opposition is expected. The rope and the ratan have worked well here, and had an excellent effect. There are one or two bands collected in the Rewa frontier to the south and east of Kirwee, who occasionally cross the border and commit depredations, but Rewa troops sent by Capt. Osborne, political agent, are after them, and we hope soon to hear of their being dispersed. The district has suffered very extensively in the long interval of disorder to which it was abandoned; the various bands of mutineers passing up from Dinapore did great mischief, and various powerful villages preyed considerably upon their weaker neighbours; and lastly, the nawab and Narain Rao's officials ex-

tracted by torture every farthing they could get. Many villages are completely deserted, and many more have been burned to the ground, and the people plundered of all the grain and cattle and other property which they possessed. They have gained a very fair idea of what they are to expect under a native government, and I firmly believe they generally hail our return with delight. The Kirwee treasure and jewels are to be sent to Allahabad."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**FUTTEGHUR, June 21.**—The force at present stationed here consists of the 79th Highlanders, a company of the royal artillery, a regiment of horse, and two native infantry corps, under Col. McCausland. In the district, H.M.'s 64th and two or three regiments of levies are preserving order and tranquillity. Our own force is not allowed to grow rusty for want of movement. It has been employed in the harassing duty of watching the Ghauts on the Ganges over a line 200 miles in extent. Our object is to keep the Nana and his adherents from crossing the Doab, as they are most anxious to do, seeing that their game is up in this part of the country, and imagining that they may have a better chance among the Mahrattas. Affairs are certainly brightening up for us, though we must look forward to a campaign on a large scale next cold season.

**NEPAL.**—We are assured by a correspondent at head-quarters, that the following is a correct statement as to the withdrawal of Col. Ramsay from Nepal. Jung Bahadur, for some unknown reason, sent in some complaints against the colonel, and the Governor-General, without asking for any explanation, to please the Nepalese chief, promised to recall Col. Ramsay. On that gentleman reaching Allahabad he completely refuted all the charges, proving them to be frivolous and untrue, and Lord Canning was obliged to order him back again. Jung Bahadur dislikes Col. Ramsay because he is more than a match for his cunning; but the whole affair is awkward, and the dignity of the Government suffers in the estimation of these people, when they see that its head does not know his own mind from day to day.—*Englishman*.

**THE 8th HUSSARS.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* thus eulogizes the conduct of that gallant corps before Gwalior:—A fair account has not yet been published of the gallant charge of the squadron of the 8th hussars under Heneage, after the heights were cleared and gained by Forster of the 95th regiment, who, when sun-struck, was succeeded by Morris. This was one of the most plucky affairs before Gwalior, planned and carried out by Lieut.-Col. Hicks, Bombay Artillery, then in command of a Sikh force from Jhansi, acting in conjunction with Brig. Smith. The squadron of hussars, led by Lieut.-Col. Hicks, and commanded by Heneage, charged a large body of the rebel cavalry from the gorge of the pass right through the Phool Bagh cantonment, overtaking and slaying numbers, and capturing two guns, and a number of tumbrils were brought away; camp equipage of the rebels, all left standing, was in our possession; unluckily, the supports were not up, and on arrival the day was too near its close, with our limited force, to make for the attack, and we bivouacked for the night. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Rose, in acknowledgment of this gallant little affair, on the parade, before all the troops, called Heneage and Forster in front of the standards and colours, complimenting each in the highest terms. I had nearly forgotten to tell you that, after Gwalior was re-taken, it was from every direction reported that in this charge the Rince of Jhansi, in disguise as a man, falling at a mill, was sabred, and afterwards shot by a hussar. She was burnt near the Phool Bagh, her friend Tautia Topce having first helped himself to a magnificent necklace found on her. In his despatch Sir H. Rose will not forget the Bombay Artillery officer, one of a regiment working by units, whilst the Royals multiply around us.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The *Herkun* has been informed that the Commander-in-Chief will raise new levies for the ensuing cold weather, and an intimation has been made to the director-general of the medical department that the necessary medical arrangements must be made. We also learn that the director-general has solicited the entertainment of a few more extra assistant stewards and apothecaries, at Rs. 100 each; besides a requisition has been made to the Home authorities by the last mail to send fifty European dispensers for military hospitals, on a salary of 25/ each per mensem.

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has declared a dividend for the past half-year at 12½ per cent. per annum.

**CERTAIN BANKERS** in the North-western Provinces have lately petitioned the Governor-General that some estates of rebel leaders, which were hypothecated to them, and which have been made over by government to some other parties as rewards for their services, be allowed to yield revenue till the liquidation of former debts. Lord Canning decided that such claims cannot be acknowledged, as confiscation extinguishes all liens.

**WRECK OF THE "GOLDEN ERA."**—Intelligence reached Lloyd's agency, on Monday, of the loss on the coast near Pooree of the ship *Golden Era*, Capt. Brown, bound, with a large cargo of rice, from Akyab to Europe. The vessel is a total loss, crew saved.—*Englishman*, June 30.

**MESSRS. ALLAN, DEFFELL, & Co.**—It is with great regret we have to announce the suspension of this old and respected house. It is also understood that some other commercial firms in Calcutta are not in a very sound state.

**CASHMERE.**—The following is a translation of a notification of the maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere:—"This is to notify to all travellers, merchants, and traders in general, that it has been the custom heretofore to levy toll or custom at the different zillahs, chowkees, and ghats, after duly weighing the various goods. This custom has been found to be very inconvenient and expensive to the said parties. For instance, the toll on pusan was charged at Yanhal, Midree, Rumbia, and in Jummoo itself. As this is the direct road from Cashmere to Jummoo and the Punjab in particular, travellers, merchants, &c., were most inconvenienced. And besides that, at the toll-house in Jummoo itself, the toll on grain, ghee, and salt was very heavy. With a view to the public good, a regular customs' line has been established from the present year 1915 at considerably reduced rates. By this means, travellers, merchants, &c., will only have to pay their toll at one place on the roads, whether it be the road from the Punjab to Cashmere, or *vice versa*, or from Ladakh to Cashmere, or *vice versa*, and at this place a certificate will be handed to the traveller by the customs' officer. And as regards the toll-house at Jummoo, the rates have been considerably reduced. All tolls on religious books, "tusbees" and "mal-lahs," Cashmere paper, "sohagha," have been stopped. Travellers and merchants may now, therefore, go and come without fear of molestation. All cash and clothes that are taken to Cashmere from Unritsur, and all pushmenas, saffron, keot (a kind of wood), silk, and "behee dana," must only go by the road to Yanhal. In the event of any merchant coming and settling down at Jummoo, a reduction of six annas in the rupee of the present rate of toll will be made in the toll chargeable from him."—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**SAUGOR, July 2.**—"We had one little alarm here which put us on the *qui vive*, just at the time it was possible the Gwalior rebels (supposing they had not stopped to fight there, and which was not expected by us) could have reached the Maltoun or Muddunpore pass. We heard heavy firing, and it was heard in many neighbouring villages all along the line of the hills. It is not yet satisfactorily accounted for, but it is nearly impossible we could have heard a fight which took place between the Bijour Rajah and a Thakoor far beyond Shahzuh. There are lots of rebels about, but quiet in the immediate neighbourhood. The Banpore and Shahzuh Rajahs are pretending to treat, but will accept nothing less than the restoration of their territories, and they hint at wanting a little accession. We have never had troops since Sir H. Rose was here sufficient to keep the district quiet, if these rajahs had given any annoyance, and even now we have only about 250 Europeans, mostly recruits, and 250 Madras Native Infantry, with the Bengal Battery, rather a small force to hold fort, city, and cantonments. At Dumoh the force is quite inadequate, consisting of some twenty Europeans and forty Native Infantry. I am not very well informed on this point, but believe there were two guns then, but subsequently withdrawn. That district is really disturbed, and a party returning to Jubbulpore was attacked, and I hear the officer was killed or died of sun-stroke in action. Major Booth, H.M.'s 43rd, passed through Saugor the other day with 250 cart-loads of supplies, and a large number of bullocks with rice, for General Whitlock's column. His escort was strengthened here, and as the rain held off wonderfully, he may reach Banda or Nowgong without much difficulty. It is rumoured that, at last, some troops are coming to garrison Saugor consisting of odds and ends of European and native infantry, a troop of lancers, and another of Hyderabad



cavalry; but even this is not certain, for others say that the force is to remain at Nowgong. A party of the infantry has just gone to Dumoh to bring in treasure, which is not considered prudent to leave there. It is a pity the deputy commissioner did not send it in when he had the opportunity, and save us double trouble. This is the second time we have been on the Dumoh road this month."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**OUDE.**—A correspondent sends us (*Delhi Gazette*) the following disposition return of the various armed bands in Oude. Natives talk of there being still 100,000 men in arms, the following list shows 66,000, with 41 guns, but it is supposed that they have more guns than are here given:—

"**REBELS IN OUDE.**—Sikunderpore, Kalka.—(A Canongoe of the Oonao district) has 1,600 horse and foot, and 2 small guns. Downdhia Khera.—Baboo Rambuccus, 2,500 men of all sorts, 4 small guns. Five miles from Kardaba, in Baiswara.—Beni Madho, 5,000 men and 6 guns taken from Lucknow. Near Nugger.—Busunt Sing's son has 700 men (no sepoy). Opposite Runjeetpore.—Bishonath Sing, son of Rugnath Sing, 2,000 men. Baraitch.—Fugitives from the recent actions at Nuwabgunge, about 4,000 men, 2 small and 2 large guns. Across the Gogra, near Chowkha Ghaut.—The Begum and Manoo Khan (her paramour). The largest collection of rebels, 40,000 men it is said, number of guns not known. Birwa, 16 miles from Melaon.—Chandabuccus and Golab Sing, his kariuda, 1,000 men with 4 small guns, could raise a larger force, said to be well disposed towards Government, and hostile to Nana.—Hutwara, six miles from the above.—The kariuda of the late Gungabuccus, has 800 men. Rooya.—Nurput Sing, 1,500 men and several guns, 25 it is said taken from Mulaon. Saecpore.—Ferozeshah Shahzada has 3,000 sepoy, and is employed collecting revenue, has recently burned three or four villages. Gokulnath jungle.—Fugitives from Bareilly, number not known. Bhansi jungle.—Sobha Ram, Khan Bahadur's Wuzer, has his family with him and personal retainers. Opposite Sulinghaut on the Gauges.—Nurput Sing, Bhopal Sing, and Sateepershad, the Sheorajpore rajah, with some 3,000 or 4,000 men.

**GWALIOR.**—It has been lately ascertained that the native authorities at Gwalior, under direction of Colonel Filose, did all that could be done in regard to the poor victims of the mutiny in June 1857. All the bodies, some twenty in number, were buried at different spots on the third day after the mutiny; and shortly after that, were all interred in the graveyard, where sixteen stone slabs now mark the spots. Government should, we think, erect a general tomb over those officers who fell in the last desperate act of their duty, in trying to stay the mutiny after firing had commenced. The 4th regt. Gwalior contingent tried to prevent the burial of the murdered Christians; but the other regiments yielded to the representations of the kotwal, that these Christians had never done them harm, so they were all buried. The Gwalior church is now used as an hospital. There seems to be no clergyman with the force, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, the latter being on leave. — *July 8.*—The maharajah's treasurer was hanged yesterday, he has been so long a prisoner, that folks began to think he would bribe himself off and escape. Numbers of the maharajah's sepoy are returning; an example will be made of many of them, no doubt. 300 of the 71st are to occupy the city of the Lushkur, and 400 of the 95th are to go into the fortress, as soon as accommodation is provided for them. A detachment of Meade's horse, 100, and of the 25th regiment Bombay N.I., 200, under Captain Little, of the last-named regiment, left this two days ago for Dholpore, whence five lacs of treasure are to be brought to Gwalior. The monsoon still holds off, and there is every probability of the troops being housed before the rain falls. The weather is very close and sultry, and a shower would be welcome. The new band-master of the 71st Highlanders, a German, was buried last evening, he had lately arrived from Agra, and must have been affected by the sun on his way to this from that station.

**A BOLD RIDER.**—An officer in the foreign regiment in which I (Capt. Baker) once served, took his horse over a low fence one day. All expressed their admiration of him as a horseman, because he had actually taken the leap in an *English* saddle, which is supposed to be very difficult to sit in, compared with the military kit in which they are accustomed to ride.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

AGNEW, wife of Capt. William, d. at Goalpara, June 14.  
BIVAR, wife of Capt. H. S. F. s. at Calcutta, June 10.  
BROWNE, wife of Capt. G. 1st Fusiliers, s. at Dug-shai, June 18.  
CAMPBELL, Mrs. J. A. B. s. at Simla, June 26.  
CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. s. at Calcutta, June 27.  
COCKBURN, wife of W. d. at Raneeunge, June 27.  
CORNELIUS, Mrs. Edwin, s. at Calcutta, July 1.  
CULLODEN, wife of J. G. d. at Calcutta, June 29.  
GILMOUR, wife of J. A. G. s. at Allahabad, June 17.  
HARDY, wife of W. S., d. at Agra, June 24.  
HUTCHINSON, wife of J., d. at Saharanpore, June 29.  
KELLNER, Mrs. G. F., d. at Burdwan, July 1.  
STOUT, wife of W. R. T., s. at Calcutta, July 3.  
WREN, wife of David, s. at Goolsunkree, June 27.

### MARRIAGE.

BOWLES, Capt. Edward, to Jane E., d. of the Rev. H. Hutton, at Calcutta, July 1.  
BROWNE, George A., to Marian A., d. of Major H. Milne, at Peshawur, June 22.  
FLOYD, J. A. to Mary F. d. of J. Doyle, at Calcutta, June 23.  
PARK, G. F. W. J. to Sarah J. d. of the late Major W. Browne, at Murree, June 21.  
ROSS, G. J. to Caroline D. d. of the late J. Dumbleton, at Allahabad, June 22.  
SPENCER, William C. to Patience C. d. of Lieut. Hannington, at Berhampore, June 28.  
TREVOR, W. S. to Eliza A. d. of the late Rev. H. S. Fisher, at Calcutta, June 19.  
WALLER, J. to Miss Charlotte Moriarty, at Calcutta, June 22.  
WALKER, H. E. to Charlotte G. F. d. of J. Mackenzie, at Tirhoot, June 2.  
WOOD, H. W. J. to Eleanor H. d. of the late J. Welsh, at Calcutta, June 19.

### DEATHS.

BOND, Anne, wife of H. R. at Sealkote, June 19.  
BUCKLAY, Thomas, at Chandernagore, aged 42, June 19.  
BUTTERWORTH, Mr. D. at Dera Ghazee Khan, June 20.  
COPELAND, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. cav. at Allahabad, June 18.  
CRUMP, Mrs. Mary Anne, at Calcutta, aged 54, June 10.  
FRASER, Frederick R. at Chowringhee, aged 41, June 8.  
GARSTIN, Capt. E. S. 5th N.I. at Simla, June 16.  
HARTLEY, Felix, at Allahabad, June 13.  
HEFFERNAN, Richard, at Lahore, aged 18, June 19.  
HENDERSON, Ann, wife of J. at Kidderpore, aged 38, June 24.  
KOEHVEYER, Mr. J. D. at Combaconum, June 13.  
LOWDELL, wife of Charles, d. at Mussoorie, July 1.  
LUFFMAN, James, at Calcutta, aged 45, June 11.  
MAYLARK, Charlotte F. S. d. of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 18, July 1.  
MAYLARK, Sarah E. d. of H. W. at Calcutta, aged 6, June 28.  
OUTRAM, Mr. T. at Calcutta, June 17.  
PEARCE, James, at Dinapore, June 25.  
SWARIES, William T. at Calcutta, aged 13, July 1.  
SWINTON, Capt. S. C. A. 8th L.C. at Umballah, June 22.  
TRITTON, Edmund, at Simla, July 15.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 5. Eagle, Scheel, Mauritius; Nugget, Bond, Adelaide.—7. Str. Coromandel, Straddling, Madras; Victoria Regia, Moore, Madras; Celestial Breeze, James, Bombay; Beau Manoir, Mord, Newport; Rose Standish, Hutchings, Boston; Xiphias, Morris, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Coromandel (July 7).—Viscountess Canning.  
Per Rose Standish.—G. W. Riding.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 7, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.             | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 5 per cent. .... | dis. 14 0 to 16 0 |      |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | dis. 18 0 to 19 8 |      |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | dis. 18 0 to 18 8 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 9 0 to 9 4        |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 7 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 8 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 4 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 8 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 8 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 9 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... | 2125 to 2175 |
| Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....     | 125 to 150   |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) .....     | 140 to 160   |
| India General Steam Shares .....    | 1500 to 1550 |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to —    |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 1 to 2 1½  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 2 1½ to 2 1½ |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0½ to 2 1  |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 1 11½ to 2 0 |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 1 11½ to 2 0 |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |              |   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10          | 1 to 10      | 4 |
| Doubloons .....                   | "                     | 31 4 to 31   | 8 |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | "                     | 16 3 to 16   | 4 |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 22 0 to 22   | 2 |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 14 14 to 15  | 0 |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 3 to 16      | 2 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | "                     | 16 0 to 16   | 8 |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | "                     | 104 0 to 104 | 0 |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 220      | 0 to 221     | 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                  | "                     | 220 8 to 221 | 0 |

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 17. 10s. 0d. to 2l.; to Liverpool, 17. 10s. to 17. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE RAILWAY.**—On the 31st May, Captain Johnston addressed the following letter to Government:—"As Captain O'Connell's services will not be required in the office for some time, I have the honour to suggest that as soon as convenient after taking up his appointment of Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer, he should be employed in investigating the project for railway inclines up the Coonoor Ghaut. The feasibility of the undertaking is a particularly interesting question to have determined, and one to which Captain O'Connell's attention might be given with great advantage. Captain O'Connell might be directed to proceed to the Neigherry Hills along the south-west line, it being desirable that he should make himself acquainted with the works now in progress and obtain some practical knowledge of the method of constructing railways before entering upon the proposed investigation. As it may be considered that the duty is one properly devolving on the Public Works Department, I may mention that I have communicated with Colonel Faber on the subject, and that he has no objection to the arrangement now suggested." Government on the 8th June approved of the arrangement suggested in the foregoing letter, and desired that Captain O'Connell be instructed accordingly.—*Athenaeum*.

**SECUNDERABAD, July 2, 1858.**—Lieut. Pictet, 49th Madras N.I., has been placed in arrest, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., for the purpose of being tried by court-martial for having shown great neglect when in charge of the guard escorting the late Shorapore rajah to Chingleput. It is believed that this arrangement has been made consequent on Lord Canning receiving the account of the rajah of Shorapore's suicide, when his lordship at once ordered Lieut. Pictet to be tried. It is said the trial will not take place for some time, owing to the absence of some necessary witnesses. The charge is, they say, to the following effect:—"For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having in camp [date, &c.], when in command of an escort in charge of the late Shorapore rajah, proceeding as a state prisoner to Chingleput, left in the tent in which the rajah was a prisoner a loaded revolver, with which the rajah committed suicide, he, Lieut. Pictet, having been warned by a native officer not to leave the pistol in the rajah's way. Culpable carelessness, it is said, also forms part of the charge."—*Bombay Times*.

**JAULNAH, June 28.**—Beatson's horse have arrived at Jaulnah, the 2nd regiment commanded by Major Wilson (who was assistant adjutant general during the memorable siege of Lucknow), with Lieutenants Thompson and Lennox, and Dr. Beaumont, came in on the 16th, they are as yet only about 300 strong, but are picking up men and mares, such as they are, daily; the 1st regiment under Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Beecher, a well-known irregular cavalry officer, with Lieutenant Thurburne, came in on the 20th, they are nearly complete in men and horses; Colonel Beatson came in on the 15th, and was joined by the brigade-major to the force, Captain Harrison; one of the sufferers in the mutiny of the Gwalior contingent; another brigade-major has also joined the force, Captain Wood of the Nagpore cavalry; but which of these two officers is the brigade-



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to oppose the enemy. The Ulwur Raja is also guarding his frontier. Telegraphic communication restored with Gwalior.

ALLAHABAD, July 4, 1858.—The Commissioner of; Patna reports as follows, on the 28th June:—

"The rebels have mostly recrossed the Soane; but a large party, it is said, is preparing to cross near Nissorah. The party of cavalry, which went towards Hilsah, has not returned. Captain Rattray was at Urwul yesterday. Thannah and factory burnt, and rebels across the Soane before he got up. He has gone towards Daoodnuggur. Shahabad entirely in the hands of the rebels, who are now breaking the bridges, to prevent the troops moving in the rains.

"Nothing of importance from Chupra. Steamer with coals passing up the river."

Agra, June 5, 1858.

ALLAHABAD, July 5, 1858.—The following information, dated the 29th June, has been received from Patna:—

The Chupra rebels, last seen, were marching north-east. Their intention is said to be to cross at Govindgunge. Orders have been sent to the Bettiah rajah's police and others to remove boats and to oppose the passage of the river.

One company Madras rifles is at Jehanabad, and will remain there to keep the trunk road open, and restore confidence. Rebels flying across the roads. Communications between Buxar and Arrah stopped.

It is reported from Shergotty, that a band of rebels was at Ruffegunge, in the zemindaree of the Diprapah, on the 1st July. The rajah was prepared to oppose them, and had asked for assistance.

From Poona, 28th June, *via* Indore, 5th July, Monday, 10h. 42m. A.M.

From Sir Hugh Rose. To Lord Elphinstone.

Extract from field-force orders: "The Major-general commanding being on the point of resigning the command of the Poona division of the army, on account of ill-health, bids farewell to the Central India Field Force, and at the same time expresses the pleasure he feels that he commanded them when they gained one more laurel at Gwalior. The Major-general witnessed with satisfaction how the troops and their gallant comrades-in-arms—the Rajpootana brigade, under Brigadier Smith, stormed height after height, and gun after gun, under the fire of a numerous field and siege artillery, taking finally by assault two 18-pounders at Gwalior. Not a man in these forces enjoyed his natural strength or health and an Indian sun, and months of broken rest and march, had told on the strongest; but the moment they were told to take Gwalior for their Queen and country, they thought of nothing but victory. They gained it, restoring England's true and brave ally to his throne; putting to complete rout the rebel army; killing numbers of them; and taking from them in the field, exclusive of those in the fort, fifty-two piece of artillery, all their stores and ammunition, and capturing the city and fort of Gwalior, reckoned the strongest in India. The Major-general thanks sincerely Brigadier General Napier, C.B., Brigadiers Stuart, C.B., and Smith, commanding brigades in the field, for the very efficient and able assistance which they gave him, and to which he attributes the success of the day. He bids them and their brave soldiers once more a kind farewell. He cannot do so under better aspects than those of the victory of Gwalior."

Advices from Jeypoor, under date the 4th instant, mention that the body of rebels under Tantia Topce had moved from Lalsoontto-chaksoo. General Roberts had marched up from Jeypoor, for the purpose of intercepting them. The rebel ex-rajahs of Jeypoor and Shahghur have surrendered themselves to Mr. Thornton, assistant superintendent of the Shahghur territory.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 30.—No. 1,010.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on m.c.:—Lieut. F. R. Fox, 11th Madras N.I., doing du. with Madras sappers and miners, for 3 years, old regs.; Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I., for 18 mo., old regs.; Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Eur. reg., for 3 years, old regs.; Unp. Ens. W. F. Bartleman, inf., do. du. with 13th light inf., for 15 mo., new regs.

No. 1,011.—July 1.—53rd N.I.—Lieut. M. Thomson to be capt., fr. May 17, v. Capt. E. J. Hardcastle, dec.

No. 1,012.—Capt. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur. reg., has leave six months to sea, new regs.

No. 1,013.—The serv. of Lieut. the Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnot, inv. estab., pl. at disp. of the lieutenant of Bengal.

No. 1,014.—Admitted to the service as asst. surgeons:—

Medical Depart.—Messrs. J. A. P. Colles and C. Prentis, date of arrival at Fort William, June 25.

No. 1,015.—The leave to Bombay granted to Surg. G. Cole, of May 21, is to be considered as prep. to sick leave to Europe, instead of to sea and to Cape.

No. 1,019.—Capt. J. R. Brown, 16th Madras cav., has leave to sea, the Mauritius, and the Cape, on m.c., for 6 mo., under old regs.

No. 1,022.—The following order, issued by the govt. of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

Dated June 11.—Permitting Capt. W. J. Hare, 11st Madras N.I., com. of 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, to proc. to Cape, on m.c., for 15 mo., under new regs., embarking at Madras.

No. 1,024.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—

Unp. ens. G. M. Hand, of inf., d. d. with 82nd foot, for 12mo., under new regs.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATION OF RANK.

July 2.—No. 1,016.—Promotions.—Art. regt.—1st Lieut. W. F. Cox to be capt., fr. April 27, for the augmentation; 2nd Lieut. R. S. Robinson to be 1st lieut., fr. April 27, for the augmentation.

Med. dept.—Asst. surg. J. Lee to be surg., fr. June 16, v. Surg. E. Tritton, dec.

N.B. The promotion of 1st Lieut. J. Oldfield, art., No. 693, May 3, is cancelled.

#### ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Art. regt.—1st Lieut. F. V. Eyre, fr. April 14, v. 1st Lieut. J. Oldfield, retired.

Med. dept.—Surg. W. F. Mactier, fr. April 16, 1858, v. Surg. Sir J. S. Login, knight, retired.

No. 1,017.—Lieut. T. N. Harward, of art., dep. commis. of ordnance, has leave for 2 mo., to pres., prep. to Europe, under old regs., m.c.

Asst. commis. Capt. T. Ryley, veteran estab. at Allahabad arsenal, app. to temp. charge of Cawnpore magazine, on Lieut. Harward's departure.

No. 1,018.—2nd Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Madras engineers, has leave to Eur., m.c., 15 mo., under new regs.

Home Dep., July 1.—Mr. A. Colvin, c.s., availed himself of the leave granted to him on the 15th ultimo from the 26th idem.

July 2.—Mr. G. S. Park, c.s., on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at pres. on the 23rd ult. per steam-ship Nubia.

Foreign Dep., July 2.—The president in council is pleased to recognize Mr. W. H. Read as consul for the Netherlands govt. at Singapore.

Maj. W. E. Hay, asst. commissioner of Koolloe, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. Knox on the 1st ult.

Public Works Dep., July 2.—Lieut. R. H. Sankey, Madras engineers, additional under sec. to the government of India, public works department, has leave for 6 mos. on m.c. to visit the Neilgherry hills.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Foreign Dep., Allahabad.—June 26.—No. 1,862.—Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th reg. N.I., to do duty with Military Police in Oudh.

June 28.—No. 1,887.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, on special duty at Kalinjur, has leave on m.c. for 2 mo. fr. 1st prox.

No. 1,889.—Mr. H. Rosa, to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the province of Oudh. Mr. Ross joined his app. on 19th inst.

Military Dep., June 26.—No. 235.—Punjab Irregular Force, 5th cavalry, Cap. W. H. Paget, 54th N.I., office commandant, to be commandant, v. Capt. Bruce. Meade's Horse, Asst. Surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., in medical charge of Towana Horse, med. ch., v. Asst. Surg. Christison app. to another situation.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of Gov. of N. West. Prov. for employ. in military police:—

Maj. W. Davis, 31st N.I., Com. of infantry, Calcutta Volunteer Guards.

Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I.: A. G. Remington, 12th N.I.; A. A. Dick, 52nd N.I.; A. A. Currie, 45th N.I.; and F. R. Turner, 33rd N.I.

Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I.; F. A. Sage, 11th N.I., and G. G. Moxon, 52nd N.I.

Lieuts. H. M. Bromley, 52nd N.I., and G. F. Pearson, 33rd Madras N.I.

No. 236.—The services of Lieut. W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., are placed at disposal of Foreign Dep. to do du. under Lieut.-Col. Hinde, in Rewah.

Foreign Dep., June 30.—No. 1,918.—Lieut. W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., to do duty with Rewah levies, under com. of Lieut. col. Hinde.

July 1.—No. 1,941.—Lieut. C. R. Shaw, app., May 5, to be an asst. commis. of 3rd class in province of Oudh, joined at Lucknow on 21st ult.

No. 1,945.—The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. O. Bradford to be an asst. commis. 2nd class in province of Oudh.

June 28.—No. 237.—The services of Lieut. S. Thain, 13th N.I., in temp. com. of the police in district of Cawnpore, are pl. at disp. of government of north-western prov. for employ. in military police.

Foreign Dep., June 3.—No. 1,965.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to app. Asst. surg. A. M. Dallas, 4th N.I., to be superint. of central gaol at Lahore, on probation.

Public Works Depart., July 2.—No. 40.—Mr. G. Walker, formerly an asst. overseer in 3rd division, Lahore and Peshawur road, is re-app. an asst. overseer in department.

July 3.—No. 218.—Pay Department.—Appointments.—Capt. C. F. M. Mundy, dep. py. mr., Benares Circle, to be dep. py. mr., Sirhind circle, v. Capt. Swinton, dec.

Brev. maj. T. G. St. George, act. pension py. mr., Lucknow Circle, to be dep. py. mr. Benares circle, v. Capt. Mundy.

June 30.—No. 2,131.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. S. Robinson, adjt. of Boolundshahr police, on m. c., fr. June 1 to Dec. 1.

Appointment.—Ens. E. C. Corbyn, act. interp. H.M.'s 8th regt., to offic. as adt. dur. Lieut. Robinson's absence.

July 3.—No. 854.—Mr. C. Horne, supt. of supplies, N.W. Prov., has leave for 4 mos., on m. c., to Nynce Tal.

Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., will carry on duties of Mr. Horne's office dur. his absence.

June 30.—No. 2,123.—Mr. R. Taylor to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Jounpore.

July 1.—No. 2,112.—Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Goruckpore.

July 3.—No. 2,149.—Mr. F. S. Wigram to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. col. of Etah.

June 29.—No. 2,119.—Mr. G. E. Lance, offic. mag. and coll. of Etawah, vested with powers in that district.

June 30.—No. 2,125.—The leave on m.c. to Mr. A. O. Hume, mag. and coll. of Etawah, of date June 17, is privilege leave, new rules.

#### NEW SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

No. 2,134.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. has been pleased to appoint all magistrates and collectors in the North-West Provinces to be special commissioners under Act XX. 1858, for the determination of cases of wrongful dispossession within the limits of their several districts.

July 1.—No. 2,139.—Mr. J. W. Hennessy, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Hooshungabad, vested with powers of a magistrate.

July 1.—No. 777.—Mr. W. Muir, to be junior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, from 13th ult., the date of Mr. C. C. Jackson's demise. Mr. Muir will continue also to act as secretary to Government till further orders.

#### CIVIL.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Hughes Brown, civ. surg. at Kaira, to afford med. aid to Guzerat provincial batt. fr. June 5 until further orders.

Maj. Green, pol. agt. at the court of Khelat, is attached to brigade of Sind irreg. horse, without prejudice to his political duties.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Keily rec. ch. of office of pol. superint. of Pahlunpoor fr. Capt. J. Black, June 28.

Mr. J. R. Spiers to be dist. dep. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, continuing to act as Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned jun. civil servants have passed examinations in the languages specified:—  
Mr. A. K. Nairne, Marathe; Messrs. A. H. Spry, R. B. Worthington, A. A. C. Jervoise, C. W. Bell, and C. A. Middleton, Hindoostanee.

Mr. J. M. Erskine is appd. on special duty in the districts.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as first assist. to accountant general dur. abs. of Mr. J. M. Erskine on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, sec. to gov. in the pol., secret, and jud. departs, is to accompany the governor as sec. in attendance on his lordship during his visit to the Deccan.

Lieut. S. C. Law, 2nd gren. N.I., was relieved from his duties as extra asst. to pol. ag. in Mahee Kanta May 25.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, act. asst. pol. ag. S. Muratha country, has been permitted to proceed into the districts, fr. May 25.

The undermentioned officers took ch. of their respective apps. on dates specified:—Major E. P. Arthur, superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, May 29; Capt. A. W. Graham, superint. of police, Broach, May 26; Capt. J. S. Kemball, superint. of police, Poona, June 5; Lieut. O. Probyn, act. adj. Khandeish Bhel corps, June 12; Capt. C. T. Palin, second in com. of the first Khandeish Bhel corps, June 20.

Mr. D. C. Leighton to act as col. and mag. of Rutnagherry, dur. Mr. Turquand's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. J. H. Burke, mint master and mint eng., res. ch. of his duties, June 13.

The Rev. E. N. Dickenson returned to duty on July 9.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, July 3.*—No. 697.—Lieut. R. Bargie, 3rd Eur. regt., to be act. asst. q. mr. gen. Central India Field Force, v. Macdonald, proceeded to Bombay, on m.c.

No. 698.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the serv. as cadets of engs. and inf.

*Engineers.*—No. 443.—Mr. P. Phelps, date of arrival, June 23.

*Infantry.*—No. 412.—Mr. E. H. Noyes, June 23.

No. 451.—Mr. J. Vithers, June 23.

Capt. C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I., and asst. superint. in charge rev. surv. and asst. Ahmednuggur, has ret. to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, June 23.

No. 701.—Lieut. A. R. Mark, adjt. 4th batt. art., has ret. to duty; date of arrival at Bombay, June 23.

No. 702.—Lieut. P. Barras, 29th N.I., resigned his appointment of interp. to H.M.'s 95th foot.

No. 703.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated June 2.—By Capt. W. T. Bowen, directg. asst. surg. C. F. Ross, acting civ. surg. Broach, to receive med. charge of the Eur. details as below, remaining at that station, fr. asst. surg. Lownds.

No. 710.—The transfer of Ens. H. I. Stock fr. 1st Gren. regt. N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt., announced in G.O. No. 644, dated June 18, is cancelled.

No. 711.—The following promotion is made:—

25th N.I.—Ens. W. T. Anderson, to be lieut. fr. June 22, v. Lieut. Rose, dec. from wounds received in action at Gwalior.

No. 712.—Order confirmed:—

Dated June 6.—By the officer commanding at Neebuch directing Lieut. Galloway, 13th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer to a detach. proceeding fr. that station to Nusseerabad.

No. 713.—Lieut. R. C. Battiscombe to be adj. and q. mr. to the reserve art., v. Shekleton app. to a battery.

No. 714.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. K. Simpson on general duty, Scinde, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy, v. Asst. surg. F. K. Hammond, dec.

July 9.—No. 716.—The appt. of Capt. E. L. Green, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 5th fus., to be act. a.-d.-c. on personal staff of the C.-in-C., announced in G.O. No. 651 of 21st inst., is to have effect fr. June 6.

July 7.—No. 704.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the troops at Mhow, Indore, and throughout the province of Malwa, together with those in Khandeish and at Asseerghur, be formed, temp., into a distinct command, to be styled the "Malwa division," with its head quarters at Mhow.

Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., is appd. to command Malwa division.

July 8.—No. 706.—Lieut. R. Pittman, Bombay regt. of art., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 707.—Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th regt. N.I., has leave for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 722 of 1858.—July 12.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated April 25.—By Maj.-gen Sir H. Rose, app. Capt. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. regt., to act as staff officer to garrison of Jhansi troops.

May 5.—By Capt. Whitehill, app. Lieut. Arm-

strong to act as adj. to left wing 3rd Eur. reg. dur. separation from head q. of reg., v. Lieut. Donne.

May 23.—By Maj. Grimes, app. Lieut. Macdonell, 2nd Gr. N.I., to perform duties of staff officer field force, until arrival of Lieut. Browning, H.M.'s 89th reg., v. Capt. Holmes.

May 26.—By Lieut. Col. Lucas, reappointing Lieut. Cotes to act as adj. to 3rd battalion art.

May 27.—By Maj. Evans, app. Lieut. Hawthorn, 9th N.I. to act as staff officer, and to receive charge of commissariat and treasure chest of Satpoora field force, dur. abs. of Capt. Thacker, on m.c. to Bombay.

May 27.—By Lieut. col. Campbell, appg. Lieut. Clarke, sub-asst. commiss. gen., to act as bazar master to 2nd brig. Central India field force.

June 7.—By Capt. Beale, appg. Lieut. Hodson to act as adj. to left wing 22nd regt. N.I., during its separation from head qrs. of the regt.

June 8.—By Brig. gen. J. Jacob, appg. Lieut. King, 2nd in com. 2nd regt., to act as brig. maj. Scinde irreg. horse, in add. to his other duties, v. Chamberlain, placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

June 18.—By Capt. Brodie, appg. Capt. Widdicombe to act as interp. to 7th N.I., in the abs. of a qualified subaltern, v. Asst. surg. Bayne, relieved.

July 14.—No. 725.—The serv. of Lieut. C. P. Barras, 29th, and Lieut. W. Jacob, 19th N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 726.—The undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of the C.-in-C. for employ. in Belooch rifle batt.:—

Cpts. C. E. Boodle, 5th N.L.I.; W. G. Mainwaring and Lieut. G. Nicholls, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.); Lieut. C. Wigney, 6th N.I.

No. 727.—Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., is to be considered as having ret. to duty, without prejudice to his rank, on March 29.

July 10.—No. 718.—The following promotions and postings are made:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. col. A. Rowland to be col.; Maj. J. Grant to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. M. Glaspe to be maj.; 1st Lieut. D. J. Kinloch to be capt.; and 2nd Lieut. F. P. Berthon to be 1st lieut., from July 4, v. Lester, dec.

Posting.—2nd Lieut. J. Grierson to be posted to regt. in suc. to Berthon, prom. regt. rank, July 4.

No. 719.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1813, are promoted to the brevet rank of capt.:—

Lieut. H. G. Ravery, 3rd N.I., June 28, 1858.

Lieut. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I. July 1, 1858.

No. 720.—Lieut. T. Knight, probationary sub-asst. commiss. gen. Bombay, has leave on m.c. fr. 1st to 31st inst.

July 12.—No. 723.—Maj. E. P. Lynch, 29th N.I., to Europe for 18 mo. fr. date of his departure from Aden, on m.c. under new furlough regs.

July 13.—No. 724.—Order confirmed:—

Dated May 24.—By Lieut. col. Robertson, appg. Lieut. W. Rose, 25th N.I., to act as staff officer to the pursuing column.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, July 3.*—Referring to G. G. O. No. 676 of the 30th ult., Brig. C. P. Ainslie is directed to proceed *via* bullock-train to Mhow, and from thence by the earliest practicable means to assume command of 2nd brig. Central India field force to which he stands appointed.

Staff capt. G. W. Price, brigade major Hyderabad, has leave from 1st to 31st July in ext., to remain in the Deccan on m.c.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, July 3.*—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surgeon at Bombay as requiring a further extension of leave, have their leaves prolonged up to the date of the departure of the next overland mail:—

Cpts. F. F. Bruce, 12th N.I.; M. J. Soppitt, do.; A. H. Curtis, 2nd gren. N.I.; Capt. E. Dansey, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.); Lieut. F. Hemming, regt. of art.; A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur. L.I.; Ens. S. De B. Edwards, 2nd gren. N.I.; Vet. surg. A. J. Poett, horse brigade art.

Leaves prolonged up to the 31st inst.:—

Cpts. F. MacGowan, 10th N.I.; J. Thacker, 9th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. C. E. Basey, regt. of art.; Ens. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, med. estab.

Lieut. Blair, 19th N.I., is attached to 30th N.I., at Malligau, fr. 27th ult.

Capt. Holbrow is attached to 1st gren. N.I. until the season admits of his proc. to join his own corps at Nusseerabad.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloq. proficiency in vernacular language:—

Lieut. F. Bowker; Lieut. H. D. Cathcart, 11th N.I., June 15.

*Head Quarters, Poona, July 5.*—Lieut. De Montmorency, 31st N.I., is attached to 15th N.I. till the season will admit of his joining his own corps.

July 7.—Divisional staff maj. gen. W. Waddington, com. Scinde div. of the army, has leave for 1 mo., privileged, to Poona on private affairs.

July 8.—With reference to G. O., dated 7th inst., Maj. gen. Michel will be pleased to proc. as early as possible to ass. com. of Malwa division.

Brigadier Hale, the senior brigadier with the division, will com. Poona div. of the army during abs. of Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose.

July 13, 1858.—2nd L.C.—Lieut. Col. A. Prescott, fr. June 1st to July 15th, in ext., to remain at Mount Aboo, on m.c.

7th N.I., Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, fr. June 21st to July 20th, to rem. at Deesa on m.c.

July 14, 1858.—Transfers in the regiment of artillery are ordered:—

Lieut. C. Clarke, fr. the 6th to 4th co. 4th bat., with mountain train attached.

Lieut. C. N. Lucas, fr. 4th to 6th co. 4th bat.

The following arrangements in the quartermaster general's department, are ordered, with effect from the 10th inst., conseq. upon the return from fur. to Europe, of Maj. Wray:—

Maj. J. Wray will res. his duties as dep. q. mr. gen. of the army.

Capt. J. L. Evans will res. his duties of assist. q. mr. gen. of the Poona div. in relief of Capt. Newnam forthwith.

Capt. F. G. Newnam, act. dep. assist. q. mr. gen. when rel. by Capt. Evans, will proc. to presidency and receive charge of the dep. assist.'s office from Lieut. Elliott.

July 14th.—Inf. cad. J. G. McRoe, recently arrived from England, is att. to do duty with 6th N.I., and directed to join.

With reference to G. G. G. No.—dated 7th inst., Major-general Michel, C.B., will be pleased to proceed as early as possible to assume command of the Malwa division.

Brig. Hale, the senior brigadier with the division will command the Poona division of the army during absence of Maj.-gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B.

July 9.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 674, of the 30th ult. Capt. (Brev.-maj.) Lawrie 21st N.I. is directed to proc. and join his regt. at Malligau.

July 10.—Superint. surg. J. S. Hamilton, pres. division and I.N. has leave from July 15th to Sept. 13th, to proceed to the Deccan on privilege leave.

Cadet C. H. Coles, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona to join.

## INDIAN NAVY.

*Bombay Castle, July 8.*—No. 128.—The services of Asst. surg. A. K. Simpson, m.p. on gen. duty, Sind, are placed at the disp. of the C. in C. of the Indian navy, v. Hammond, dec.

July 10.—No. 129.—The undermentioned officers are allowed extension of leave, to remain at Poona to the 31st instant. on m.c.:—Mr. W. H. Ussher, captain's clerk; Mr. J. A. Ketley, midshipman.

### FORMATION OF A NAVAL ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

*Bombay Castle, July 7, 1858.*—No. 700.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the formation, from the officers and seamen of the Indian navy, of a naval artillery brigade, to be composed of two companies (a third may be afterwards added), of the strength noted as below, and to be stationed in the garrisons of Bombay and Surat:—

#### For Bombay.

1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 81 petty officers and seamen.

#### For Surat.

2 lieutenants, 1 midshipman, 1 gunner, 1 assistant apothecary, 80 petty officers and seamen.

With followers provided by the commissariat, in the same proportion as to European soldiers.

The officers and men of the naval brigade will receive, whilst employed on shore, batta according to the rates laid down in the naval regulations: the officers will also receive the house-rent of their rank when not provided with public quarters, and the allowance for servants as on board ship; the men will be quartered as soldiers of the army.

Rations will be supplied by the commissariat on the same scale exactly as furnished on board ship.

The naval brigade is to be considered as under the authority of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army, for all purposes of service; and the naval officers in command of companies will be guided by the orders they may receive from the military officer in command of the stations in which they are quartered; but they continue to be subject, at the same time, to their proper Commander-in-Chief, in all questions relating to interior economy and naval discipline.

The men of the naval brigade will not be brought on the army returns, but be borne in a supernumerary list on the books of the *Arbar*; and their pay and accounts will be arranged by the purser of that vessel, under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, are requested to issue all subsidiary orders that may be required.

## THE NEW MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

*Bombay Castle, July 3, 1858.*—No. 696.—In assimilation to the practice introduced into Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the formation at the presidency of a standing medical committee, under the control of the director-general, medical department, of which the superintending surgeon, presidency division and Indian navy, will be ex-officio president and visiting member, and the following medical officers members, viz. :—

The surgeon, European General Hospital;  
The surgeon, Jamsctjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital;  
The garrison surgeon;  
The medical store-keeper;

The surgeon, Lunatic Asylum,—two of whom at a time are to be available for the duty for periods to be fixed by the director-general.

The duties of the committee will consist in examining sick officers and others applying for leave on medical certificate, applicants for pensions or superannuation allowance, for compensation for wounds and for wound pensions, for invaliding officers and soldiers, and for all such other duties, as may be confided to it by the director-general medical department.

All officers, military, civil, naval, and all uncontented servants, when recommended for sick-leave beyond the presidency, will be brought before the standing committee by the official medical attendant.

The standing medical committee will meet punctually at noon on Mondays and Thursdays, at the office of the director-general medical department, and the statement of the case of any officer or others proposed to be brought before the committee, must be forwarded by the official medical attendant of the patient to the superintending surgeon presidency division and Indian navy, two clear days before the assembling of the committee.

The following form of certificate is to be strictly observed by the committee, and when duly signed by the president and members, is to be submitted to the director-general for his approval and counter signature, and for registry in his office, previous to being forwarded in to Government :—

Form of Certificate.  
No. of 185 .

We do hereby certify on honour, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of to be of such a nature as to render absolutely necessary, or highly desirable, for the recovery of his health.

(Signed)

A. B., superg. surgeon P. D. and I. N. member.  
*Bombay, 185 .*

C. D., surgeon and member.  
E. F., do. do.

Approved and confirmed,

G. H., director-general medical department.  
Registered, J. K., Secretary.

## East-India House,

August 18, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. R. Phillips.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. T. R. Hunter, Indian Navy; Mr. E. M. Brownlow, midshipman, I. N.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. L. Montgomerie.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Blaxland.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. A. H. Curtis, 2nd grens.; Capt. E. Dansey, 1st Eur.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. E. Lodwick (uncov.)

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. Lieut. col. D. Seaton, 1st Fus.; Capt. R. S. Simonds, 1st N.I.; Lieut. H. A. W. Waterfield, 27th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieuts. J. C. Hasted, engr.; J. R. Gordon, 15th N.I.; Sup. surgeon J. McKenna, M.D.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. A. Wheatley, 6th Cav., 12 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. Walker, 47th N.I.; Brev. Capt. M. Meyer, 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Giles; 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. E. Wintle, 21th N.I., 4 mos. from Oct. 8; Lieut. R. A. W. F. Ellis, 18th N.I., 2 mos. from Oct. 8.

## MARINE.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (uncomd.)

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. McNeale, 37th N.I.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. E. V. Utterson, 27th N.I., placed on the retired list.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1858.

## CHOTA NAGPORE IN 1852.

MR. J. H. CRAWFORD's Report to the Government of Bengal on the affairs of the political states on the south-west frontier, 1852, contains much suggestive information that, even after the lapse of six years, is both valuable and interesting, as affording a curious insight into native character and temperament. At that time a number of zemindarees, or political estates, under the management of their native chiefs, were placed under the general control and superintendence of an agent of the British Government, assisted by a few European officers. The magisterial functions of each district were discharged by the rajah, subject to the approval of the Governor-General's representative, and it is admitted that they "evinced, generally, every disposition to administer, according to their knowledge, full justice, civil and criminal, to those under their rule." It is worthy of a passing remark that a very large proportion of these native chiefs succeeded to their estates during their minority, though no explanation is offered of this curious, if not suspicious coincidence: the chance of exercising corrupt or undue influence over an experienced ruler of mature years being naturally less than in the case of a stripling whose ignorance compels him to defer to the opinions of his advisers. In one instance a rajah is mentioned as being not only a minor, but also insane,—the affairs of the zemindaree, however, suffering no detriment from being placed under the management of his mother. Insanity appears to be of frequent occurrence in those parts. In the statement of the judicial business brought before the Governor-General's agent in 1850-51, four cases of murder are reported as having been committed by insane persons. Perhaps the germs of mental disease may have sprung from excessive indulgence in intoxicating drugs and liquors, for intemperance—whether in the use of bhang, opium, or arrack—evidently prevails to a great extent. A son drinking with his parents until all three are incriminated strikes his father with a stick and kills him on the spot, and the agent mitigates the rajah's sentence of nine years' imprisonment to five, chiefly in consideration of the parricide's tender years, "and the condition of the parties when the crime was committed,"—truly a dangerous doctrine and most pernicious precedent. Another man in the same state kills his mother with a sword, being "irritated by her interference with him," though "there had been previously no ill-will between them," and escapes with three years' confinement. A third is less fortunate, for having slain a man, and not merely his mother, with an axe, he is sent to prison for seven years. A woman was killed by a fourth, but no further particulars are given, while, in a fifth instance, a man having shot another with an arrow during a quarrel over their cups,

comes in for ten years of prison-life. It must be owned that these various sentences evince as much caprice as calm judgment. Homicides are not uncommon,—being usually perpetrated by a hasty blow from a *luttee*, or iron-bound club, occasionally varied by a sword, an arrow, a rice-pounder, or a kick. Neither law, civilization, nor Christianity itself will probably ever avail to reduce this class of offences, which arise out of the impulsive and wildly irritable Asiatic temperament. The most frequent subject of disputes and consequent affrays are the boundary-lines of fields and estates. The chiefs are quite as much given to quarrels on this ground as their inferiors, from whom they only differ in the more serious nature of the faction fights that ensue. This evil seems to be of ancient date, for Moses found it necessary to denounce a curse against those who removed their neighbour's landmarks. In Chota Nagpore, as elsewhere, women figure largely as the *causa telerrima* of crime, and sometimes as the actual delinquents. Jealousy, adultery, and abortion, form the usual triad of causes and consequences. Superstition also produces there its ordinary fruits. A man's "daughter being sick, he went to call an *ojah*, or professor of charms, but the latter would not attend, and the girl died; whereupon her father went to the *ojah's* house, and killed him with a sword"—this premeditated murder being expiated by fourteen years' imprisonment. At another time four men are convicted of having drowned "a witch," and are placed in confinement for various periods ranging from one to eight years. The most striking case, however, is one in which a man was induced to accompany four others into the jungle on a hunting-excursion, and was suddenly shot down by one of them from an *allah*, or concealed raised seat, "after which the others bound his hands and feet, and then cut his throat." Their motive was a pious one—to propitiate bounteous mother earth with a human sacrifice. *Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.*

## HILL SANITARIA.

HOWEVER much doctors may disagree as to the salubrity of the plains of India, there is little difference of opinion as to the superior healthiness of the hill stations. Some doubts, however, appear to be entertained with regard to the elevation best adapted for European constitutions. The diseases from which English residents in the plains chiefly suffer, are fevers, dysenteries, liver diseases, and cholera. These disorders are most prevalent in alluvial districts, such as Bengal Proper; but the most arid regions of Hindostan are by no means exempt from their pernicious influence. Lofty elevations are also marked by peculiar forms of sickness, and at nearly all the hill stations hitherto established, a stubborn form of diarrhoea is said to prevail. Constitutions already relaxed by long residence in a hot climate, are keenly sensible of the effects of cold and damp. According to Mr. J. R. Martin, than whom there can be no higher authority, there are no atmospheric influences so injurious to health as "those conjoined of heat or cold with damp." That eminent surgeon also alludes to cases that frequently come under his own knowledge, of

men who have gone up to hill stations of high elevation suffering merely from intermittent fever, who have there contracted bowel complaint of such an intractable nature that they have been compelled to return to Europe. The chief benefit, therefore, that appears to be derived from the present sanatoria is rather of a preventive than a curative kind. Occasional visits to the hills in time of health are thus really more beneficial than resorting to them after sickness has set in. It is not so much excess of heat that is prejudicial to European constitutions, as long-continued residence in a hot climate. A temporary removal to a cooler temperature is consequently attended with great advantages if the system be not previously too much relaxed to stand the change. Mr. Martin, however, is of opinion that an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet is likely to be more salubrious than a higher one, though Dr. Baillie affirms that in the Neilgherry range all elevations below 3,500 feet are "extremely unhealthy, and liable to fever." But it is admitted on all hands that sufficient data have not yet been obtained to form any certain conclusions. All that has hitherto been done may be regarded as simply experimental, and it still remains to be ascertained which are the most suitable sites for European stations in some degree corresponding with the *statira*, or stationary camps of the Romans. The importance of gathering immediate information on this subject can hardly be exaggerated. General Trevenhere states that in a period of 13 years, between 1839 and 1851, the average number of English soldiers in India was 38,146, among whom the annual decrease by deaths, invaliding, and other causes, was 11 per cent., and of this  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was due to mortality alone. "So that within that period of 13 years, no less than 27,267 Englishmen passed away. By the rules of the service at that time," the General goes on to say, "only one-tenth of this number could have been married men, and of the progeny of these it is known that only one out of every five survive the effects of climate during their early years. In round numbers, it may be stated that 2,000 English adults have annually perished without contributing in any appreciable manner to the increase of that element of the population of India which is so much required." When it is further taken into consideration that at the station of Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, there are at present 900 children of soldiers, and that in all future time the aggregate of European troops in India must be far greater than has ever yet been the case, it will be seen how imperative is the necessity that no time be lost in acquiring the most accurate knowledge regarding the healthiest stations in India. It needs no inquiry, indeed, to determine that the low steaming plains of Bengal Proper are not adapted for Europeans, whether children or adults. Of the former, the mortality in Fort William has been ascertained to average 168 per 1,000 every year, and with regard to the latter, the most casual glance will suffice to show the debilitating effects of the climate, combined with absence of employment and the hopeless monotony of barrack life. It is true that even in the hills—at least in the Himalaya range—the want of table-land is a serious ob-

stacle in the way of providing occupation for the European soldier; but this objection does not apply to the rounded monticules of the Neilgherries, or to the elevated plateaus in Central India near Nusseerabad and Mhow, "where," says Mr. Martin, "there would be good exercising ground for large bodies of troops, with facilities for water and good vegetation, and they are very healthy." But even on the lower spurs of the Himalayas, in Kumaon, for instance, localities may be found uniting all the essential requirements for European military stations. The late Maharajah Hindoo Rao was in the habit of saying, that not a single European soldier should ever be allowed to remain in the plains unless his services were called for in the field. He would keep them all in the hills, he said, and feed them well upon beef and beer, and when war broke out he would bring them down on camels and elephants, and in covered carriages, and let them loose upon the enemy like a pack of *cheetahs* upon a herd of deer. Allowing for Oriental exaggeration, the counsel of the old Mahratta chief was sound and practical. It is useless, and mere waste of valuable lives, to employ Europeans on ordinary peace duties in the plains. Certain large stations, indeed, must be fully garrisoned by English troops; but these might be relieved every alternate year, and even annually, after the completion of the branch railways. General Trevenhere opens up a wider question by suggesting the extension of the permission to marry as far as 25 or 30 per cent., "conditional on an agreement that the children arising out of it should be sent to one of the proposed establishments in the hills so soon as they are four years old." These children, when grown and properly educated, he thinks, would be of incalculable service in promoting the material and social progress of India, as an intermediate class between the natives and the conquering race. But the General appears to be unmindful of the fact that, so far as any experience is as yet worthy of notice, even mountain-born Europeans quickly degenerate. The women, especially, are of delicate constitution, and suffer much from child-bearing and nursing. Their offspring, therefore, may be expected to be still more inferior in manliness to the true European type, and consequently rather calculated to bring the "pale-faces" into disrepute than to improve their isolated position amid an observant and hostile population. Intermarriages with either native or Eurasian women, all witnesses agree, should be discouraged by all possible means, and the Anglo-Saxon race be preserved in its integrity and free from blemish. On all these points, however, we shall look anxiously for fuller and more certain information.

#### NOTES ON ASSAM.

ACCORDING to Major Jenkins, formerly commissioner of revenue for Assam, that province was densely peopled and well cultivated at the time of the Mahomedan invasion about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Kamroop division alone appears to have been finally occupied by the officers of the King of Delhi, and to have been divided into *pergunnahs*, the

revenue of which was collected by a class of officials called *chowdries*. This system was purely local. In those parts of the province which remained under their native Ahom princes, the people were distributed into *khels*, or clans, and were compelled, for three or four months in every year, to give their personal service for particular purposes of the state, or for the benefit of certain great officers and priests. The frontiers, however, were held by hill tribes, who acknowledged no other dependence on the Government than might be signified by the annual payment of an almost nominal tribute: some tribes located in the valley were likewise allowed to compound for rent or services by small payments of cotton, &c. Originally, it is stated, the members of a *khel* resided together as near neighbours; but after a time they were frequently permitted to commute personal service for a pecuniary consideration. Many of them took advantage of this opportunity, to emigrate, and thus escape from the exactions of the officers of their *khel*. Each *khel*, it should be observed, was made up of several *pykes*, such being the designation of the labourers and artisans who owed personal service, whether to priests or nobles. At first the *pykes* were divided into four gangs, which succeeded one another every three months, having thus nine months of the year wherein to earn their own livelihood. Remuneration for their labour usually took the form of an allotment of two *poorahs*, or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English acres, of rice lands, in addition to their own village lands, which they held clear of all direct imposts: these lands were transmitted in equal division among all the children. For their village lands the *pykes* are said to have paid, in lieu of rent, a capitation tax, which assumed different denominations in different districts. Sometimes it was actually a poll tax; at other times it was a hearth tax, or a tax upon every family or person cooking separately; and occasionally it was rather a house than a body tax. This tax was levied according to a graduated scale; a labourer, for instance, paying one rupee; a silk weaver, two; a fisherman, or oil maker, three; and workers in gold or brass, five. In Upper Assam a certain number of *pykes*, collectively called *liksoos*, was attached to different government offices, and consequently subject only to the temporary holders of such offices. Any person of rank was privileged to possess himself of jungle lands, which he cleared by the labour of his slaves, and held ever after in manorial right. Slaves were exempted from taxation of every kind, in consequence of which many *pykes* voluntarily passed themselves off as the slaves of particular families. To such an extent, indeed, was this fraud practised, that an inquiry was instituted by the English authorities into the titles by which slaves were held, and 12,000 persons restored to their proper position as *pykes*. A more radical reform was effected when the British Government resumed the *liksoos* in Upper Assam and emancipated the slaves. But here, as in so many other instances, a vague philanthropy exceeded the limits of strict justice. It might be quite proper to prohibit slavery; but it would have been only right to compensate the former slave-owners. Humanity, however, was made to consist with

spoliation; and in releasing the slaves—probably against their own inclination—the Government effected the ruin of the upper classes, many families being reduced to great distress. Still, on the whole, the new revenue administration is described as “operating successfully, whether as regards the comforts and amelioration of the people, or the future financial prospects of the Government.” The last consideration, we fear, is the one that carries most weight with the revenue officials, while the stereotyped phrase about “comforts” and “amelioration” has been so frequently applied to the North-Western Provinces prior to the mutinies, that it has come to be regarded with no slight feeling of distrust. However, if the following picture be not too highly coloured, it must be acknowledged that the condition of the Assamese ryots is by no means unsatisfactory:—

“Almost every male of the country enjoys a plot of land in full possession under the signatures of the European officers; he is fully aware of what he has, and what he has to pay, or the conditions on which he holds it; there are few peasantry in India who are so well clothed, or who possess more abundantly the real necessities of life; and the ready manner in which they meet all the demands of Government, and always in cash, shows that our rate of taxation does not bear heavily on them, and that they have by the sale of their surplus products the means of paying their rents with ease to themselves. A good deal of trade has latterly grown up, and with it there has been a large demand for labour, but except the Cacharies very few indeed of the Assamese are ever induced to labour for hire; there are not, probably, five Assamese coolies in Gowahatty amongst many hundreds of daily labourers; as cotters they can live comfortably without having recourse to hire themselves. The reason why the Cacharies do so, is probably owing to their expensive habits of drinking; they farm much more land than the proper Assamese ryots, but they consume so much of their rice in making spirits, that they are obliged to labour to pay their rents. But besides, the Cacharies and other rude tribes were, in a manner, the Helots of the Hindoo population, and are, consequently, accustomed to labour. The result of our administration of the Government is, that the rates are not made permanent for a long term of years, that they are susceptible of increase from time to time, and that all land uncultivated and being untaxed is the property of Government. The extent of land uncultivated is immense; and at some future period, with a tax of only eight annas a beegah on the cultivated lands, which they might well bear now, the revenue may be much more than doubled.”

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. W. EDGEWORTH has recently been presented with a valuable sword, bearing on its blade this inscription: “Presented to Lieut. William Edgeworth, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, by the tenantry on the Edgeworth estates, as a testimony of his gallant conduct at Delhi and Bohunshuhur, 1858.”

THE COMPASSIONATE FUND.—Mrs. Hawkins and children, widow and orphans of the late Capt. A. W. Hawkins, 1st of the Bengal Artillery, and Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Dalrymple, late of the 42nd Bengal N.I., have been admitted to the benefits of the compassionate fund.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Hampden Mollens as consul in the Mauritius for H.M. the King of Denmark, and Don José de Aguilar as consul at Hong Kong for H.M. the Queen of Spain.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations have passed the required examination for direct cadets:—S. A. Atkinson, R. C. Beavan, F. Currie, H. S. Elton, M. Graham, St. John Green, S. H. Mackay, A. D. Phelps, H. Possett, H. V. Riddell, C. S. D. Roche, R. H. Russell, W. Stenhouse, J. M. Stewart, G. H. Tildard, A. Vallings, E. H. Walters, J. W. S. Butler, J. W. Darvill, W. H. Davidson, Thos. Davies, R. F. Doig, J. C. Doreton, A. Dowden, R. H. Eades, A. W. Godson, F. H.

Goold, E. W. de Lonsada, R. E. K. Money, C. B. Myers, G. Quin, W. T. Squire, and A. C. A. Wylly.

A COMMITTEE OF PROPRIETORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY has been appointed to act with the Chairman, for obtaining counsel's opinion as to the present legal position of the Company.

SIR JAMES C. MELVILLE AND MR. LEACH have been commissioned by Lord Stanley to reorganize the home establishment of the East-India Company, on its transfer from the Company to the Crown.

SIR HENRY LEFKE (*London Gaz.*, Aug. 17).—Her Majesty having been pleased, by Order in Council, of July 31, to approve of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Lecke, C.B., K.H., being transferred in his proper seniority from the reserved to the active list of flag officers of her Majesty's fleet, the name of Sir Henry John Lecke, C.B., K.H., has this day been placed on the list of Rear-Admirals of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's fleet, with seniority of 15th April, 1854, accordingly.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10. *Crest of the Wave*, Steele, Whampoa; *Snapper*, Davis, Whampoa.—11. *Alecyone*, Gray, Alcoa Bay; *Royal Saxon*, Roberts, St. Helena.—12. *Star of the East*, Gagg, Shanghai; *Sloane and Co.*, Cowell, Shanghai; *Baronet*, Falconer, Alcoa Bay.—13. *Canadian*, Guthrie, Akyab; *Agnes*, Milne, St. Helena; *Henrietta Helene*, Iverson, Whampoa; *Moldavian*, Ward, Ceylon.—14. *Kheronese* (str.), Thompson, Bombay; *F. F. Althausse*, Pasley, Akyab; *Euxine*, Jones, Rangoon; *Eveline*, Timmis, Bengal.—16. *Invincible*, Wilson, Shanghai; *George Washington*, Faithful, Foochowfoo; *Strathaitan*, Grieve, Otago; *Rival*, Vowell, Calicut; *Yankee Blade*, Jackson, Bengal; *Langdale*, Brown, and *Duke of Wellington*, Campbell, Rangoon; *Clarendon* (str.), Ladd, Bengal and West Indies; *Formosa*, Krull, and *Melbourne*, Caroline, Maulmain; *Clara*, Wells, Akyab; *Libertas*, Dobson, Maulmain.—17. *Lord Raglan*, Smart, Akyab; *Mary Harrison*, Baxter, Bengal and Barbadoes; *James Yeo*, Scott, Bombay; *Telegraph*, Walsh, Rangoon.—18. *Diana*, Nissen, Whampoa; *Lady Octavia*, Welsh, Bombay.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTH.

SYKES, the wife of H. R. s. at Walworth Grange, near Darlington, Aug. 14.

#### MARRIAGES.

BATES, F. Esq. of Claretta Lodge, Woolston, Southampton, to Martha, youngest d. of the late T. Baker, Esq. of Calcutta, at the parish church of Farnham Royal, Bucks.

HENDERSON, Rev. H. G. only s. of the late Henry, of Calcutta, to Emma G. second d. of Edmund Coates, Esq. of Park-place Villas, Paddington, at St. Mary's, Paddington, Aug. 12.

#### DEATH.

SARGENT, Rose, wife of Major, of 3rd Foot, aged 26, at Malta, July 25.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
WAR OFFICE, PALM-MALL, AUG. 13.

2nd *Drag. Guards*.—Capt. W. H. Seymour to be maj., without purch., v. Price, dec.; Lieut. P. A. W. Carnegie to be capt., without purch., v. Seymour; Cornet W. J. Thomas to be lieut., without purch., v. Carnegie, May 13.

3rd *Drag. Guards*.—E. Brett, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Gifford, app. to 1st *Drag. Guards*.

7th *Lt. Drags*.—Ens. H. O. Johns, fr. the 56th foot, to be cornet, without purch., v. Banks, deceased.

*Military Train*.—To be ensigns, without purch.—Cornet F. McKenzie, fr. h. p., late Land Transport Corps, v. Morris, appd. to 75th foot; Cornet T. Churcher, fr. h. p., late Land Transport Corps.

*Royal Regt. of Artillery*.—Capt. E. Moubay, fr. temporary h. p., to be a supernumerary capt., July 11. The date of the appointment of Asst. surgeons A. D. Gulland and E. F. O'Leary, fr. staff to royal art., has been altered from May 28 to May 27.

5th *Foot*.—W. B. Knox, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Fremantle, app. to rifle brigade.

6th *Foot*.—Capt. J. W. Preston, fr. the 76th foot, to be capt., v. Wally, who exchanges.

7th *Foot*.—Ens. H. G. Follett to be lieut., by purch., v. Butte, who retires; Staff surg. of the 2nd class E. W. T. Mandeville to be surg., v. Ducker, app. to the 18th lt. drags.

10th *Foot*.—Capt. D. E. Manners, fr. h. p., unatt., to be capt., v. Hamilton, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority.

20th *Foot*.—Lieut. C. K. Chatfield to be instructor of musketry.

42nd *Foot*.—Ens. W. James to be lieut., without purch., v. Bradley, killed in action.

60th *Foot*.—Serg. maj. R. Duncan to be gr. mr., v. Campbell, dec.; Asst. surg. J. Doran, m.d., from staff, to be asst. surg.

66th *Foot*.—C. T. Wallace, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bent, prom. in 4th *Foot*.

90th *Foot*.—O. W. De Thoren, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Gordon, dec.

*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—F. Daniel, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Walker, prom.

### BREVET.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Phillpotts, Royal Art., having completed three years' service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the Army, under Roy., Warrant of Nov. 3rd.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Ashworth, col. 44th foot, on August 1st.

Maj. Gen. A. F. Macintosh, col. 90th foot, to be Lieut. Gen., Aug. 2.

Maj. Gen. T. Harte Franks, K.C.B., the senior supernumerary, prom. for distinguished service, to be placed on the fixed establishment of major generals, Aug. 2.

Capt. C. Fanshawe, royal eng., to be maj., Aug. 2.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. C. J. W. Norman, 72nd foot, July 20; Capt. Arthur J. Nixon, rifle brigade, July 20; Capt. Martin Dillon, rifle brigade, July 20.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets of the East-India Company's Service, at present doing duty at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, with the rank of ens., to have the local and temp. rank of lieut. while employed at that establishment:—

J. Herschel; I. P. Westmoreland; R. C. Daubug; H. Macsween; A. C. Paddy; T. F. Dowden; O. B. C. St. John; A. Le Mesurier; D. H. Trail; A. H. Bagge; W. Coningham; F. Robertson; W. Merriam; J. Moxon; K. A. John; H. R. Thuidier; A. J. W. Cumming; T. C. Manderson; A. F. Baillie; A. J. Filgate; L. C. Gordon; J. Browne; C. Mout; H. H. Lee; A. R. Seton; T. T. Carter; H. M. Vibart; L. G. Stewart; W. M. Roberts; Aug. 3.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                                     |      | Paid.           | Prices. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|---------|
| £.                                                          |      | £.              |         |
| India Stock.....                                            |      | 215 @ 218       |         |
| India Loan Debentures ...                                   |      | 99½             |         |
| India Scrip.....                                            |      | 99½ @ 1         |         |
| India Bonds (£1,000) .....                                  |      | 138½ @ 138½ pm. |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                                  |      | 138½ pm.        |         |
| <b>Railways.</b>                                            |      |                 |         |
| 18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) ..... | 9    | par @ ½ pm.     |         |
| 18 Ditto Additional Cap. A .....                            | 6    | par @ ½ pm.     |         |
| 13 Ditto, B.....                                            | 4½   | par @ ½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) .....                           | 2    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....                      | 2½   | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| Stock East-Indian .....                                     | 100  | 105 @ 108       |         |
| 20 Ditto E Shares Extension .....                           | 5    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....           | all  | 21 @ 21½        |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                                  | all  | par @ ½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Ditto.....                                               | 2    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                          | all  | 18½ @ 19½       |         |
| 20 Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) .....                            | all  | 20½ @ 20½       |         |
| 20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                 | 15   | 1 @ ½ dis.      |         |
| 20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) .....            | 5    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) .....            | 5    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                         | 15   | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                                  | 5    | par @ ½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.) .....        | 5    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| 20 Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                                 | 5    | 1 @ ½ pm.       |         |
| <b>Banks.</b>                                               |      |                 |         |
| 100 Agra and United Service .....                           | 50   |                 |         |
| 40 Australasia .....                                        | all  | 58 @ 60         |         |
| 25 Bank of Egypt .....                                      | all  | 2½ @ 25         |         |
| 20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....      | 10   | 3 @ 2½ dis.     |         |
| 25 Oriental Bank Corporation .....                          | all  | 38 @ 40         |         |
| 20 Ottoman Bank .....                                       | all  | 16½ @ 17½       |         |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                       |      |                 |         |
| 20 Eastern Steam .....                                      | all  | 1½ @ 2½         |         |
| 10 Mediterranean Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....                     | all  | 7½ @ 7½         |         |
| 1 N. B. Australasian Company .....                          | all  | 1 @ 1           |         |
| 1 Oriental Gas .....                                        | all  | 1 @ 1           |         |
| 1 Ditto New .....                                           | 15s. | 1 dis. @ ½ pm.  |         |
| 50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company .....   | all  | 79 @ 81         |         |
| 50 Ditto New .....                                          | 10   | 7½ @ 8 pm.      |         |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....                           | all  | 1 @ 1½          |         |
| 1 Ditto Registered .....                                    | all  | 1 @ 1½          |         |



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 19th August, 1858.

**NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN**, that an EXAMINATION will be held, on MONDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1859, and succeeding days, of CANDIDATES for the appointments of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in India, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be FIFTY.

J. D. DICKINSON, Secretary.

## COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR THE EAST-INDIES.

ON and from the 1st SEPTEMBER next, the POSTAGE of all LETTERS addressed to the EAST-INDIES, whether intended to be conveyed by way of Southampton or by way of Marseilles, MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE, or the letters cannot be forwarded.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post-office, 12th August, 1858.

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

29, Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL—CHARLES TURNER, Esq. CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the largest Fire Offices in the kingdom.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the 6th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

## FIRE BRANCH.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| In 1855 the premiums were ..... | £130,060 |
| 1856 " " .....                  | 151,733  |
| 1857 " " .....                  | 175,028  |

From which it appears, therefore, that whereas the year 1856 showed an increase of £21,673, the year 1857 furnishes a further advance of £23,295—together making an increase of Fire Premiums alone of nearly £45,000 in the last two years.

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|                                                                |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| In 1855 the premiums arising from new Life policies were ..... | £5,909 18 6 |
| 1857 " " amounted to .....                                     | 10,270 8 6  |

It will thus be seen that the new business of the past year nearly DOUBLES THAT of TWO YEARS SINCE. This is mainly consequent upon the large Bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 PER CENT. UPON THE PREMIUMS PAID.

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|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|               | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.     |
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| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .....      | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0           | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0           |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers .....     | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0          | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0          |
| 1 Butter Knife .....          | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0           | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0           |
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FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 361.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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|                         |         |                        |        |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| Bengal .....            | July 18 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | July 2 |
| Madras .....            | " 25    | Bombay .....           | " 19   |
| Agra .....              | " 17    | Ceylon .....           | " 28   |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... |         |                        |        |
| July 6.                 |         |                        |        |

### MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China are despatched from London as follows, viz. Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd, 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets, including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China, on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening. Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 1st and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing. Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 17th July has been delayed five days after its proper date, owing to the breakage, in the Red Sea, of one of the slide valves of the *Hindustan*. An extra steamer dispatched from Bombay on the 24th of that month, met the Calcutta one at Aden, thus furnishing more recent intelligence from the western coast than could otherwise have been received. To-morrow, however, we shall be in a position to give the latest news from all parts of India.

The most salient feature in to-day's mail is the absence of "startling interest." We may now hope for awhile to enjoy a brief repose from "moving incidents," whether by flood or field; and in this case the old proverb is undoubtedly true that estimates the goodness of tidings by their scantiness—just as that nation is said to be the happiest which has no annals.

In Central India the rebels are fairly "run to earth." On every side they are hemmed in; and escape is only possible for individuals, or for exceedingly small parties. Taking courage from despair, the broken remnants of the Gwalior Contingent had the hardihood to lay siege to Tonk, but were disturbed by the approach of a European force under Colonel Holmes. Brigadier Roberts and Colonel Smith were also hanging on the rear of the discomfited fugitives, and the people generally appear to be on the side of the victorious.

In Behar Umur Singh continues to give trouble by sallying forth from the jungle, and making furious raids into the peaceful territory around. His career, however, is drawing to a close, for Brigadier Douglas is said to be drawing a cordon of posts around him on every side, which will be gradually shortened till the rebels are caught as in a net.

From Oude the news is cheering. Sir Hope Grant was on his march to relieve Maun Singh, and detachments were moving in different directions, to encourage the well-affected and crush the refractory. The amnesty proclamation which we lately extracted, with all reserve, from the *Bombay Gazette*, is disavowed by the Government, and declared to be a forgery.

The China Mail has been anticipated by the telegraphic despatches from St. Petersburg. A treaty of peace has been concluded with the Celestial Empire, and thus terminates the most humorous war that has ever been chronicled in history.

The Council for India is now complete. The Crown nominees are Sir John Lawrence,

Sir Frederick Currie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Montgomery, Madras C.S., Sir Proby Cautley, J. P. Wilmoughby, Esq., and W. Arbuthnot, Esq., late merchant at Madras; while the seven elected members, as we have previously stated, are C. Mills, Esq., J. Shepherd, Esq., Sir J. W. Hogg, E. Macnaghten, Esq., R. D. Mangles, Esq., W. J. Eastwick, Esq., and H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

Sir J. C. Melvill and Mr. Leach have already, we believe, sent in their report on the consolidation of the two establishments in Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row, and it is scarcely possible but that the suggestions of such able, and experienced men will be received with respect and consideration. We also understand that those gentlemen who may wish to retire from the home establishment, have been called upon to send in their applications for permission to do so, to be referred to the heads of their respective departments, with whom will rest the ultimate decision as to the desirability of sanctioning such retirements. The period of service entitling the Company's servants to retire on full pay, has been reduced, in a liberal spirit, from 50 to 45 years—three-fourths will be accorded after 30 years service, and two-thirds after twenty years.

*Troja fuit, fuimus Troes.* The famous East-India Company, as a governing body, has ceased to exist. It is now no more than the shadow of a name. The mighty empire it amassed by adding province to province and kingdom to kingdom, by a hundred years of hard fighting and able diplomacy, has been wrenched from its grasp and appropriated by the British nation. While there was yet work to be done, while there were yet conquests to be made, and danger and vast expenditure to be encountered, the Honourable Company was permitted to bear the heat and burden of the day, but no sooner was the Herculean task completed than the fruits of its glorious labours were forcibly transferred to the Crown. The functions of the Company will, for the future, be confined to the humble, but not unpleasant duty of receiving the dividends on their stock—amounting to £620,000 per annum—and distributing the same to the individual proprietors. The responsibility of this not very dignified operation will devolve on six directors, chosen by the proprietary body.

The last meeting of the Company, as hitherto constituted, took place on Monday last at the India House, and terminated in genuine Eng-

lish style, with kindly expressions of good will between those who have hitherto appeared only as uncompromising antagonists.

The grant of a pension of 2,000*l.* a-year to Sir John Lawrence, in anticipation of the honours yet in reserve for him, gracefully and characteristically closed the Company's Raj in England.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Frederick Currie, chairman, and Mr. William Joseph Eastwick, deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the period they have filled those offices.

At the same Court of Directors, the following resolution was also passed unanimously, viz. :—

"That upon this, the last occasion of their meeting, the Court desire to record their deep and grateful sense of the valuable assistance which they have uniformly derived from the eminent talent and devoted zeal manifested by the members of the home establishment in their various departments. The character of that establishment is too well known and too highly recognized to require from the Court any further expressions of commendation, and they cannot doubt that in the transfer about to take place the great reputation of the home service will be maintained under the same fostering system of encouragement which it has been the object of the Court to pursue, and which has produced a result signally beneficial to the public service."

To-morrow the first meeting of the new Council will be held in the India House, under the auspices of the noble lord the First Secretary of State for India. Sir George Russell Clark, K.C.B., will be secretary to the Council, J. D. Dickinson, Esq., secretary on the Home Establishment, having intimated his intention of retiring into private life.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. A. Perkins, Lieut. Davidson, Capt. Atterley, Brig. gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., Lieut. McNeil, Capt. Duff, Lieut. Granville, Mr. S. W. Horton, Mr. R. Gerard, Lieut. Leith, Capt. Osborne, Mr. Malcolmson, Ens. Fitzgerald, Capt. Baynes, Mr. Macchachi, and Mr. Belthower.

### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus (Sept. 7).—Lieut. Romilly, Rev. C. Kyne, Rev. M. C. Morgan, Lieut. Clayton, Mr. Haslett, Mr. Conington, Lieut. Carey, Maj. Woolcombe, Dr. J. Smith, Capt. Cator and Hood, Capt. Smith, R.N., Mr. Harvey, Mr. Lay, Commr. Wale, Mr. Frost, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Budding, Hon. Capt. Cochrane, Mrs. Young and child, Capt. Gray, Capt. Hood, Capt. Gordon, Ens. Samuel, Mr. E. Brooks, Dr. Kettlewell, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Chalmers, Lieut. Cunningham, Lieut. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Stoddart and 2 children, Mr. Barlow, Comdr. Watson, Capt. McGill, Mr. Pulliser and 3 children, Ens. Meyer, Mrs. Eldee and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hassan and child, Mr. Lillie, Lieut. col. Campbell, Miss D'Aubigny, Mr. Grey.

### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. P. M. Laurie, 40th M.N.I., suicide, by shooting himself with his revolver, at Tanjore, July 3; Lieut. col. J. P. Hay, 2nd Eur. L.I. at Combaconum, June 28.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Ripon, August 11, 1858.

|              | Gold. | Silver. |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Bombay ..... | —     | £200    |

Per Steamer Pera, August 20, 1858.

|                  | Gold.  | Silver. |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Alexandria ..... | —      | £900    |
| Ceylon .....     | £2,000 | —       |
| Madras .....     | 435    | —       |
| Calcutta .....   | —      | 150     |
| Penang .....     | —      | 3,623   |
| Hong-Kong .....  | —      | 20,749  |
| Shanghai .....   | —      | 17,414  |
|                  | £2,435 | £42,806 |

## BENGAL.

### FACTS ABOUT THE SEPOYS.

Some sepoy caught and hung in Behar, are said just before death to have recounted the events of the campaign in that province. Their stories, unconnected and confused, are still said to throw some light on various points connected with the organization of the rebels. The extraordinary absence of popular leaders for instance, has been hitherto deemed inexplicable. The only names of the slightest notoriety are those of men either of family or wealth. No Hyder Naique has made his appearance to concentrate the strength of armed fanatics into the army of a new dynasty. With all distinctions levelled by crime, with the career fairly opened to the strong, but one man of even moderate genius, and not one decent general has risen to the surface. This fact is now partially explained. The sepoy, even in revolt, are still mercenaries to the core. They will follow no leader who cannot promise them at least a minimum rate of pay. The plunder of their countrymen is not sufficient. They must have a minimum wage guaranteed, though it be, as in Koer Singh's force, only two annas a day. This absence of self-reliance, this passion for pay throws them at once into the hands of the aristocracy, for no other class has at once hate for the British and money sufficient to collect its enemies. Nana Sahib was in possession of his father's hoard. The Begum of Oude raised a regular revenue. Mahommed Houssein besides his wealth as an old chuckladar levied the taxes through two Zillahs. The king of Delhi was supposed to be rich, and for five months exhausted the remains of his treasure in payments to his troops. Tantecia Topce was assisted by the Rance, and had the command of a part at least of his employer's treasure. Accordingly these men, worn out by indolence, excess, and that exhaustion which is the curse of ancient families, have been the sole leaders of the mutineers. The revolution, producing neither Dantons nor Robespierres, has been guided wholly by the *Cil de Beuf*, and as a consequence, it has wanted at once energy, courage, and fixity of design.

The extraordinary variations in the numbers of the insurgent corps may also be accounted for. Koer Singh when he left Oude had barely 500 men in his train. As he marched every straggling sepoy, every embarrassed scoundrel with a sword, enlisted in his service. By the time he reached Azimghur he had 2,500 followers, most, but not all, well armed. The flight across the river dispersed them once more, and it was not until the check sustained by H.M.'s 35th that they thronged to him again. Apparently the leaders are well aware of the advantage this peculiarity affords. Thus after their defeat by Sir E. Lugard, the great bulk of the Behar insurgents vanished. The work was apparently complete, and the military ends of the campaign to all appearance accomplished. The leaders, however, remained in the jungle, and in five days their followers were round them again. They had glided back in twos and threes, by paths on which no European would be met. The fact is conclusive as to the disposition of the people. Guerrilla war thus perfect in its details can be carried out only in a country the inhabitants of which are not enemies to the guerrillas.

It appears certain, again, that the sectional feeling of the sepoy, a feeling as strong among them as among Italians, regulates many of the insurgent movements. There is not a Poorbahi, much less a Sikh, among the followers of Koer Singh. They are all Bhojpoories, and the majority of them come from Koer Singh's own estates, and Shahabad. This fact of itself must have operated to prevent unity of action. Nobody cared about anybody else not of his own province. The Oude men fought in Oude, Koer Singh's men in Bhojpoore, men from the Doab around Delhi, Agra, and the cities between

Cawnpore and Allahabad. Nobody looked to any leader but his own, and even from him demanded all that he could get. The sole bond was hostility to the British, and had the British been driven out, the leaders must immediately have turned their arms upon each other, and covered India with anarchy. It has been asserted that this revolt indicates the slow growth of a nationality in India. That nationality is of little value which cannot overcome the pettiest distinction of locale.

The sepoy all declare that their cause is in their own eyes hopeless. The British have won the game, and as their own doom is death, they fight on simply to protract the evil hour. They have lost their military stores. Their guns are gone, and wooden artillery is a poor substitute for brass. Their fire-arms are diminishing. The only caps in Behar come from the Delhi arsenal, and are selling at Rs. 2 a hundred. Men armed only with sticks are told to look for no pay, and the instalments of wages are doled out with a jealousy which speaks of decreasing treasure and increasing distrust. Before the action at Arrah Rs. 2 were given out to each man, and soon after R. 1 more. All, too, appear to dread excessively dispersion into little groups. They say that in their own villages they are sure to be caught and hanged, while at the same time no idea of any grand exploit seems to occur to them. Their policy, such as it is, is to hold on to the jungle "which nobody can cut," and there do nothing; or if attacked, disperse and reunite.

If these are not the tactics against which Europeans are most successful, neither is this the mood which enables men to win in revolutions. Even despair gives to sepoy no great resolve. It inspires them only with the courage of otters, who, when the dogs have brought them to bay, die half hidden in their holes. We need only force and steady quiet perseverance to bring this portion of the campaign to a close. The people, passive as they are, must assist us in the end. They are suffering horribly already. Nine thousand of them have fled the land for ever; and, with wives and children, are seeking an asylum in the *depôt* of the emigrants to the Mauritius. Six thousand have sailed already, and the colony is willing to accept any number. The mass, however, cannot move, and they will not tolerate the insecurity and distress for ever. A promise of pardon to every village which brought in fifty sepoy, dead or alive, would even now let loose the country on the marauders. This is the scene, we imagine, presented over much of India. Large bands are roaming about, hopeless, and without resource, dreading only dispersion as the certain precursor of a disgraceful death. The policy now is, if possible, to place between them and the villagers an irreconcilable hate.—*Friend of India.*

### THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

THE report of this company for the year ending 30th April is in a high degree satisfactory. After years of mismanagement, and years more without a dividend, it has been fairly and completely righted. The Directors are enabled to report a dividend for the year at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, and to promise one for next year at a still higher figure. The profits, too, have been fairly made by dint of hard work, and large sales, the supply of tea having reached 707,000 lbs. and this in the year of mutiny. The disturbances, however, though at one time serious, only affected the independent native contractors. These gentlemen, unlike the factory coolies, refused to take contracts, as the Europeans were sure to be cut up. The only doubtful feature in the report is the supply of labour. The Directors complain bitterly of the deficiency, which cripples all their operations. They might double all their outturn of tea, but for the absence of labour. They are sending into the Durrung, importing Kacharees, and even—they mention it with an unintelligible



horror—employing Assamese. They do not, however, appear to have tried one commonplace expedient, viz., a fair rate of wages. They offer apparently 1 Re. 10 Annas a month, a rate which makes their profits appear in our eyes partly unreal. They cannot hope to maintain it. Even in Assam it must be a famine rate, and as the tendency to increased wages now felt all over the Delta widens its area, the company must submit to necessity. That this is the root of the mischief seems certain. The “clear and intelligent” manager, Mr. McIntosh, confesses that the supply has increased with increased pay, and we see no evidence that the source of supply is as yet exhausted. We shall be told the company cannot afford an increase. It is within the experience of every Anglo-Indian that it is the cost of skilled labour, not of the unskilled, which presses on all local enterprise. If the company by an increase of thirty per cent. to their labourers’ wages can double the supply of tea, surely the net returns will show no diminution. Besides, the company is prosperous, and to divide nine per cent., pay their coolies 1 Re. 10 Annas a month, and then grumble because ryots will not starve contentedly, is, even in a mercantile point of view, absurd. Cannot the company abolish wages in favour of piece work? If they can, they may secure each man double his present gains, and profit by the innovation. For the rest, we heartily rejoice in the prosperity of the company. If they could for a few years divide from forty to fifty per cent. they would rescue a splendid province from decay, and prove to the most incredulous the money value of our mountain slopes.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**JEYPORE.**—That some of the Gwalior rebels have crossed the Chumbul there is no doubt. That numbers of them may find their way to Jeypore there is reason to anticipate. They are stated to have been heard of in the neighbourhood of Nusseerabad in alarming numbers; and the despatch of upwards of 2,000 men under General Roberts from Nusseerabad proves that resistance of some magnitude is expected. What, in the meantime, is the situation of Jeypore? Jeypore is nearly in the same state as Gwalior previous to the capture of Calpee. The Maharajah is staunch. Young, and brought up under English care, he has been able fully to appreciate his situation since the outbreak. Under the care of Capt. Eden, who has scarcely obtained the credit which he deserved for keeping Jeypore quiet in very trying times, the young rajah has deserved well of England. He put down treasonable practices in his palace, he combated the evil tendencies of counsellors who would have persuaded him that English power was on the decline; nay, he actually caused his contingent to do some service for us. But the history of the last year in Jeypore affords no security that we shall not see in Rajpootana a parallel to the case of Gwalior. The Maharajah Scindia had parted with his mutinous contingent. He had kept his faith to England, yet, when Tantia Topce came in and conspired against him, the Maharatta traitor found ready followers in the reformed army of Gwalior, and support from disloyal men. Let us see whether, in the event of similar manœuvres in Jeypore, we have reason to trust in the fidelity of all the counsellors and soldiers of the rajah. The contingent consists of 1,500 regular and 300 irregular infantry, 800 horse, and seven field guns. Early in 1857, after the outbreak of Delhi, Capt. Eden went out with a large portion of this force, with the intention of keeping the communication open with Agra. Several desertions took place, and the contingent became so shaky in its allegiance, that Capt. Eden was obliged to leave Kosy, and return to Jeypore. Several months elapsed, during which Capt. Eden had to combat the disaffected tendencies of several influential persons in the Jeypore durbar. In the exercise of his unceasing vigilance, and supported at once by the rajah, his pundit Shodeen, and the deputy-magistrate Gholam Mohce-ood-deen, he caused three active intriguers to be imprisoned,—the chief magistrate, a thakoor of Tonk, and a third conspirator, a creature of the thakoor. The seeds of disaffection being thus crushed, matters went on more smoothly. A portion of the Jeypore force escorted a party of officers to Agra, and

later, a large detachment was sent to join the division of Gen. Roberts at Kotah, and though it did not actively serve, it was employed to guard the ghats of the Chumbul, across which the followers of Jeydial did not think fit to venture. The Jeypore Contingent has thus had fitful moments of loyalty and disloyalty. The question now is whether they are likely to remain proof to the instigations of such arch intriguers as Tantia Topce. It remains to be seen whether the men of the rajah’s durbar will have more sense than the ex-treasurer of Scindia, Amer Chond Battya, who accompanied his master to Agra as minister in his recent visit there, and who was weak enough to yield afterwards to the solicitations of the rebels and join the rebellion. Of the rajah himself we have no fear, but we admit that we wait anxiously for the assurance that his thakoor, advisers, officers, and troops, have remained faithful to our cause.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**MOORSHEEDABAD.**—We have been informed that the Bengal Government recommended to that of India the following proposals made by the officer in charge of the agency of Moorsheedabad, consequent on the death of the Newab Doolin Begum, the grand aunt of Newab Nazim, of Bengal, viz.:—1st, that his grandmother, the Newab Nujeeboon Nessa Begum Sahib, widow of his Highness’s grandfather, the late Newab Wallah Jah, be promoted to the position and allowances of her deceased Highness Amer-ooneessah Begum. 2nd, That a subsistence allowance be granted to the old dependents of her deceased Highness. 3rd, That his Highness’s mother, the Newab Raeesooneessah Begum Sahib, widow of his late Highness Hamayoon Jah, the Newab Nizam’s father, be promoted to the position and allowances of the above Newab Nujeeboon Nessa Begum. 4th, That his Highness’s wife, the Newab Shumsy Jehan Begum, be permitted to draw the allowance of the above Raeesooneessah Begum. 5th, That his Highness may succeed to the whole estate, real and personal, of her Highness the deceased Amer-ooneessah Begum. These arrangements, as the Lieut.-Governor justly observed, are liberal, and the President in Council was glad of the opportunity to testify his sense of the excellent conduct of his Highness during the last twelve months, by acceding to them as far as he is able. The first four propositions were sanctioned on the usual understanding that the stipends are granted only for the lives of their respective holders. With respect to the subsistence allowance of Rs. 600 per month granted to the dependents of the deceased Begum, a schedule was ordered to be prepared, showing in detail the names of the persons for whose benefit the grant is intended, and the actual sum allotted to each, so that each item may be understood to lapse to Government on the death of the person to whom it is assigned. With regard to the fifth proposition, the Government has no objection to the succession of the Newab Nazim to the real and personal estate of the deceased Begum. The saving of Rs. 1,600 a month lapses, as usual, to the Nizamut Fund.—*Harkara.*

**MARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW.**—We are glad to learn that the re-marriage of a Hindoo widow, daughter of a Brahmin of Jehanabad, in the village of Ramjeebunpore, was celebrated on the 25th June. The ceremony was attended by a large portion of the inhabitants of the village. It is indeed pleasant to hear, amidst the broils and commotions of war and scenes of bloodshed enacted almost throughout the country, of this social advancement of the Hindoos, who avail themselves of a legislative enactment which is erroneously supposed by many to have been one of the causes of the disturbances in this country.—*Phoenix.*

**THE LATE MR. COLVIN.**—On the 4th July, a numerous meeting, composed of Europeans and influential natives, was held in Calcutta, for the purpose of raising a testimonial fund to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Provinces. The proceedings were characterized by perfect unanimity, and the committee appointed anticipate that the subscriptions will be of such magnitude as will insure the establishment of a fitting testimonial to the virtues and services of the deceased gentleman.

**MR. HUMZ,** it is said, is about to retire from the senior magistracy of the Calcutta police, and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. Doyne.

**BHAGULPORE.**—Government has sanctioned the construction of a new building for the Government School at Bhagulpore. The Bhagulpore Library committee have offered to contribute Rs. 2,500, and Baboo Mohendronarain Sing, of Giddore, Rs. 10,000, on condition that a building capable of accommodating the library as well as the school be erected.

**ENLISTMENTS IN ROHILCUND.**—A body of 500 thakoor from the Rohilcund district has been enlisted in the service of Government, being a well-known warlike clan.

**ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION OF COTTON.**—Lord Canining has called on the local authorities for information as to the alleged injurious effects of artificial irrigation on cotton crops.

**LETTER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.**—The following ridiculous address is lying for signature at various offices in Calcutta:—To the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c. May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned European inhabitants of Calcutta, of various professions and callings, beg to express to your lordship our regret at your resignation of office, and at the same time our admiration of your bold and manly conduct in reference to the Oude proclamation. We, who have made India our home, and whose welfare and success in our several callings is dependent upon the well-being and prosperity of the land of our sojourn, long since viewed with alarm the principles enunciated in the proclamation issued by the Government of India, confiscating all the land in the kingdom of Oude, with but few exceptions, and thereby tending to drive, not only the natives of that, but also of all other portions of British territories in India now in revolt, to a state of desperation, the end of which would be a war of extermination, and reducing to one vast waste the most fertile provinces of British India. As to the original annexation of Oude, we do not express an opinion; but on the question of wholesale confiscation there can be but one opinion, and of that we are proud of having so able and fearless an advocate as your lordship. We heard of the proclamation with alarm, and your lordship can therefore easily imagine with what greater fear, mistrust, and anxiety we have lately seen an attempt made by a party, utterly regardless of either India’s welfare or British honour, solely for party purposes, to get the sanction of the British nation to a system of spoliation unprecedented in the annals of civilized history. We rejoice, however, to find that the good sense of the British nation and the principles of humanity have prevailed, and that the shameless and unlooked attempt has met with its due reward. In this our address we refrain from making comments on either the Governor-General or the Government of this country; we are sorry, however, to be compelled to differ in opinion with them on many matters of vital importance to the interests of the British empire in India: however, as we have no party, nor any other interest but our own to serve, and as our interests are so intimately blended with the prosperity of the country, we cannot help feeling that our views have been misrepresented and distorted, and ourselves, as a class, utterly ignored, except when grossly calumniated both by the Government here and by a cabal at home. Among other misrepresentations of us, and the charges made against us, is one of “indiscriminate revenge, which would confound the innocent with the guilty.” This we entirely deny; and as a proof of the sincerity of our feeling, we earnestly beg leave to address this our tribute of respect and admiration of your lordship’s manly and noble conduct, at a time when every principle of humanity, sound policy, and mercy was ignored for party purposes. Hoping that, although her Majesty’s Government has been deprived of the direct co-operation of your lordship, and cannot avail itself of your long experience and thorough acquaintance with everything connected with India, yet that Providence will grant you long life and health, and that your lordship will, as you have ever done, independent of party, give your valuable aid in promoting not only the welfare of British India, but in upholding the honour and interests of Great Britain in this its remote but glorious dependency.—We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

**LANDOUR, June 16.**—We (*A. I. M.*) have been favoured with the following letter, which, though behind hand in news, will still be read with interest:—“We have this morning received the telegram and London news up to the 17th May. I am now at Landour. Sharp practice from London to Landour in 29 days. The last fortnight has not been barren of events, and one of them not a little astonished the Government. I allude to the taking of Gwalior and the flight of the Maharajah. Who is to blame for this? No likelier move was on the cards than that the rebels dispersed at Calpee should make for Gwalior. The Maharajah’s troops were never so staunch that they were to be unsuspected for ever. Yet neither the Government nor Sir Colin seem to have looked for the announcement that the Nana had been proclaimed in Scindia’s dominion as the head of a

restored and independent Maharatta dynasty. If what had repeatedly formed the topic of private conversation in general society was known to the chief and his staff, or to Lord Canning and his secretaries, you would think that a couple of European regiments, with some artillery, would have been sent to Gwalior as a precautionary measure. But in truth there is no Government; every thing is left to the chapter of accidents. I am told that the message from Agra announcing the fall of Gwalior and arrival of the Maharajah was considered incredible at Allahabad. It is to be hoped that Bhurtpore and Dholepore, adjoining states, may be preserved. Up to date both principalities are quiet, and a column, under Col. Riddell, has reached Dholepore, from Agra. There are rumours that three regiments are to march upon the last-named place, to which reinforcements have already proceeded. This shutting the stable-door after the horse has gone is very amusing; but it does not show forththought either on the part of Lord Canning or Sir Colin. In the mean time that gallant old general, Sir Hugh Rose, is making the best of his way to Gwalior, and has received some slight reinforcement, we are told, from Cawnpore. It was hoped that he would reach Gwalior by the 12th. His force is not very strong; but it would be joined by the Seepree column detached from Gen. Roberts after the fall of Kotah. However, I believe that Rose's force, such as it is, would suffice to clear Gwalior for Scindia; but it would not do for pursuit, or to prevent the escape of the Nana's relatives, the Bhao Sahib, Tantea Topee, and the Jhansi tigress. Whatever man can accomplish will be duly done by Sir Hugh Rose, whose conduct of his part of the campaign is the theme of general praise. He appears to do every thing well. His despatches are admirable, and are considered superior to any hitherto published and written by military men. The celebrated Lucknow despatch, you know, was written by Couper, the secretary to the commission, and not by Inglis; but 'Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores,' and the humbug of the business of life is very refreshing. But again to Rose. I should not wonder if the outgoing mail brought you the news of the re-occupation of Gwalior, and then let us see here what honours will fall upon the most successful general of the time. The Indian public will not be satisfied unless Sir Hugh has a very large share of them. He has steadily won his way to the favourable opinion of the public, and has shown himself not only equal to defeat the rebels, but also to punish them; and it is this punishment which alone can restore the *prestige* of our rule. What other general has done as much? Not Sir Colin, certainly; and, with the exception of Outram, Neill, and Havelock, none of his generals. Outram and Rose—see that you honour both of them; for to them you owe the salvation of the empire, and some of the most brilliant feats of arms throughout the war. Sir Colin Campbell, I am given to understand, professed to be anxious for the safety of Rose and his force; and when at Shahjehanpore, is said to have uttered something like the following: "That fellow Rose, you know, is in a bad way; his men are all sick, he has no ammunition, and the Europeans are without shoes," &c. &c. About that time the gallant old man had defeated the Calpee rebels in a very severe engagement, and had occupied Calpee itself, and restored the Humeerpore and Jaloun districts to Government. Sickness there was, and doubtless the men wanted shoes; but, sick or well, well shod or foot-sore, the force had a head and a leader, and look at the result: the Bombay column had re-occupied the provinces on the other side of the Jumna, almost at the very time that we had managed to clear Bareilly and Shahjehanpore. Perhaps one of the most satisfactory events of the past fortnight has been the surrender of several of the rebel leaders. The ex-Rajah of Mynpoorie, Tej Sing, gave himself up to the magistrate of Etawah on the 9th of June; whilst in Bundelcund the grandsons of the Peishwa, Narain Rao and Mudho Rao, have surrendered to General Whitlock. It remains to be seen how the Government will treat these men: their lives should be spared, as they are not persons who were mixed up in the cold-blooded murder of Europeans; they might be transported for the remainder of their days. At any rate, their surrender is the subject of congratulation; the one was the head of the thakoors of Mynpoorie, and the others men of great influence in the district of Banda. I really do not think that anything else of interest has transpired. Nothing has been done regarding the army. A native force of some kind we must have; and at present we have too many Sikhs, Pathans, and other Welayutees, under arms. They have fulfilled their cherished prediction,

and have looted and sacked Delhi; but to their amazement, they have done so under the guidance of British officers. They have gained great wealth, and for the time are pleased and satisfied. But how long will this last, if a storm rises in the North-west?—and from Cabul there are sinister reports. The Dost is a very old man, and there has been disorder of late in his dominions, which will extend after his death. The Sheas and Soonies have been fighting: however, in this entertainment we take a benefit; for the Sheas are our worst enemies. The Mohammedans of Oude, and the lower Moslems of Hindostan generally, are Sheas, and have been our secret as well as open enemies, and the bitterest amongst them. In Cabul, the Sheas are of the Persian party, the Mohammedans of Persia being of that sect. In fact, against Persian intrigue the services of Afghanistan are a good barrier for us. But just now it is to be wished that Dost Mahommed's life may be spared, for if his sons and their followers take to fighting amongst themselves, we must advance again into Afghanistan to settle matters; for it would never do to allow any other power to act instead of us. A British cantonment in Afghanistan, and no interference in the internal government of the country, would be security to Hindostan. It is now said that Lord Canning returns to Calcutta in a month, and gives up the government of the North-west to Mr. Edmonstone, whose successor is to be Mr. William Muir or Mr. Macleod. I would give the preference to the former; but a better man than either for foreign secretary would be "Herbert Benjamin," in spite of his egotism. Such an appointment would be liberal and wise; and as our eyes ought never to be turned from the North-west, I know no man better suited for the office than Col. Edwards. Col. John Jacob is perhaps the ablest man; but I distrust the judgment of a gentleman who limits the three great men of the world to "Socrates, Jesus Christ, and myself,"—to wit, John Jacob.

ROHILCUND.—The following letter on the affairs in this province has been kindly placed at our disposal (A.I.M.):—"I shall not say a word about Rose's splendid successes, for you will get later news than I can send you. The troops are pretty well, considering the season, and the long-continued heat, with scarcity of rain. It will be a bad business if we have a famine on the top of the mutiny, and the failure of the crop now put into the ground would produce that calamity. The prophets and wise men differ, of course; some foretelling a very heavy wet season, others a drought. Lord Canning is still at Allahabad. It is difficult to know what he is doing: there is still no government. We have been in occupation of Rohilcund for two months, the civil offices in which province have not yet been filled up. There are no judges appointed, and it is uncertain whether the omission is due to the Governor-General's indecision, or to some proposed introduction of the Punjab system of administration into the districts comprising the province, of which there are Bareilly, Pillibhet, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Budaon, and Bijnore. As the records must have been destroyed, there will be no difficulty in making the change, if change there is to be; a better opportunity of introducing it could not be. In 1856, the practical difficulties would have been great. An old province, old records, old transactions depending on the record of rights, on the civil courts, the Regulations, and the old system, would have been much in the way of the new, short, and summary system of the Punjab. Now Rohilcund is, as it were, a newly-acquired province, and might be treated as such. The Anglo-Indian public are much tickled with Mr. Layard's lecture on India and the revolt. What could he have learnt in his six months' tour? He consulted no one; neither soldier, civilian, planter, or merchant has instructed his self-sufficiency. He seems to have sucked in, as a child does lollypops, all that he heard from natives, both of the ancient school and new, and the result is a series of charges as ridiculous as they are untrue against his own countrymen. There is an excellent article in the *Mofussilite* of the 2nd of July on this gentleman's pretensions to offer sound opinions on Indian subjects. The general disarming of the upper districts of the North-west Provinces is rapidly going on. It is astonishing how large the number of arms is, and how various the description of them,—swords, knives, daggers, of all sizes and sorts; scythes innumerable; bludgeons and iron-bound clubs; English guns and pistols; native ditto, both of the purely native build, and also after the European fashion; flint and percussion locks, of all sorts of dates and years; cannon that date back eighty or a hundred years; blunderbuses with gigan-

tic mouths, that would make the fortune of a manager in a melodrama; spears of every conceivable length and fancy; a most wonderful collection, handed down from family to family for hundreds of years. The real civilization of these people will commence with the disuse of arms. The measure is a good one, though no doubt vexatious to the people, and its execution attended with inconvenience and exaction on the part of the police; but the advantages of it will outweigh all this. Peace and good order will be the first fruits of an act which owes not its origin to the Government, but to the different officers of districts, who, in most instances, acted on their own responsibility. We are told that Lord Elphinstone is to be the next Governor-General. The Indian public will be disappointed, since all look to Sir John Lawrence, whose name would be a feeling of security; but if we are to have a lord, Elphinstone is a better one than most, and has managed Bombay during the rebellion with wisdom and vigour. The conduct of the Bombay Government in so quickly putting down the outbreak in the Southern Mahratta country has been regarded with the highest satisfaction on this side; perhaps with greater satisfaction when we consider what was done here last year."

A COSTLY BLUNDER.—The *Hurkaru* understands that by some stupid blunder of the electric telegraph department, the treasure shipped on board the *Coromandel* from Madras for Calcutta, was transhipped and sent off to Bombay. The Government at Bombay, however, want treasure; but as every sixpence that merchants can scrape together is being sent in the shape of bills on Calcutta, where they are at a premium of 3 per cent., we cannot understand why the Bombay Government should not obtain money by selling the much-coveted bills. The *Englishman* says that the total loss to Government, through transmitting treasure to Bombay, is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The *Englishman* calls attention to a scheme set on foot for the benefit more especially of the uncovenanted service. It is proposed to establish a dispensary, which shall retail drugs at one-half the cost of the prices ruling in Calcutta. The capital of the establishment is fixed at Rs. 10,000, to be divided in 500 shares of Rs. 20 each. We have no doubt that, if the dispensary be conducted with but average ability, it will readily pay. It will eventually oblige all the chemists in Calcutta to lower their prices, for of course the operations of the dispensary will not be limited to the uncovenanted service.

THE BROWN AND RENNIE CASE has at length terminated, the rule for a new trial having been discharged. Sir Charles Jackson delivered judgment, and sentenced Mr. Rennie to pay a fine of 1,500 rupees, to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of 10,000 rupees, to find two securities in 2,500 rupees that he keep the peace for three years, and to be imprisoned till the fine was paid and the securities found. Sir Charles Jackson delivered the sentence with the gravity that becomes a *censor morum*, but we must confess that if we had not read all the circumstances of this grotesque piece of folly, we should have imagined, from the remarks of the judge, that Mr. Rennie had been convicted of a felony.

CANPORE RAILWAY.—It was expected that the railway from Futtehpore to Cawnpore would be opened on the 1st August, after which date ladies would be permitted to reside at the latter station.

LA SOLIDITE INDIENNE.—Lieutenant Aynsley, of the 6th Madras cavalry, concludes an account of a gallant engagement near Sorraon, in which he commanded, somewhat naively. He says:—"I have said nothing of the infantry in this report, as they were unfortunately unable to take part in the action, but I was much pleased with the steady way in which they advanced to the attack of Kurnaipore, before it was found to be evacuated."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD have been re-armed, and are now to be remounted. Captain Delane has been instructed to select horses for their use.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.—The Court of Directors have sanctioned the promotion of Lient. Simon Budd, of the Unattached List, to the rank of captain (unattached), in consideration of his "gallant and meritorious conduct" before Delhi. Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, J. Stalebury, has also received a commission as lieutenant on the veteran establishment, to date from the storm of Delhi; and unattached commissions as ensign have been conferred on Sergeant-Majors Strand, Cliff, and Holford, for distinguished gallantry in action.

**AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.**—At Goona Sir Hugh Rose, Capt. Wood, and Capt. Scott were robbed at night of everything. The adjutant-general and paymaster had probably little to lose, for we are all of us in very light marching order; but poor Sir Hugh had taken away three presentation swords, which can never be replaced, and all his medals and orders!

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—No member of the Civil Service in either of the three presidencies will be permitted to proceed to Europe during the year 1858-9, except on sick certificate. "Urgent private affairs" will therefore have to stand over for a while. We trust that no orange-blossoms will fade in consequence of the delay.

**THE PATTERN HELMET.**—A committee has been appointed for the purpose of deciding on the pattern helmet to be adopted by the European troops in India; Col. E. R. Wetherall, C.B., acting as president with Lieut.-Col. J. D. Macpherson, and Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Lowe, C.B., H.M.'s 32nd L.I., as joint members. The proceedings, when closed, will be forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army, for submission to the C.-in-C.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—A new code of regulations for the public works department having been compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose, has been laid before the hon. the President in Council and approved by the Government of India; the hon. the President in Council has consequently been pleased to direct that this code be henceforth considered in force in the governments and administrations directly subordinate to the public works department of the Government of India, viz.:—Bengal, North-western Provinces, Straits Settlements, Punjab, Oude, Nagpore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Pegu, Tenasserim and Martaban provinces. The regulations of the new code will be understood to supersede all former regulations and orders relating to the public works department, and will take effect from the receipt of the code at the head-quarters of each administration. As respects matters of audit only, the rules of the new code will be considered in force from 1st July, 1858.

**SIMLA, July 12.**—Last week a meeting was held at the Cutcherry, having for its object the establishment of a school similar to the grammar schools at home. The meeting was numerously attended, no less than five clergymen being present; and it is to be hoped that their praiseworthy efforts towards affording a good education for children of Europeans may be successful. A Committee was formed, and doubtless the public ere long will receive prospectuses of the institution; nevertheless, though a meeting has been held and a committee formed, until funds arrive nothing further can be accomplished. The Rampore, or Bussehir rajah is at present in Simla. Report has it, that Lord Hay, the deputy-commissioner called him in, in order that the rajah might personally give an account of some strange proceedings of his during the late twelve months. Unfortunately he will not have either a Mr. Montgomery or a Mr. Ricketts for his judge; consequently he may find it an easy task to clear himself, although there is not an individual European or native residing in Simla, who is not convinced of this rajah's treachery and bad feeling towards government. He is small in stature, and, taken altogether, he appears the most contemptible little animal I ever set eyes upon. He speaks bad English, and from what the natives say, he does not consider brandy and beer bad beverages. His people detest him, and complain of his tyrannical conduct. They, no doubt, would hail the hour that brought a change of masters. This said rajah it was who committed the strange freak of catering his principal temple one fine day, and turned all the idols upside down, in order, as he said, "to see what they would do." The Brahmins, however, did not enter into the joke, and fined him a very heavy sum.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**TONE, July 12.**—It appears that the rebels have got to Koostulla, beyond Barwarra. It is uncertain whether they will make an attempt to take possession of Madhopore, which is said to be a strong fort, or go south towards Kotah. The Kotah rebels are said to be in the neighbourhood of Shoopore, in the Gwalior territory, and doubtless the two rebel bodies will endeavour to form a junction. Holmes's detachment of cavalry and horse artillery is still in pursuit, and supposed to be near Barwarra. General Roberts, with the rest of the force, is here.

**H.M.'s 70th Foot**, on account of their great sickness, will move at once from Peshawur to Noshera, and the head-quarters and wing of H.M.'s 81st, at Noshera, are to move at once to Peshawur, there to join the other wing, where they will be concentrated and stationed.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE CAMPBELL** proceeds from Rawul Pindee to Benares, to assume command of the Dinapore division.

**REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.**—The *Delhi Gazette* has been credibly informed that Sir John Lawrence, Brigadier-General Neville Chamberlain, and Colonel B. Edwards have been called upon to draw up a scheme for reorganizing the army.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—The Customs collections in the Delhi division, for the month of June, 1858, amount to Rs. 2,10,137 6. 9. Orders have been issued to render the police chokies and serais on the Grand Trunk Road available for the accommodation of the families of European soldiers. The agent of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company has intimated that steamers will be plying on the Indus in January, 1859, and that the company are prepared to establish steamers of a light draught on the Sutlej and Jhelum, should sufficient inducement offer. Mr. Sub-engineer Harding, Lower Sirhind Division Public Works, has obtained six months' leave on medical certificate.

**NOTHING LIKE WATER.**—The temperance movement has a fair chance of (temporary) success at Agra. Beer, we learn, commands 15 rupees a dozen, or 9 rs. in pint bottles. Brandy ranges from 50 to 60 rs., and gin from 36 to 48 per dozen; wine and other good things being proportionately dear.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.**, returned to Calcutta on the 11th July, by the steamer *Nemesis*, from Galle, whither he had gone on a sea trip, in search of health.

**CENTRAL INDIA.**—The Governor-General has directed that the Saugor and Gwalior territories are, for the present, to be formed into two divisions, to be commanded respectively by Major-General G. C. Whitlock and Brigadier-General R. Napier, C.B. The Saugor division, under Major-General Whitlock, will extend to the Jumna, and will consist of the stations of Saugor, with its outposts, Jubbulpore, Banda, Humeerpore, and Calpee. The Saugor district will continue, as heretofore, a 1st class brigade command. The Gwalior division, under Brigadier-General Napier, will include Gwalior, Seepree, Goonah, and Jhansi.

**LADAK.**—A merchant named Nasir Khan came to Hindustan, about two years ago, nominally on a pilgrimage to Mecca, whither he proceeded. He returned at the beginning of the hot weather to Sultanpore in Kûû, where he took up his residence, some of his people joining him from Bombay, and others *vid* Calcutta. He has remained several months in Kûû, and was narrowly watched by Major Hay, who was of opinion that he had other motives than those of trade. Being anxious apparently to return to Yarkund, and wishing to know the exact state of that country, he paid a man Rs. 15 to proceed to Ladak before the passes were considered fairly opened. About a fortnight ago this messenger brought him a letter, informing him that the Chinese force had driven back the troops of Indijan, which attacked Yarkund last year, when they were ill-prepared for resistance; nor are the Chinese of Yarkund allowed to assemble troops without orders from Pekin. However, the important portion of my story, as regards Runbeer Singh, is to come. This letter stated that 200 of the rebel sepoys, fully armed, had been allowed to pass through the Cashmere territory, and had actually arrived in Yarkund! Nasir Khan is a Pathan, and communicated this to the native officer of the guard of the detachment of the police corps now stationed at Sultanpore. Now this is a very curious feature in the rebellion. Whom could those mutineers have intended to join? Certainly not the Chinese, who take aid from no foreign nation. What, therefore, will become of these 200 men? They will, probably, retrace their steps into Ladak, where they ought to be seized; and yet it is well known that Busti Ram, the thanadar of Ladak or Lé, is inimical to us, that he will, probably, give them protection. I have so frequently argued the necessity of the Government having a confidential agent at Ladak, that I cannot say more on that subject, but I think the present would be a fit time for Government to urge the necessity. Who can tell what is going on up there? I met a few days ago two Mahomedans who had arrived from Lé in nineteen days, just about to cross the Sutlej to Rumpoor. One, a Cashmiri, told me that Mr. Schlagintweit was alive, and that he had gone on to Kachgar with Mahommed Ameen, the native who accompanied him from Kûû. If true, this is a curious move for him to make, and the Chinese would certainly never allow him to return the way he went to Yarkund.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**MR. BAILLIE**, Sub-Auditor in the Audit Office of Commissariat accounts at Calcutta, has recovered 100 rupees damages and costs in an action for libel against the *Englishman*. The ground of action was a letter from an anonymous correspondent, which was inserted contrary to the orders of the editor, and for which he apologized publicly next day, after suppressing the letter in his *dak* edition. Mr. Baillie will probably lose more than he gains by the action, as it came out in evidence that he was in the habit of writing to the papers about grievances, and attacking his fellow-clerks in the same manner. He had given the original provocation in the present instance.

**MR. W. J. ALLEN**, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, lately wrote to Government, that he has completed the inquiries which he was deputed to make into the affairs of the Coosyah and Jynteah Hills, and that it is his intention to submit his report shortly, and observed that everything seems to be quiet in the districts placed temporarily under his jurisdiction, and therefore solicited permission of Government to return to the presidency. The Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal, in reply, informed him, that he would prefer his remaining in charge of the districts mentioned, until he shall have received his report on the result of the investigation for which he was deputed.

**UNPLEASANT RUMOURS.**—Letters from Delhi mention, with some amount of dissatisfaction, that the 23rd Punjab infantry, commanded by Captain Bloomfield, have had the quarters of Colonel Reid's gallant little Ghoorkas within the palace assigned them; and as two of the men of this said Punjab regiment have just been tried and sentenced to transportation for life, for plotting against the lives of their officers, it is considered a very questionable bit of policy. It is also asserted that a subadar has just been dismissed the service for harbouring mutineers. On the court-martial he appeared without his uniform, we should hope from a becoming sense of his unworthiness to wear it. We quite agree with our correspondent that there is danger in locating a mutinous regiment in the palace of Delhi, where it might, if occasion served, during the absence of the 2nd Europeans at church, or otherwise, be able to work much harm; but we are assured that this Sikh regiment is not a mutinous one, and that "the rumoured attempt at mutiny near Kumoude, by which it became necessary to divide a regiment of Sikhs into wings, and to send them into other quarters, appears to be based on a quarrel between some Mahomedans and and Sikhs of the corps, by which it became necessary to try two of the latter by general court-martial at Delhi, when they were found guilty of attempting to incite others to mutiny, and were sentenced to transportation for life."—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE RELIEF FUND.**—We hear that the subscriptions to the Relief Fund collected in Australia have been remitted to England, and that the remittances promised to be sent here (Calcutta) by the London Committee have not arrived. The consequence has been that the committee here have been compelled to borrow one lakh of rupees from Government. The latest accounts from England show a very small expenditure, and a very large surplus. It is in India that funds are required, and we cannot imagine one good reason why the Australians sent their subscriptions to England; nor can we comprehend why the London Committee should neglect to send out funds. They appear to be trifling with a great and sacred trust, and it is to be hoped the committees here will remonstrate with them in proper terms for their disgraceful neglect.—*Englishman.*

**BRIGADIER DOUGLAS** has been placed in military charge of that part of Bihar extending from Dinapore to Ghazepore, and including the whole of the disturbed portions of the Behar and Shahabad districts. He is to exercise entire control over this country till the rebels have been completely subdued, and all troops moving through or stationed near those localities are placed at his disposal, the officer commanding the division and all under his command having been ordered to give immediate attention to his requisitions. Strong posts are to be established at moderate distances in all directions. With all these means and appliances, it can hardly be doubted that Brigadier Douglas will soon restore order and tranquillity to this part of the country.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS.**—A farewell dinner was given on the 5th July, by the infantry of this corps to their commanding officer, Major W. Davis, to whom a sword also was presented, valued at 1,000 rs. Major Davis has been appointed to the command of the police force at Jhansi.

LIEUTENANT S. NEIL, of the Royal Artillery, at present doing duty with Major Maude's battery in Bengal, has been directed to proceed to Bombay, and join the company to which he belongs.

**A MISCONCEPTION.**—There appears to be a little misconception afloat as to the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. Some of our contemporaries have spoken of the corps as having been broken up. This is a mistake. It was the Lucknow Volunteer Cavalry which was disbanded, and not the Yeomanry Cavalry. The latter are still intact, but, as soon as their services can be dispensed with, will be marched down to Benares, and there disbanded, after making over their horses to the Company's European light cavalry.

**THE MUTILATIONS.**—Mr. J. W. Sherer, magistrate at Cawnpore, flatly contradicts the charge of mutilation currently made against the rebels at that station. "I have never (he says) heard a story I considered credible of mutilation, torture, or dishonour. There were no dead bodies lying about in the enclosure of the house, now in the house itself, where the ladies were massacred; there was no writing of any kind on the walls of the building, which were carefully examined."

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CLARKE, Mrs. H. W. s. at Dacca, June 24.  
COCKBURN, wife of J. H. s. at Calcutta, July 10.  
CHARDE, wife of E. d. at Abbottabad, June 29.  
CROOK, wife of H. A. d. at Calcutta, July 8.  
HARVEY, wife of W. s. at Henzada, June 2.  
MANOOK, Mrs. C. J. d. at Dacca, June 25.  
REED, wife of J. L. d. at Calcutta, July 1.  
ROSS, wife of A. (c.s.) d. at Ghazepore, July 6.  
SHIRCORE, Mrs. G. M. s. at Dacca, July 1.  
THEOBALD, wife of Capt. J. 3rd L.C. s. at Calcutta, July 6.

### MARRIAGES.

ANLEY, W. A. to Marie P. St. Pourcain, at Chinsurah, June 23.  
BEAUMONT, Rev. J. S. to Annie, d. of the late R. Hamilton, at Calcutta, June 16.  
BLAKE, Rev. R. T. to Anne A. d. of the late C. T. Parent, at Calcutta, June 28.  
BONCHEZ, B. to Constantia M. D. d. of the late J. A. Kuller, at Cuttack, June 30.  
DAVEY, N. T. to Mrs. Martha C. Westerhout, at Serampore, June 24.  
DE SILVA, H. to Emelia Gaumisse, at Calcutta, June 24.  
GLASSUP, R. to Miss Grace Joseph, at Calcutta, July 10.  
SHERMAN, H. to Alice, d. of the late J. Tippet, at Monghyr, June 4.  
WELLS, A. W. art. to Miss E. R. Purkis, at Agra, July 12.

### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Pamela G. F. d. of Sir Edward, at Mussoorie, July 9.  
D'ROZARIO, E. at Calcutta, aged 61, June 13.  
GREENE, J. at Meerut, June 30.  
HIGGINS, Leonard E. at Calcutta, aged 3, June 22.  
JONES, LIZZIE, inf. d. of T. at Calcutta, June 28.  
MACKAY, Francis L. at Calcutta, aged 21, July 9.  
RENNELL, Mary, at Midnapore, aged 12, July 14.  
ROBERTSON, Charles, on board the "Lightfoot" aged 37, July 3.  
SAY, A. W. C. at Calcutta, aged 28, July 7.  
SINAES, Robert D. M. at Midnapore, aged 23, July 14.  
SMITH, Samuel, at Dum Dum, aged 35, July 6.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 2.—Mercedes, Croizet, Bordeaux; Moise, Versaille, Cardiff.—6. Beaumanoir, Merel, New Port.—7. Elizabeth, Poole, Akyab; W. T. Lewis, Wise, Rangoon; Regina, Rowe, Mauritius; Caucasian, Davidson, Rangoon.—10. Str. Burmah, Gray, Greenock; str. Nemesia, Paterson, Suez.—11. Ada, Allard, Bourbon.—12. Str. Baltic, Durham, Akyab; Waverley, Luce, Melbourne.—13. Agra, Major, Liverpool.—14. Shah in Shah, Nacoda, Juddah; Bernard, Browne, Bombay; Delhi, Martin, Liverpool; Marion, Niaruaun, Sunderland; Chasca, Marstram, Bombay.—16. Comorin, Tully, Liverpool; Blackburn, Douglas, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Baltic.—Mrs. McCormick, Lieut. W. M. Donald, Mrs. Follen, Surg. Capurrie, Mr. Payne, Mr. J. Jordan, Mr. J. O. Hay, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Jones, Asst. apoth. Leggee, Messrs. Dickson, Ruin, Stathan, Kennible, Wendell, Philip, and Isaac Solomon.  
Per Saint Bernard.—Capt. Napier, 55th B.N.I.  
Per Burmah.—Mrs. Arnold, Miss Rich, Mrs. Cannaird, Dr. Chaudra, and Mrs. and Miss Gray.  
Per Cosca.—Mr. E. C. Herwit.  
Per str. Nemesia, from Southampton.—Col. Thesiger, Mr. Frank, Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. N. S. Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Palmer, Capt. S. Bird, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. Black, and Mrs. Malong.  
From Marseilles.—Mrs. Walker, and Lieut. E. Thompson. From Alexandria.—Mrs. Wattenbach and child. From Gallix.—Mr. Baring, Mrs. Merret and in-

fant, Mr. Steinbrough, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Peebles, Maj. gen. Sir J. Outram, and Dr. Lamphier. From Madras.—Mrs. Harris and 2 infants, Col. Gray, Mr. Blandford, Lieut. Badgby, Mrs. Holson, and Mr. Freeland. From Bombay.—Mrs. Roubillard, and G. Roubillard.  
Per Agra.—Mr. Gouldsbury, Mr. T. Gouldsbury, Mr. J. Hunter.  
Per Caucasian.—Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Mills and 2 children.

### DEPARTURES.

JULY 2. Burlington, Powes, Mauritius; Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius; Angela B. Coutts, Wilson, Liverpool.—3. Midnight, Hatch, Boston; Formosa, Pole, Melbourne.—4. Gertrude, Shedding, London; Day Dream, Youngerman, Straits and China.—5. Str. Indiana, Lambert, London; Earl of Sefton, Noble, Mauritius; Inkerman, Grant, Boston.—6. Str. Bengal, Farquar, Suez; Tigris, Fletcher, Liverpool; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London.—7. City of Delhi, Muir, London; Coldra, Clyman, London; Marchioness Duro, Moncrieff, London.—8. Pallucra, Homan, Bombay; Duc de Richelieu, Lemoind, Bourbon; Fussy Shah Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—11. Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool.—14. Evangeline, Fairlie, Liverpool; Star Queen, Barber, Boston; str. England, Adderley, Coromandel Coast; Elizabeth Kimball, Condon, —; Caribon, Cubbins, Liverpool; str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulemin.—15. Coromandel, Stradling, I.N. Andamans; frigate Grande Conde, Le Fer, Bourbon; P. and O. str. Hindostan, Rennoldson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Hindostan, for Madras.—Capt. Whitlock, Lieut. Fraser, Qr. mr. serj. J. Green, Serj. J. McFarlane, Serj. maj. A. J. Hill, and Mr. Gihler. For Gallix.—Mr. Jockhim and Mr. Millman. For Bombay.—Maj. Kendall. For Alexandria.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, Capt. Boyne, and Lieut. col. Campbell. For Malta.—Lieut. Dyers. For Marseilles.—Mr. J. A. Perkins, Lieut. Davidson, Capt. Atherley, Brig. gen. Sir E. Lugard, Lieut. McNeil, Capt. Duff, and Lieut. Granville. For Southampton.—Lieut. Romilly, Rev. J. Kyne, Rev. M. C. Morgan, Lieuts. Clayton, Haslett, Conington, and S. Cary; Maj. Woolcombe, Dr. J. G. Smith, Capt. Dickens, Cator, and Hood.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 17, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.             | Buy |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal           |     |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | dis. 18 0 to 18 8 |     |
| New Co's 4 do. ....                    | dis. 18 0 to 18 8 |     |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 9 0 to 9 4        |     |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 7 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 9 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 4 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 8 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 9 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... | 2125 to 2175 |
| Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....     | 125 to 150   |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) .....     | 140 to 150   |
| India General Steam Shares. ....    | 1500 to 1550 |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to —    |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 1 to 2 1½  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 2 1½ to 2 1½ |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0½         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 915. 9 10 to 10 4     |
| Doublons .....                    | " 31 8 to 31 2                  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16 3 to 16 4                  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22 0 to 22 2                  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 14 14 to 15 0                 |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 3 to 16 8 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 16 0 to 16 8                  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | " 104 0 to 104 2                |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 220 0 to 221 0     |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220 8 to 221 0                |

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 15s. 0d. to 1l.; to Liverpool, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, July 17).**—We have but a limited business to report in produce generally, owing to the shippers having awaited letters by the steamer *Nemesia*, and the continued scarcity and ruling high prices of staples. In *Sugar* there has been a little relaxation shown in the demand for shipment since the receipt of advices from home reporting a fall of 1s. to 2s.; but owing to the paucity of stocks and limited arrivals, prices of all descriptions have nearly kept up to previous figures. *Saltpetre*, good and fine qualities, continue scarce, and command higher prices. *Rice*, with exception of a few shipments of fine Table (Seeta) for Australia, there has been nothing doing for any other quarter. Shipments for Great Britain have entirely ceased for the present. *Linseed* and *Mustard Seed* have only been taken to some extent, induced by low rates of freights homewards. *Jute* of good quality continues scarce, and in good demand. As the rivers are now rising, arrivals of produce may be looked for more freely a month or two hence.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, July 17).**—Some favourable news lately received from the Up-Country marts, and a few inland steamers being laid on for freight to the Upper Provinces, have induced buyers to enter into large operations; during the past week specially there has been an increased demand with a rapid rise on prices for *Mule Twine* caused by some extraordinary impression in the minds of the native dealers, that owing to the recent failures, there will be a falling off in the imports from home. *Chintz* and *Grey Shirtings* have also been in increased demand owing to the same cause, and very heavy sales have been reported. The market for bleached goods of all descriptions has been and is still very favourable with an upward tendency in prices. *Woolens* without inquiry. *Metals* as dull as before.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CARTHEW AND OUTRAM.**—Brigadier Carthew arrived at the presidency last Thursday by the homeward-bound steamer *Candia* from Calcutta, and is looking very well. He was heartily welcomed and cordially entertained at Government House the same evening. He proceeds without delay to assume the command of the Nagpore subsidiary force to which he has been appointed. Few officers, indeed, will meet with a wider welcome than that of the esteemed brigadier, who comes amongst us unscathed, after having seen much rough work, and three days of perhaps as hard fighting as has been experienced during the campaign. It was expected that Sir James Outram, who was also a passenger on board the *Candia*, would have been amongst the company. He is on his way to Galle for change of air, and refused to land at Madras owing to the ship having anchored in the outer roads. We are told that he declares he will complain to the P. and O. Company respecting the delay experienced on the voyage from Calcutta, which, it is rumoured, was something of the nature of want of skill.—*Madras Times*, June 28.

**SUPREME COURT.**—The case of Archdeacon Shortland *versus* Rev. F. G. Lugard has been withdrawn, with the reservation of such points of law as are involved in the case, upon which the Court will decide on the affidavits of the two parties, the Letters Patent, the Charter, and the usages which have hitherto prevailed. We are glad, indeed, that this case has been so peaceably settled, for, to say the least, the little of it which has appeared before the public has been creative of a great deal of unpleasant comment.—*Madras Times*.

**THE LATE GEN. NEILL.**—The subscriptions to the Neill Testimonial up to last evening amount to Rs. 17,228.—*Spectator*, July 9.

**HEALTH OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.**—By the steamer now due from Calcutta, Col. Browne, military secretary to Government, who has lately been suffering from a severe attack of fever, will leave the presidency on a voyage to Melbourne; and we sincerely trust he will be able to return ere long in renewed health, without the necessity of being obliged to seek a more protracted change. His duties during his absence will, we believe, be performed by Major Wapshare.—*Spectator*, July 9.

**A BAD LEG BETTER THAN NONE.**—The *Madras Herald* mentions that a Gentoo girl was recently admitted into the Pettah hospital at Bangalore with a diseased leg. It was found necessary to remove the limb, which was done under the influence of chloroform. The parents of the child, directly they heard of the amputation, disowned her, and her affianced husband has cast her off. The girl has subsequently been received by the wife of a missionary.

**HORSE TAMING** is no longer a secret in Madras, nor is Mr. Rarey's method. Several gentlemen have already been initiated. All do not succeed equally well; and we understand that one of the initiated some time since lost a finger by the bite of a vicious horse.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The *Madras Examiner* states that there is great discontent amongst the medical subordinates of the Madras presidency. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his minute on the Madras Medical College report for 1857, pointed out the origin of this complaint. Those intended to fill subordinate situations are professionally over-educated, while they are not fitted by general knowledge to occupy higher posts than those for which they are intended. He therefore recommends that the requirements from a candidate for one of the subordinate medical appointments should be lessened. In Madras, in fact, they are just now in the state that England was in during the first half of this century, they are crying out against education because it unfits men for work. The true mode of putting a stop to discontent, is to open out a higher career for the most ambitious and talented of the medical subordinates.

**THE EURASIAN CORPS.**—Madras has been in its usual state of serene dullness during the past fortnight, and we have only to mention that recruiting for a regiment of Eurasians will shortly commence at Vizagapatam and Madras. As far as we can make out, the regiment is for service in Bengal. The terms offered are very favourable; the pay of European troops, a free kit on joining, and a bounty of twenty-five rupees. The regiment is to be armed with the short rifle.—*Athenaeum*, July 25.



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"Art. 6.—Permanent residence at Peking, if the same privilege is conceded to other Powers.

"Art. 7.—Equality of rank in official correspondence.

"Art. 8.—Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences—interviews never to be denied.

"Art. 9.—Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank—suppression of piracy.

"Art. 13.—Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

"Art. 14.—The United States never to pay higher duties than the 'most favoured nation.'

"Art. 15.—Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on the 'most favoured nation'; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

"Art. 16.—Regulation of pilots.

"Art. 20.—Time of paying duties; to be paid in sycee or foreign money. Consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

"Art. 24.—Immunity of national flag, and obligation of neutrality.

"Art. 25.—Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

"Art. 26.—Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

"Art. 27.—Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

"Art. 28.—Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

"Art. 29.—Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

"Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States and by Emperor forthwith.

"The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American, or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

"Permanent legation of the United States Minister, after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghai."

#### CANTON.

The state of Canton is worse and worse every day; every night rockets are fired into the position of the allies, and all the suburbs are full of braves, many of whom are believed to lurk within a few hundred yards of our sentries. The city, even in the principal streets during the day, is unsafe for foreigners except in armed parties. On Monday last, Mr. Lewis, a German missionary, was attacked while walking down North-east Street. He received a wound on his head, but escaped by running. On the previous night an English patrol of six police were attacked just outside the East Gate. Two bags of gunpowder, and a stink-pot with fire attached, were thrown at them, but no injury was done, and the braves immediately decamped. The headless bodies of two of the three foreigners who were seized near Whampoa had been found floating down the river. On Tuesday last, two men, supposed to have been foreign sailors, were cut down by the braves in the western suburbs and carried off. Several Chinese were shot by the party who went in pursuit, and the Chinese are leaving the suburbs in crowds, and take their effects along with them. It is hoped that the shooting may do some good; but such occasional acts of severity only irritate and terrify, and will not convince the Chinese that the proclamation of the allied chiefs, with its various threats, is anything more than a piece of bombast. Hostile placards, using the most violent language against foreign devils, are posted up continually; one of them was especially directed against the red-haired barbarian Harry Parkes; and another recommends friendly barbarians to return to their homes till the extermination is completed, after which consummation they shall receive permission to return.

On the 28th June, the allied authorities at Canton put in force their proclamation warning off Chinese boats and junks from certain parts of the river about the city. The patrols have all been strengthened, and now assume more of a military than a police character. Hostile placards, well expressed and from

good types, continue to be posted. A Chinaman was pursued, the other day, for posting incendiary placards, and as he took to the water, and appeared likely to escape in a small boat, he was shot dead. Great celebrations and festivities are said to have been held at Fayune, on the occasion of receiving a foreigner's head—probably that of Dr. Turnbull. The murderers were publicly decorated and otherwise rewarded. The shops are all closed, and it is difficult to procure chow-chow. Both the Allies and the Braves walk the streets, but the remaining inhabitants look on the latter as the dominant power.—*China Mail.*

WHAMPOA.—The large town on French Island at Whampoa was shelled and partly burned down on the afternoon of the 3rd July. A few days before, it was reported full of mandarin soldiers, and for some nights signals were made between it, a part of Whampoa, and surrounding villages. These signals were a series of lights placed on high poles, and were very conspicuous. The Chinese in Whampoa said that some mischief was about to be done, and so Capt. Jenkins went, with a party from the ships, to search the town on French Island, and demand an explanation. He went through the place; but the Chinese concealed themselves as usual. Just as the party were getting clear of the houses, on their return to the boats, an ambush fire was opened on them, by which Capt. Jenkins and six of the *Tribune's* crew were severely wounded, the captain and one of the seamen dangerously so. Capt. Edgell came down from Canton and resolved to destroy the place, which was accordingly done. Capt. Jenkins received two balls through the chest, which are supposed to have entered his lungs, and though still in a precarious state, he was doing well when our last accounts left. Mr. Cowper requires to pay daily many of the workmen in his dock, and large sums have again been offered for his person and for his head.—*Overland China Mail.*

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

CHALMERS, wife of Rev. John, d. at Hongkong, June 23.

DAVIES, wife of the Hon. H. Tudor, s. at Hongkong, June 29.

##### MARRIAGE.

RULE, Thomas H. to Miss Margaret Gardiner at St. John's Cathedral, June 24.

##### DEATHS.

BOXER, Jane, wife of J. at Hong-Kong, June 24.

BRABEN, William S. of the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, at Macao, June 27.

FISCHER, Caroline, wife of M. at Hong-Kong, June 28.

FRASER, Mr. J. at Hong-Kong, June 22.

IRWIN, Thomas J. at Hong-Kong, aged 24, June 26.

MARQUES, Esmeralda, d. of the late D. P. at Macao, June 21.

PIERCE, Capt. at Macao, June 15.

WADE, Mary L. d. of R. B. at Macao, aged 10 mo. June 22.

#### CEYLON.

COMMERCIAL HONESTY.—Mr. Swan has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and has been succeeded by Mr. Samuel Butler. Mr. Swan is a bankrupt, and his case appears to be exciting considerable interest in Ceylon. His creditors have allowed him 40l. a month, while his affairs are being wound up; to this the *Colombo Observer* objects, and accuses Mr. Swan of living in a style of vice-regal splendour. On this Mr. Swan submits a schedule of his daily expenses, amounting to 12s. a day, and accuses the *Observer* of slander. The latter defends himself on the grounds that he wishes to raise commercial morality, and this we suppose he thinks may be done by a rigid investigation of every bankrupt's dinner. In truth, however, commercial honesty does seem at a rather low ebb in Ceylon. Messrs. Hudson and Wersche, it is affirmed, commenced business with a debt of 18,000l.; of course, they soon became bankrupts, but not until Mr. Hudson had made a settlement upon Mrs. Hudson. This settlement has been set aside as fraudulent.

THE TELEGRAPH between Colombo, Galle, and Kandy has been opened. No steps have yet been taken to connect the Ceylon and Madras telegraph lines.

THE COCOANUT OIL exported shipped from Cochin during the season just passed is valued at 235,000l., which is just twice the trade in cocoanut oil that the Ceylon returns exhibit.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

FISHER, wife of Capt. W. s. at Kandy, July 13.

KELLAR, wife of J. E. d. at Galle, July 19.

LEWIS, Mrs. F. s. at Kandy, July 18.

POTTER, wife of J. W. d. at Ceylon, July 6.

##### MARRIAGE.

SULLIVAN, Mr. C. to Miss E. J. Orrell, at Kandy, June 24.

#### GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

THE following information dated July 5th, has been received from Patna:—

The Chuprah rebels moved rapidly some 25 miles south-west, burning the Tresor thannab, and halted at Chundual, north-west of Ekona. Major Beamish has moved to Husseinpoor to intercept them. They intend, it is said, to return to Ghazepore, as nobody joins them. Capt. Rattray reports from Camp Keecomah, July 5, that after a march of six hours he came up to Joodhun Sing at Keecomah. His force, consisting of about 400 men, awaited Captain Rattray's approach very steadily. They were immediately attacked by Captain Rattray, with 150 Sikhs and 40 cavalry, and completely routed, upwards of a hundred, a great many of whom were sepoys, being killed. Capt. Rattray pursued them till dark, the cavalry cutting up nearly 50. Joodhun Singh escaped with difficulty, but some Sikhs mounted on elephants are in close pursuit. The country was entirely under water, otherwise none would have escaped. Only three of Rattray's men wounded.

ALLAHABAD, July 11, 1858.—The following information is from Patna, dated July 8:—

"Rebels entered the station of Arrah on the 6th, fired some shots, and burnt Mr. Victor's bungalow: the garrison seems to have stood on the defensive. On the 7th, a squadron of cavalry went out, and was followed back by rebels, 400 or 500 strong. Troops went out, and rebels retreated after a few of them were killed. One man of the 10th wounded. Four rebels on horseback and twenty on foot crossed the Gyah road on the 7th, five miles beyond Jehanabad, and went east. The brigadier has been requested to send a party of cavalry to Jehanabad, and the zemindars have been ordered to arm their ryots and apprehend these men."

WE have been favoured by the authorities with the following memorandum of special intelligence:—

"The rebels on the approach of General Roberts' force from Jeypore, moved south upon Tonk. They appear to have taken and plundered the town with little or no opposition, and to have surrounded Boongurh, the fort in which the nawab resides, and which he defended with such of his followers as remained faithful. On the approach of Holmes' brigade of cavalry and horse artillery, the rebels fled to Buneta, and by the latest accounts were either at Rampoor or Oniara. Holmes' brigade would have reached Buneta on the 11th, and General Roberts was expected to reach Tonk with the main body on the same day. A sepoy caught near Jullai confirms the general native report that the leaders of the rebels are Tantia Topce, the nawab of Banda, Raheem Alee Khan, and a Bareilly nawab, probably Dhonda Khan. They are said to have obtained three brass guns at Tonk."



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William.* July 6.—No. 1027 Order by the Government of Fort St. George confirmed:—

No. 195, May 27.—Granting leave to Europe, on m.c. Lieut. col. C. Douglas, of 67th N.I., for 18 mo. under new reg.

No. 1030.—5th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. E. Groome, to be capt. from June 17, v. capt. E. S. Garstin, dec.; Ens. J. Fitzgerald, to be lieut. from June 17, v. Capt. E. S. Garstin, dec.

15th N.I.—Ens. J. G. Campbell, to be lieut. from March 22, v. Lieut. O. D. Thackwell, killed in action.

Promotions.—Infantry.—Maj. G. W. Hamilton, to be lieut. col., from May 19, v. Lieut. R. E. P. Richardson, ret.

34th N.I.—Capt. G. Timins, to be maj. fr. May 19, v. Lieut. col. R. E. T. Richardson, ret.; Lieut. A. S. Allen, to be capt. fr. May 19, v. Lieut. col. R. E. T. Richardson, ret.; Ens. J. S. Oliphant, to be lieut. fr. May 19, v. Lieut. col. R. E. T. Richardson, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. J. H. Hampton, to be lieut. col. fr. June 6, v. Lieut. col. T. Plumble, ret.

50th N.I.—Capt. K. Young, to be maj. fr. June 6, v. Lieut. col. T. Plumble, ret.; Lieut. G. A. St. P. Fooks, to be capt. fr. June 6, v. Lieut. col. T. Plumble, ret.; Ens. A. Goldney, to be lieut. fr. June 6, v. Lieut. col. T. Plumble, ret.

## ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. S. Hodgson, fr. April 25, v. Brev. col. D. Birrell, prom. to maj. gen.

12th N.I.—Maj. W. S. Ferris, fr. April 25, v. Brev. col. D. Birrell, prom. to maj. gen.; Capt. H. Stokes, fr. April 25, v. Brev. col. D. Birrell, prom. to maj. gen.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, fr. April 26, v. Brev. col. G. B. Michell, ret.

4th N.I.—Maj. C. Patterson, fr. April 26, v. Brev. col. G. B. Michell, ret.; Capt. F. R. Aikman, fr. April 26, v. Brev. col. G. B. Michell, ret.; Lieut. B. J. Parsons, fr. April 26, v. Brev. col. G. B. Michell, ret.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. T. F. Tait, fr. May 1, v. Brev. col. C. Douglas, prom.

2nd Eur. Bengal fus.—Maj. M. E. Sherwill, fr. May 1, v. Brev. col. C. Douglas, prom.; Capt. Patterson, fr. May 1, v. Brev. col. C. Douglas, prom.; Lieut. C. H. Cantor, fr. May 1, v. Lieut. col. C. Douglas, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. D. Pott, fr. May 4, v. Brev. col. T. Polwhele, prom. to maj. gen.

47th N.I.—Maj. J. T. Daniell, fr. May 4, v. Brev. col. T. Polwhele, prom. to maj. gen.; Capt. C. P. Lucas, fr. May 4, v. Brev. col. T. Polwhele, prom. to maj. gen.; Lieut. M. C. Perreau, fr. May 4, v. Brev. col. T. Polwhele, prom. to maj. gen.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. P. Innes, fr. May 19, v. Brev. col. W. J. Thompson, dec.

14th N.I.—Maj. W. H. Richards, fr. May 19, v. Brev. col. W. J. Thompson, dec.; Capt. E. N. Perkins, fr. May 19, v. Brev. col. W. J. Thompson, dec.

No. 1035.—Order by the resident at Hyderabad confirmed:

No. 134, June 21.—Confirming the order by Capt. Speid, comm. detach. Hyderabad contingent, dated Indore, June 8, directing ass. surg. Chisholm, residency surg. to assume med. charge of detach. of 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, 1st and 4th companies of art. Hyderabad contingent, from June 7.

No. 1038.—Rev. J. Sharkey, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this depart., to be temp. chaplain to the force at Shajeanpore, and to join.

July 6.—The services of Rev. J. Sharkey, chaplain of Umballa, are temp. placed at disposal of the military department.

Leave of absence.—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to approve of the grant, by the chief commiss. of the Punjab, to Major A. Taylor, superin. Lahore and Peshawur road, of leave on m.c., with effect from May 1, to remain at Murree until Dec. 31.

No. 1045.—Promotion:—8th N. L. Cav.—Lieut. Sir Charles William Athol Oakely, Bart., to be capt. of a troop from June 23, v. Captain S. C. A. Swinton, dec.

No. 1048.—Capt. C. S. Dundas, art., has leave from March 25 to June 5, to visit Bombay on urgent priv. affairs, under old regs.

*Home Depart., July 8.—July 9.—Mr. F. J. Alexander, a. s., reported qualified for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.*

July 9.—Maj. C. V. Bowie resumed charge of offices of superin. of the Mysore princes, of the ex-Ameers of Scinde and Sikh sirdars, from Capt. G. Delane on 7th inst.

Mr. J. Macnabb, offic. dep. commissioner of Jhelum, has leave, on m.c. for 2 mo.

Capt. J. W. F. Bean, cantonment joint-mag. of Rawul Pindie, has 2 mo. privilege leave.

Lieut. M. B. S. Lloyd, offic. dep. commissioner in Pegu, has 60 days' privilege leave from Jan. 16 to March 17, in supercession of that granted Feb. 16 last, No. 740, and general leave from 17th to 22nd March, on which date he resumed charge of his duty.

July 13.—No. 1059.—The following app. are made in the Calcutta volunteer guards:—*Infantry.* Mr. T. Noton to be lieut. of 2nd comp. fr. July 6, v. Lieut. Carrau, resigned; Mr. W. H. Abbott, grenadier comp., to be ens. fr. July 5, v. Ens. J. Watson, resigned.

No. 1060.—Order issued by the resident at Hyderabad, confirmed:—No. 136, dated June 23.

Approving of the order by Lieut. Col. Robertson, comm. pursuing column, dated camp near Sursette, May 24, directing Dr. Skipton, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, attached to 25th Bombay N.I., to afford med. aid to detachment of Hyderabad cavalry contingent.

No. 1066.—The undermentioned officer of the infantry is prom. to the rank of captain by brevet from the date expressed opposite to his name:—

6th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. Henry J. Templer, July 10.

No. 1067.—Returned to duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:—

1st lieut. Charles Vaughan Arbuckle, of the regiment of artillery; date of arrival at Fort William, July 6, 1858.

July 13.—The sixty days' privilege leave, fr. June 25 to August 23, granted by the Chief Commissioner Punjab, on m.c., to Lieut. J. T. Tovey, 1st class asst. engr., Peshawur, confirmed.

July 2.—The following orders issued by the C.-in-C. at Allahabad are published for general information:—

June 19.—Lieut. E. Dandridge, 73rd N.I. is app. to the command of the levy about to be raised at Shahjehanpore. He is directed to proceed to that station, where he will receive further instructions.

June 22.—Ens. J. D. Macpherson, attached to H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, by g. o. of 22nd April last, will join and do du. with H.M.'s 32nd Light inf. at Allahabad.

Brev. Lieut. Col. C. Apthorp, 41st N.I., app. to command of Munneepore levy, in room of Maj. C. Hasell, who is removed from that situation.

Mr. Raleigh, late in professional charge of the horses of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, having been placed at disposal of C.-in-C. he will join and do du. with H.M.'s 9th Lancers, in the capacity of veterinary surgeon.

June 23.—Capt. C. St. G. Brownlow, 15th N.I., maj. of brigade at Bareilly, transf. in that capacity to the Futtehgarh district.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

June 30.—Mr. J. D. Ward to be assist. to joint-mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh.

July 3.—Mr. C. Jenkins to be a joint-mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Burdwan.

*Leave of Abs.—July 1.—Mr. J. Woodley, clerk of government boat-office, 6 mo. on m.c.*

July 3.—Mr. J. S. Drummond, asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, 15 days on the new revised absentee rules.

July 6.—Mr. E. Jackson to offic. as additional session judge of 24-pergunnahs and Hoogly, and to try commitments from the dacoity commissioner and his subordinates in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, Moorsheadabad, and Jessore.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, superin. of stamps and stationery in Calcutta, to be commis. to inquire into claims for compensation for loss of property and effects arising out of disturbances in the lower provinces of Bengal connected with the recent mutiny of the Bengal army.

July 9.—Mr. R. Hand to offic. as inspector in department of public instruction in lower provinces of Bengal.

*Leave of Abs.—July 6.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, additional session judge of 24-pergunnahs and Hoogly, for 15 mo. on m.c., new regs.*

The Rev. M. D. C. Walters, asst. chaplain, for 2 mo. on m.c.

July 7.—Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, transf. tempo. to Cachar as a dep. coll.

July 9.—Mr. J. Sutherland to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar at Patna.

July 10.—Mr. F. J. Alexander to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

## Postings, &amp;c. in Artillery.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, June 26.—Removals and postings in the regiment of artillery:—*

Capt. R. Meacham, new prom., on staff employ, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

Capt. C. M. Young, new prom., to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Capt. G. Holland, new prom., to 3rd Sikh art.

Capt. H. M. Boddam, new prom. on staff employ, to 1st comp. 7th batt.

Capt. J. A. Angelo, new prom., to 2nd comp. 1st batt.

Capt. D. J. F. Newall, new prom., on furl., to 5th comp. 8th batt.

Capt. J. E. Watson, new prom., to 4th comp. 4th batt., but to join and do duty with recruit depot at regimental hd. qrs.

Capt. A. Bunny, new prom., to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.

Capt. W. M. Gowan, new prom., to 1st comp. Sikh art.

Capt. W. J. Gray, new prom., to 2nd co. Sikh art.

Capt. J. S. Talloh, new prom., on furl., to 1st co. 9th batt.

Capt. J. Oldfield, new prom., on furl., to 2nd co. 9th batt.

Capt. G. R. Brown, new prom., to 4th co. 8th batt.

Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, new prom., on staff employ, to 5th co. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. E. W. E. Walker, late 4th troop 1st brig., to 1st co. 5th batt.

1st Lieut. W. D. Couchman, late 4th troop 1st brig., to 1st troop 1st brig.

1st Lieut. F. C. Simons, fr. 2nd to 1st co. 3rd batt.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Worthington, on furl., fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

1st Lieut. W. Brown, on furl., fr. 3rd troop 2nd brig. to 3rd comp. 4th batt.

1st Lieut. A. H. Lindsay, on furl., fr. 1st troop 1st brig. to 1st comp. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. J. Percivall, fr. 2nd comp. 3rd batt. to 1st troop 2nd brig.

1st Lieut. H. M. Cadell, fr. 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 5th troop 1st brig.

1st Lieut. D. J. Welsh, fr. 4th comp. 5th batt. to 4th troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. F. S. Roberts, on staff employ, fr. 1st troop 2nd brig. to 1st comp. 5th batt.

1st Lieut. G. B. Traill, fr. 1st troop 1st brig. to 1st troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. C. H. Barnes, late 4th troop 1st brig., to 1st troop 1st brig.

1st Lieut. M. Elliot, on staff employ, fr. 1st troop 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 6th batt.

1st Lieut. C. S. S. Taylor, from 1st comp. 1st, to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

1st Lieut. A. J. Wake, from 1st comp. 1st batt., to 2nd troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. F. V. Eyre, from 1st troop 3rd, to 1st troop 1st brig.

1st Lieut. A. Douie, from 4th comp. 2nd batt., to 4th troop 2nd brig.

1st Lieut. R. T. Hare, from 3rd comp. 1st batt., to 4th troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. H. Chichester, from 3rd comp. 3rd batt., to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. W. O'Brien, unposted, to 5th comp. 8th batt.

1st Lieut. A. Walker, unposted, to 3rd comp. 6th batt.

1st Lieut. W. J. Stewart, unposted, to 1st comp. 1st batt.

1st Lieut. A. Dixon, unposted, to 3rd comp. 1st batt.

1st Lieut. F. Coddington, unposted, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

1st Lieut. E. H. Dyke, unposted, to 4th comp. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. J. R. Macleay, unposted, to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

2nd Lieut. R. S. Robinson, unposted, to 2nd comp. 5th batt.

2nd Lieut. A. Swinton, unposted, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

2nd Lieut. H. De G. Warter, unposted, to 1st comp. 5th batt.

2nd Lieut. E. H. Ryan, unposted, to 3rd comp. 6th batt.

2nd Lieut. M. W. Ommanney, unposted, to 3rd comp. 4th batt.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Tillard, unposted, to 4th comp. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. C. S. Jackson, unposted, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. C. S. Jackson, unposted, to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, July 10.*—Mr. E. C. Campbell has leave for six months, to England, on urgent private affairs.

*Public Works Depart., July 13.*—The leave for one month granted to Capt. F. Rundall, by chief engineer, under date 1st ult., is cancelled, and privilege leave in lieu is granted to that officer, for six weeks, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Capt. C. E. D. Hill, of engineers, com. of Sappers and Miners, passed the examination in Tamil.

*July 12.*—The following officers of the Educational Department have passed the prescribed examination in the Malayalam and Tamil languages, respectively:—

Mr. P. Thompson, M.A., head master of the Provincial School at Calicut.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, head master of Zillah School at Cuddalore.

Mr. Garthwaite has further passed the test laid down for a certificate of high proficiency; and the prescribed reward of Rupees 750, has been conferred on him by Government.

*July 13.*—No. 270.—16th N.I.—Capt. G. Carr to be maj., Lieut. R. H. Bolton to be capt., and Ens. J. B. Reid to be lieut., v. Hodson, ret.—date of com. July 11; Lieut. R. A. Cole, 31st L.I., to be a sub-asst. commiss. gen. on probation.

Returned to duty.—Capt. G. Nightingale, 18th N.I., employed in the Hyderabad Contingent; arrived at Bombay April 26.

To Europe, on m.c.—Asst. surg. W. H. Harris, under old regs., and to embark from Penang.

*July 16.*—W. A. Leslie, Esq., actg. civ. surg., Cochin, to be a lay trustee of Government Church at that station.

No. 1,326.—Capt. T. Gillian, paymaster Centre Division, has leave (privileged) 40 days from 15th inst.; Capt. A. Stevens, 18th N.I., and Fort Adjutant Vellore, will act as paymaster Centre Division, without prejudice to his own duties, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Gillian.

Capt. W. H. Watts, executive engineer, 4th class North Arcot District, has 8 days' leave from 14th inst.

No. 273.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—

Lieut. T. F. J. Russell and Ens. J. N. Fitzgerald, 43rd N.I., for 18 mo. under regs. of 1851, to embark from Madras.

*July 20.*—Mr. J. D. Goldingham, head asst. to col. and mag. of Bellary, has leave for 2 mo. to Bangalore, Madras, or Neilgherry Hills.

The 2 mo. privilege leave granted to the Rev. R. Firth, on March 23, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 277.—Ret. to duty:—

Capt. E. L. M. Evans, 51st N.I., arrived at Madras on July 12.

The following removals of officers are ordered at their own request:—

Cornet J. L. White, fr. 5th to 4th reg. L.C., to rank next below Cornet W. N. I. Beattie.

Ens. E. W. Lake, fr. 37th reg. grens. to 3rd reg. L.I., to rank next below Ens. R. C. Evanson.

*July 23.*—The appointment made on June 15, of Mr. J. C. Boswell, to act as assist. coll. and magis. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatnam, is cancelled.

*July 23.*—No. 284.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

40th N.I.—Ens. H. F. H. Sewell to be lieut. v. Laurie, dec.; date of commis. July 4.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Ootacamund, July 1.*—The services of Lieut. G. G. J. Campbell, horse art. temp. doing du. A Company 3rd batt. art. in Bengal have been placed at disposal of Government of India for employment with art. of Hyderabad contingent.

Superint. surg. C. C. Linton, Malabar and Canara, has leave from date of departure, for 60 days privilege leave—Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Capt. T. Kiernan, 10th N.I., from June 24, for 2 mo. privilege leave—Presidency.

*July 7.*—Leave of absence from his corps and station:—

Major C. Woodfall, 2d. N.V.B., from July 23 to Sept. 30, Sherverooy hills.

Capt. W. S. Snow, 20th rt. N.I., to officiate as brigade maj. of Malabar and Canara while his corps is employed in Mysore division, and dur. abs. of Captain C. E. Taylor.

Removals, artillery.—Lieut. (Bt. Captain) R. Cadell from C. Co. 5th battalion to A. Co. 3d battn.—to join.

Lieut. R. C. B. Highmoor from A. Co. 2d battalion to A. Co. 3rd battn.—to join.

Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, horse brig. to continue to do with C. company 5th battn. in Bengal.

*July 14, 1858.*—Lieut. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. L.I., appd. a member of the committee on army clothing, v. Lieut. C. M. White, of 45th N.I., rel. fr. that duty.

Lieut. W. H. R. Godfrey, 35th N.I., has leave till Sept. 20, 1858, Bangalore and Madras, m.c.

*Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 12.*—Removal.—Asst. surg. H. J. Penny, fr. 7th N.I. to 5th L.C.

*July 13.*—Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, act. adjt. of 14th N.I., confirmed in that appt.

*July 20.*—2nd Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Madras fus., will continue to d. d. with the details at Jackatalla.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., in cont. to Dec. 31, Eastern Coast, Cuddalore, and Madras, m. c.

Lieut. G. Briggs, 21st N.I., adjt. 3rd extra regt. N.I., fr. date of departure to Oct. 31, Bangalore, m. c.

*July 15.*—The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—

1st Lieut. G. C. M. Martin, fr. F troop, horse brigade, to B troop horse brigade. To join.

*July 17.*—Surg. C. G. E. Ford, doing duty 3rd Madras Eur. regt., has ret. to duty, and the remaining portion of the leave granted to him on m.c., 30th ult., is cancelled from the date of joining his corps.

Surg. Ford is relieved fr. d. d. with 3rd Madras Eur. regt., and directed to join and d. d. with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. H. Currie, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, has resigned the app. of a. d. c. to Maj. gen. R. Budd, com. the southern div. of the army.

Capt. J. W. Farran, staff officer, St. Thomas's Mount, fr. July 12 to Oct. 15, 1858, Bangalore.

## Staff Pay and Allowances.

*July 23.*—No. 283.—In accordance with the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated through the government of India, the Governor in Council directs that the following rules be substituted for that published in G. C. G. May 12, 1857, No. 138, which is hereby cancelled.

1. No officer appointed to act for another is entitled to full staff pay until he has performed the duties of the appointment for six months.

2. Officiating staff officers, though in receipt of full allowances, when absent on other than privilege leave, forfeit all claim to any portion of the staff salary of the appointment, and the rule in paragraph 7, "Absence," Section XXI. page 432, of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations (as modified by subsequent orders respecting privilege leave), is applicable to all acting staff officers, including those officiating for staff officers absent on leave to Europe, or elsewhere beyond sea, under the furlough regulations, 1854.

This order is to have effect from August 1, 1858.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, July 16.*—No. 729.—The following appointments are made in the Southern Mahratta Horse:—

Lieut. col. Malcolm, to command the whole.

Lieut. Battye, 2nd in com. of 1st regt., absent on m.c.

Lieut. La Touche, adj. of 1st regt., and acting 2nd in com., du. abs. of Lieut. Battye.

Lieut. Kerr, 2nd in com. of the new 2nd regt.

Lieut. Watts, 9th regt. N.I., adj. of the new 2nd regt.

No. 730.—Lieut. J. E. Farneaux, of the 1st European regt. (fusiliers), has furlough to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

*July 17.*—No. 731.—Lieut. C. C. Ekins, 20th Bengal N.I., and adjt. 1st irreg. cav., has furl. to Europe, for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 732.—Capt. W. H. Stubbs, 33rd Bengal N.I., has furl. to Europe, for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 733.—Lieut. J. A. Brereton, 33rd Bengal N.I., and dg. du. 10th Punjab inf., has furl. to Europe, for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 734.—Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th regt. Madras N.I., has furl. to Europe, for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

*July 17.*—No. 737.—Lieut. G. F. Beville, 13th N.I., to act as gr. mr. to 1st Beeloch battalion, v. Willoughby, dec.

No. 738.—Lieut. H. M. B. Sandwith, 3rd N.I., to be adjt. to Poona irreg. horse, fr. 6th inst. v. Collier.

## ADJUSTMENT OF RANK AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 739.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

Adjustment of rank, 14th N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. D. Stewart, Maj. G. S. Montgomery, Capt. C. W.

2nd Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, unposted, to 3rd comp. 6th batt.

2nd Lieut. H. S. Clarke, unposted, to 5th comp. 8th batt.

2nd Lieut. A. S. Heyland, unposted, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.

2nd Lieut. N. D. Garrett, unposted, to 4th comp. 5th batt.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, unposted, to 4th comp. 1st batt.

2nd Lieut. H. H. Murray, unposted, to 1st comp. 4th batt.

2nd Lieut. T. J. C. A. Studdy, unposted, to 2nd comp. 1st batt.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Liot, unposted, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

2nd Lieut. G. H. W. Ewbank, unposted, to 4th comp. 3rd batt.

2nd Lieut. A. R. T. Chilton, unposted, to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.

Adjutancies.—1st Lieut. H. P. Bishop, fr. 3rd troop 3rd brigade, to be adj. and gr. mr. 3rd brigade horse art., v. Bunny, prom.

1st Lieut. F. E. Smalpage, fr. 4th comp. 3rd batt., to be adj. and gr. mr. of 4th batt., v. Watson, prom.

1st Lieut. J. E. Cordner, fr. 1st comp. 5th batt., to be adj. and gr. mr. of 6th batt., v. Angelo, prom.

1st Lieut. H. E. Harrington, fr. 3rd troop 3rd brigade, to be adj. of 8th batt., v. Gray, prom.

1st Lieut. W. Dowell, of 5th comp. 8th batt., to be adj. of Bengal art. at Lucknow.

Mr. Muir will continue to act as secretary to Government till further orders.

*July 1.*—Orders confirmed.—Meerut division order, dated May 22, app. Capt. R. C. Dudgeon, H.M.'s 61st regt. to offic. as dep. asst. gr.-mr. gen., v. Lieut. A. H. Eckford, proc. on leave.

Futtehghur brigade order, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, of Madras estab., to proc. to Etawah, and afford med. aid to officers, new levies, and estab. there.

By Brev. col. J. A. Barstow, com. 58th N.I., dated May 7, directing Capt. C. Carter, on prom., to continue to act as adj.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 5th ult., app. Asst. surg. W. Eddows, in med. ch. of sick and convalescent depot, to tem. med. ch. of 4th co., 14th batt. royal art., in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 2nd inst. v. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, ord. to join field hospital at Bareilly.

Agra garrison and station order, dated April 8, app. Asst. surg. A. Christenson to med. ch. of batteries in the fort, with effect fr. March 1.

Mynpoorie movable column order, dated May 10, directg. Asst. surg. J. Sheetz, in med. ch. of Alexander's horse, to afford med. aid to detachs. of 2nd Punjab inf. and Etawah local irreg. levies.

Benares station order, dated May 11, directg. Asst. surg. I. Good, H.M.'s 43rd foot, lately attached to H.M.'s 6th foot, to d. d. in field force depot hospital.

Allahabad brigade order, dated May 19, directg. Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, attached to H.M.'s 54th regt., to proc. to Sorraon and take med. ch. of detachs. at that post, v. Asst. surg. W. Sharp, reported sick.

Meerut div. order, dated May 25, appg. Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, of Nusseree batt. to med. ch. of divisional staff, fr. 20th idem.

By Capt. J. R. McMullin, commg. a detach. on serv., dated 2nd ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. F. B. Dalzel, m.d., of the Towana horse, to med. ch. of Sikh police corps.

Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I., app. to offic. as maj. of brigade at Benares, in room of Capt. A. S. Haig, resigns at his own request.

Maj. H. D. Torrens, of H.M.'s 23rd Fusiliers, to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. of Cawnpore div. dur. abs. of Capt. J. Gordon, on m.c.

Capt. T. B. Ryley (vet. estab.), dep. commissary of ord., now attached to Allahabad arsenal, will proceed forthwith to Cawnpore and receive charge of magazine at that place.

Capt. A. D. Turnbull, engrs., is app. an offic. dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., and directed to join Central India field force, under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose.

Brev. maj. D. S. Dodgson, dep. asst. adjt. gen., Cawnpore div., is removed to Sirhind div., v. Brev. lieut. col. R. S. Ewart, who vacates his appointment on the divisional staff on promotion regimentally.

## Civil Furloughs.

*Fort William, Home Depart. July 8.*—The hon. the President in Council has resolved that no furloughs shall be granted to the members of the civil service in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay during season 1858-59 except to applicants on m.c.



Wahab, and Lieut. W. Weir to take rank from March 24, in succ. to Pope, retired.

Adjustment of rank, 9th N.I.—Lieut.-Col. P. K. Skinner, Maj. W. J. Morris (retired), Capt. W. W. Browne, and Lieut. G. H. Bonner, to take rank from April 25, in succ. to Hale, prom.

Adjustment of rank.—1st Eur. Reg. (Fus.), right wing.—Lieut. Col. J. Hobson, Maj. T. Tapp, Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, and 1st Lieut. J. S. Graves, to take rank from May 18, v. Hume, dec.

Promotion.—Infantry.—Maj. J. W. Auld, from 26th N.I., to be Lieut.-Col. from May 19, in succ. to Bellasis, retired.

26th N.I.—Capt. B. R. Powell, to be Maj., Lieut. A. Y. Sinclair to be capt. of a company, and Ens. E. H. Davidson to be Lieut.

No. 740.—Lieut.-Col. W. Parke, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, to be brigadier of 1st class, and appointed to 2nd brigade Rajpootana field force temporarily, from date of departure of Brigadier Smith with a brigade detached for a particular service.

No. 742.—The following transfer is ordered:—Cornet W. H. J. Stopford, at his own request, fr. 2d to 3rd regt. L.C., as junior of his rank, and to stand next below Cornet H. S. Daniell.

No. 743.—Capt. W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I., is app. interp. to H.M.'s 57th foot, without prejudice to his regimental duties.

No. 744.—Brigade of Sindh Irregular Horse.—Lieut. F. Leith, 14th N.I., to be brig. maj. v. Chamberlain, app. to another situation.

July 19.—No. 746.—Lieut. O. Probyn, of invalids, is attached as a.-de-c. to hd. qrs. of Maj. gen. Roberts, com. Rajpootana field force.

No. 747.—Orders are confirmed:—Dated April 15.—By Col. Bayly, 2nd class Asst.-surg. Thorp, puerint. of vaccination N. D. G., to relieve Asst.-surg. Ross, superint. of vaccination, E. D. G., of med. charge of wing 7th N.I.

Dated April 25.—By the same officer, directing 2nd class Asst. surg. Thorp to rec. med. charge of 11th N.I., detachment 2nd grenadiers, and 3rd batt. art.

No. 751.—The following appointment is made consequent on the death of Maj.-gen. Lester:—Maj.-gen. Farrell to act on divisional staff of the army.

No. 752.—Lieut. A. H. White, H.M.'s 3rd dragoon guards, to be staff officer at Kirkee, v. Lieut. Richmond, permitted to resign app.

No. 753.—Lieut. F. Swanson, art., app. as a temp. measure to act as field commissary of ordnance with Rajpootana field force, v. Wray, returned to his proper app. at Ahmedabad.

No. 755.—Col. Legrand Jacob, special commis. for the Kolapore and Sawant Warree states, has been app. a brigadier general.

July 22.—No. 756.—With reference to G. O. No. 622, dated 9th ult., Brev. maj. W. Kendall, engs., is to be considered as having returned to his duty by the mail which left England on the 4th April last.

No. 751.—Capt. J. Thacker, 9th N.I., is app. a probationer in commissariat depart.

No. 758.—Order confirmed, dated April 1.—By the officer com. hd. qrs. detach. 1st regt. Sindh irreg. horse, Rajpootana field force, appg. Lieut. Seacome, adj. of 2nd regt., to act in that capacity to the detach.

No. 759.—Lieut. A. Phelps, 11th N.I., in charge of commissariat Jaulna field force, app. sub.-asst. commy. gen. whilst so employed.

No. 760.—Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this establishment.—Infantry.—No. 434, Mr. C. H. Coles, and No. 456, Mr. E. R. Goode, date of arrival at Bombay, July 9.

Returned to duty.—Brev. maj. J. Wray, 24th N.I., and dep. qr. mr. gen.; Capt. J. H. Burke, engs., mint master and mint engineer, date of arrival at Bombay, July 9.

July 23.—No. 761.—Lieut. R. P. Malcolm, engs., app. an asst. field eng. with Rajpootana field force.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 16.—With reference to G. O. No. 726, July 14, Capt. Boodle, 5th N.L.I., and Lieut. Wigney, 6th N.I., are to proceed to Jacobabad, and report themselves to Brig. gen. Jacob, c.b.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, July 19.—2nd Lieut. P. Phelps, engs., is attached to hd. qrs. sappers and miners at Poona.

July 20.—The undermentioned officers have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C., June 27, 1844:—2nd Lieuts. B. Pottinger, E. Pottinger, F. B. Roberts, W. Ward, W. Finch, W. H. Sandham, and E. G. Battiscombe, art., July 12; Ens. R. A. C. Hunt, 5th N.L.I., July 12. Cadet E. R. Goode, inf., is attached to 5th N.L.I. at Ahmednuggur.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 19.—With reference to G. O. C., No. 729, July 16, Lieut. Watts is directed to proc. without delay to Kulladghie and

place himself under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Malcolm.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 728, dated July 16, directing the formation of a second reg., Lieut. Col. Malcolm, comm. S. Mahratta horse will be pleased to carry out the instructions therein conveyed, by dividing the 1st reg. into two, and app. the native commissioned officers, the native staff and non-commissioned officers, to each reg., in such manner as he may consider most expedient, submitting to army head-quarters such promotions and transfers as will be thus caused, and which require the confirmation of superior authority.

A return showing the complement of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, staff and establishment, together with the pay of each grade, sanctioned for the present single regiment is to be transmitted to the adjutant-general as soon as possible.

Lieut. col. Malcolm will take immediate measures to recruit the 1st and 2nd regts. Southern Mahratta horse to the full complement of 750 sowars each. The location of the head-quarters of these regiments will be hereafter fixed.

July 20.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. G. E. S. Bell, 2nd gren. N.I., is extended to July 15.

Lieut. col. J. W. Auld (new prom.) is posted to 20th N.I.

Referring to G. G. O. 17th inst., No. 737, Lieut. Beville is directed to proc. and join the 1st Belooch batt.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

26th N.I.—Capt. W. B. Grey, fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 29, on privilege leave on his private affairs.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, July 21.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men.

23rd N.L.I.—Lieut. W. R. Adams, July 12.

#### POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS IN REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

July 20.—Col. A. Rowland (new prom.) to horse brigade; Lieut. col. J. Grant (new prom.) to horse brigade; Maj. J. M. Glasse (new prom.) to 2nd battalion; Capt. J. B. Woosnam from 2nd battalion to horse brigade; Capt. D. J. Kinloch (new prom.) to 4th battalion; 1st Lieut. T. P. Berthon (new prom.) to 4th battalion; 2nd Lieut. J. Grierson (new prom.) to reserve battalion.

Lieut. H. P. Sykes, 2nd L.C., is attached to do duty with No. 1 light field battery at Belgaum, till the season admits of his proceeding to join his own regt.

Lieut. A. Hogg, 31st N.I., attached to 2nd gren. N.I., at Ahmedabad, until the season will admit of his proceeding to join his own corps.

Capt. J. Black, 2nd gren. N.I., rec. ch., July 2, of office of asst. pol. ag. and superint. of Guicowar's Quota of Horse in the Mahee Kanta.

Lieuts. A. C. Way and J. S. D. Bolton are appd. to offic., the former as 2nd, and the latter as 3rd, in com. of Sawant Warree local corps, fr. June 5.

The following order is confirmed, dated April 2 and 7:—By Lieut. col. A. Prescott, directg. 2nd class Asst. surg. Cotes to rec. med. ch. of Neemuch superintendency, including the dispensary at Jawad and of the Meywar agency.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, act. jud. of Poona, has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., under sec. VI. of the abs. rules, to proc. to pres. prep. to obtaining leave to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. G. Waddington, c.s., has been per. to remain at Kurrachee, for the purpose of studying the Murathee language.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, dep. coll. of Halla, in Scinde, privilege leave for 3 mos. from Sept. 1, under sec. XII. of civil absentee rules.

Mr. J. G. Moore, c.s., has passed the departmental exam. according to the first standard.

Mr. E. Pratt, uncov. asst. to sec. to gov. in gen. pub. works and eccl. depart., returned to duty on 16th inst.

Mr. C. F. North, assd. ch. of his duties as act. superint. eng. central circle, on June 28.

#### New Regt. of Southern Mahratta Horse.

Bombay Castle, July 16.—No. 728.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to direct the formation of a second regiment of Southern Mahratta Horse:—

The 1st and 2nd regiments of Southern Mahratta Horse are to consist of 750 sowars, each with the proportionate complement of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and with the same staff and establishment, in all other respects, and the same pay as the present single regiment.

The entire corps of Southern Mahratta Horse will be under the command of one officer, with a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1,500 per mensem; and each regiment will bear a second in command, an adjutant, and an assistant surgeon, on the same scale of allowance as in the Scinde Horse.

#### New Battalions of Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, July 19.—No. 754.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the formation of two extra battalions of native infantry, to be composed of the 11th and 12th companies of regiments serving in the Poona and Northern Divisions of the army, and at the presidency.

The 1st extra battalion is to be collected and organized at Poona, the 2nd extra battalion at Ahmedabad.

To each extra battalion will be appointed the following European officers, viz.:—

- 1 Commandant.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quartermaster and interpreter.
- 1 Assistant surgeon.

The native officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, transferred from the line, will be entitled to the continuance of all the privileges they now enjoy.

The staff and establishment of the extra battalions will be the same as in regiments of the line.

His Ex. the C.-in-C. will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders.

#### INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 20.—The officers below-named are appointed a committee to assemble on Wednesday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of examining Messrs. Law and Parker, midshipmen, touching their qualification to serve as lieutenants on board any of the H. C.'s vessels of war:—Commanders Cruttenden and Adams, and Lieut. Twynan.

Bombay Castle, July 19.—No. 131.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed by the C. in C. of the I.N.:—Acting Lieut. Edwards, of the *Prince Arthur*, to be acting lieut. of the Punjab, fr. June 19, 1858.

Messrs. W. Walton, and T. S. Gourly, acting 1st class 2nd masters, supernumeraries on board the *Achar*, proceeding fr. Bombay to Kurrachee; to join the *Indus* flotilla, to be accommodated on board the steamer *Scindian*, on the 25th June.

Mr. J. F. Walke to be chief mate on board the *Colaba* floating light vessel, May 29, v. Mr. Smith.

Mr. Underwood to be mate on board the pilot schooner *Marie*, for the Rock Station, June 1.

Lieut. Hopkins, having arrived from the *Indus* flotilla, to the commd. of the *Zenobia*, fr. June 25, v. Commander Stephens, appointed acting master attendant.

Mr. E. C. Hobday to be act. 1st class 2nd master, June 24, and borne as supernumerary on the books of the *Achar*, until an opportunity offers for his joining the *Indus* flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. R. J. Lauchlan to be actg. 1st class 2nd master for duty with the *Indus* flotilla, and remain on board the *Achar* as supernum. until further orders, June 26.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 117, 21st inst., Commander Stephens assumed charge of the duties of act. master attendant from June 25.

No. 132 of 1858.—Mr. G. A. Cheek, app. by the Court of Directors a volunteer for the Indian navy, arrived from England 9th inst.

No. 133 of 1858.—Messrs. J. E. Symons and C. W. A. Edwards, appointed by the court of directors volunteers for the Indian navy, arrived fr. England 10th inst.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 21, 1858.—Mr. Arabian, midshipman of the *Zenobia*, and Mr. Foley, midshipman of the *Assaye*, are to be transferred to the *Constance*.

Mr. R. Windsor, 4th class naval trained engineer of the *Lady Falkland*, having arrived by the steam vessel *Pleiad*, was transferred to the *Achar*, as supernumerary for duty in the *Factory*, on the 20th instant.

Mr. C. Smith, 1st class gunner, who was lent to the *Lady Falkland*, having arrived by the *Pleiad*, was directed to rejoin the *Achar*, on the 20th inst.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, July 22, 1858.—Mr. J. McKay, 3rd class naval trained engineer supernumerary attached to the *Achar* is allowed leave of absence on private affairs until the first proximo.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY!—I was once showing some foreign officers an English sporting print, in which the rider had his hand in his breeches pocket, and a glass in his eye, whilst his horse was clearing a fence. They asked me what it meant: "had it any political meaning, or was it a caricature?" I said, "No, it merely represented some one following the bounds." They all burst out laughing, saying, "As if we were such fools as to believe that any man ever took a jump like that, with his hand in his pocket! No, no! Englishmen may be cool fellows, but none of them can do that!"—*The British Cavalry*.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1858.

### INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.

THE successful submersion of the Atlantic cable is already producing the expected result of giving encouragement for similar enterprises in other directions. A company is now being formed for the purpose of connecting Australia with India and China, and consequently with England. The Red Sea line will, it is said, be continued by the Indian Government to Ceylon, and it is, therefore, in that island that this Company contemplate the commencement of their operations. The first section laid down will be to Singapore, whence divergent rays will strike off towards Hong Kong and Australia. This great undertaking, it is calculated, may be accomplished by a capital of half a million sterling, divided into 25,000 shares of 20*l.* each. In the first instance, application will be made to her Majesty's Government for a guarantee similar to that conceded to the Red Sea line, and on the result of this communication must naturally depend the future proceedings of the company.

### SUICIDE IN BUNDLECUND.

THE remarkable prevalence of suicide in the province of Bundelcund has for some years past attracted the attention of the local authorities, and some curious information on the subject has been published in the Selections from the Government Records. This crime appears to be most frequent among the female portion of the population, and the favourite mode of self destruction is by drowning. The latter circumstance is clearly attributable to the facility afforded for that purpose by the number of open wells and baolies that everywhere present themselves. The quick and sensitive temperament of the women of Hindostan naturally renders them liable to sudden impulses, and predisposes them to the adoption of summary means for the extinction of pain or sorrow. In Bundelcund the women are largely employed in the labours of the field, in which their strength is overtaxed and their spirits consequently depressed. They are likewise represented as being subject to violent spasmodic pains in the stomach, to escape from which they throw themselves into the nearest well. Sickness of a chronic character is, however, the most frequent motive for self-destruction, though the most trivial causes oftentimes suffice. Major Erskine, for instance, mentions the case of a woman who flung herself into a well because the iron bucket fell in with which she was drawing water. Another killed herself because her sick husband asked her to cook some bread at an early hour of the morning; and a third because a camel browsed on her pet neem tree. The men are as silly and childish as the women. Mr. Balmain knew a pigeon-flyer who committed suicide on account of his pigeons flying perversely and not obeying his call; while another man destroyed him-

self from grief at the loss of four rupees which had dropped out of his *kumurbund*, or waist-band. A not unfrequent cause of female suicide is fear of their husband's displeasure, or the charitable hope that their blood will rest on the head of the person who may have happened to annoy them. Sometimes the fatal act is the result of shame, "chiefly," says Mr. Freeling, "in consequence of infidelity being discovered, or a false accusation of it." One old woman of sixty, in the Humeerpoor district, is said to have drowned herself, because she had been violated—an act that would have been more appropriate on the part of the male offender. The same magistrate records three instances in which the motive was anger, but all "by way of *dhurna* ; in one case from a boy being impressed against his mother's will, by a zemindar, to do some work, and the two others from the parties not receiving the alms they solicited," the guilt of their death being supposed to devolve on the heads of the persons who occasioned the feelings of vexation or disappointment. In the Futtelpoor district, a very remarkable case of immolation appears on the records—a woman "caused herself to be blown into the Ganges by gunpowder, by the direction of her *gooroo*," or spiritual adviser.

In the Humeerpoor zillah, containing a population of 293,578 males, and 255,026 females, there occurred in a period of ten years, from 1844 to 1854, no fewer than 257 suicides, and 90 attempts at suicide: of the successful delinquents 188 were women, and of the unsuccessful 50. More than two-thirds of these totals are furnished by two pergunnahs,—Rath and Punwarce,—namely, 101 by the former, and 144 by the latter. As already intimated, the usual means of death appears to have been by drowning. Thus, while only one man stabbed himself, two took poison, and 13 hanged themselves, 82 preferred the water-cure for all the woes and ills of life. The ages of the delinquents, as far as they could be ascertained, are stated as follows: 20 years and under, 3 males and 17 females; from 20 to 30, respectively 5 and 14; from 30 to 40, 1 and 9; from 40 to 50, 1 and 11; from 50 to 60, 1 and 5; from 60 to 70, 4 and 1; from 70 to 80, 2 females; from 80 to 90, one female; and from 90 upwards, 1 male. The exciting causes which led to the commission of the fatal folly are also thus classed by Mr. Freeling: abuse, 1 male, 7 females; anger, 3 females; family quarrel, 2 males, 5 females; grief, 1 and 4; insanity, 1 and 4; shame, 2 and 6; sickness, 17 and 46.

In the Jaloun district, again, a population estimated at 350,000 souls affords a total of 114 suicides, and 40 attempts at suicide, in five years and a half, from the beginning of 1849 to the middle of 1854. Of these 154 persons, 67 were men and 87 women, of whom 70 threw themselves into wells and 5 into tanks or rivers, 29 had recourse to the halter, 5 took poison, 7 shot or stabbed themselves, and 38 despatched themselves by means not ascertained.

Of the Jhansi district the population is unfortunately not stated; but 130 cases of suicide (37 males and 93 females) are known to have occurred in five years, from 1850 to 1854, both inclusive, besides 16 attempts made by

12 men and 4 women. The *modus operandi* appears to have been discovered in every instance: 30 persons died by hanging, 2 by shooting themselves, 77 by drowning, 2 by sword wounds, 9 by poison, and 10 by opium. In the thinly-peopled district, too, of Chandeyree, from 1849 to 1854, inclusive, there happened 104 suicides and 28 attempts—74 women having taken their own lives and 22 attempted to do so. The Banda returns are not considered perfectly trustworthy, and it is probable that many deaths are ascribed to accidental causes which were in reality self-inflicted. Although the population is estimated at 743,872, only 46 suicides and 21 attempts are given for the four years, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854. On the other hand, the number of accidental deaths is at least suspicious, seeing that a very large proportion is set down under the head "drowned by falling into wells, tanks, rivers, &c."—the total for the above four years being 914, of which no fewer than 397 resulted from snake-bites.

Various suggestions have been made with a view to check this contagious crime, or mental disorder. Some magistrates recommend the punishment of the unsuccessful, and others the establishment of dispensaries for the purpose of affording more extended relief to the sick and suffering; but as it does not appear that either method of suppression finds much favour with the authorities, perhaps a well-known London magistrate might be induced to offer the Indian Government the benefit of his personal experience in "putting down" suicide.

### THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

We have been favoured with the following interesting notes on the Neilgherries by a Madras officer, lately returned to this country, who writes from personal knowledge and experience:—

"The Neilgherry Hills form part of the western chain of Ghauts, which extend from near Bombay to Cape Comorin, and are the loftiest part of that range. The highest point is Dodabetta, which is upwards of 8,000 feet above the sea, and is situated near Ootacamund, the principal European station on the hills. Ootacamund is at an elevation of 7,400 feet. The configuration of the summit of the plateau of the hills is very different from what is usual in a primary formation. Instead of bare protruding rocks, jagged peaks, and precipices, smooth rounded hills almost everywhere prevail, covered with coarse grass, with many wild flowers intermixed. The wood is mostly confined to the ravines and sides of water-courses, which are abundant, so that there are extensive tracts of open country well adapted to cultivation, and which are, in fact, made use of for that purpose by the natives of the hills. There is almost everywhere a covering of vegetable mould, varying from a few inches to several feet in depth, capable of producing good crops of grain, as wheat, barley, and oats; as also roots, such as mangel, turnips, &c.; and where no vegetable mould exists, the rocks, which are very generally in a state of decomposition, form, with manure, a fertile soil; in fact, it is in such a soil that the finest potatoes on the hills are produced. The crops raised by the natives of the hills are both poor in quality and quantity. This does not, however, arise from the badness of the soil, but from defective cultivation; for a scratch with a light wooden plough, a little dry worthless manure, and no change of seed, are not the means wherewith to produce heavy crops, and such is the native mode. Where the ground has been ploughed with an English plough, or otherwise dug sufficiently deep, as good a crop of barley has been yielded as would be produced in England. Oats will grow well also—indeed, too luxuriantly in good soil. This grain, however, has, as yet, never been cultivated for the market—no-

body, apparently, having taken the trouble to introduce it into the hills, till lately, further than growing a few plants of it in a garden in much too rich a soil for the climate. In poorish soil, however, it produces large heads of gram. At present the horses and cattle are fed on grain, brought from the low country, at high rates. If, therefore, oats were grown on the hills, there would be a ready market for a very considerable quantity. The wheat grown on the Neilgherries is very limited in quantity and small-grained. The introduction of English seed (such kinds as come quickest to maturity would answer best) is much wanted. There would be a ready market for it too, as at present the hills do not produce sufficient for the consumption of the residents; besides, the presence of a European regiment would always ensure a large demand.

"It would be hopeless, however, to expect any improvement in agriculture on the Neilgherry Hills, except through the example and agency of Europeans, and hitherto there has been no inducement for Europeans to attempt anything of the sort. The tenure of land was not sufficiently encouraging to entice people, and the difficulty of obtaining land was a great drawback to any one attempting to farm; and yet there are many who, no doubt, would have been only too glad to have had an opportunity of working out a comfortable livelihood on the hills. Many pensioners, both of the Queen's and Company's European troops, would gladly have availed themselves of an opportunity of residing on the hills had they been allowed a grant of land; but without such inducement, of course, they take up their residence where they can live much cheaper. At Bangalore the European pensioners are so numerous, that they form a complete village, in which a church has lately been erected on their account. How much more beneficial would it have been, both to their own health and to the country, had these men settled on the hills with a certain grant of land, the extent to be determined according either to their rank or length of service, instead of leading, as at present, an idle life. Of course, it is not to be expected that all would settle on the hills, but still many no doubt would do so. Some ten years ago, Captain Ouchterlony, of the Madras Engineers, who was engaged in surveying these hills, pointed out to Government two desirable tracts of land for Government farms—the one containing about 12,000, the other about 7,000 acres. Now, these sites are still unoccupied. Why not form a Military Pension Colony on one or both of these tracts? Not that grants of land to pensioners should be confined to these, or any other particular places, if individuals wished to settle elsewhere, or discovered situations which would suit them better, and they applied for grants in such localities.

"The mean annual temperature of Ootacamund is 57° or 58° Fahr. At Coonoor and Cotagerry a few degrees higher, as they are 1,200 or 1,300 feet lower in elevation. These places are differently affected by the monsoons or rains. Thus Ootacamund experiences the south-west monsoon, which prevails from May (although there are showers in April) till the end of August or beginning of September. In October and November there are heavy showers from the north-east. Cotagerry and Coonoor, on the other hand, are protected from the south-west monsoon by a range of hills situated between them and Ootacamund, and at that period only experience showers; but heavy rains prevail at these places during the north-east monsoon in October and November. When the rains cease, the frost commences and continues till the end of February. The frost, however, is usually confined to the valleys, and disappears as soon as the sun comes in contact with it. Still, it is sufficiently sharp to do considerable damage in a garden, where vegetation is still proceeding, as it always is more or less. At this season the grass on the hill sides, as far up as the frost reaches, becomes quite brown and dried up. This is owing, not so much to the severity of the frost as to the circumstance of its being the dry season, for where grass is in moist situations it is not affected. As regards the cultivation of grain, the frost is quite immaterial, as no sowing takes place till after the first showers in April; in fact, the ground is too dry to work till then. All grain should be sown in April and May—the sooner the better—more particularly wheat, of English seed. Mangel and swedes should also be put down at the same time, as they then have the benefit of the whole rains. When the rains have ceased, only those who have been in a tropical climate can form an idea of the rapidity with which the moisture on the surface of the earth is dissipated. It is ne-

cessary, therefore, that both grains and roots should be well advanced, if not matured, by the end of November. European vegetables arrive at as great, if not greater perfection than they do in England, but not without careful cultivation. Strawberries and raspberries also thrive, and are of as good flavour:—these, too, require manure and care. Gooseberries and currants do not answer. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and figs, all do well at different elevations, but not quite on the summit of the plateau—that is, at 5,000 and 6,000 feet they come to much greater perfection. Here, too, oranges, limes, citrons, and grapes, &c., ripen well. In fact, what the Neilgherry Hills at various elevations are capable of producing is by no means thoroughly ascertained; and till there are settlers or residents there, who will take the trouble to experimentalize, and that not ignorantly, as is too often the case, the capabilities of these hills will not be accurately known.

"The tea plant grows vigorously at Ootacamund, as well as at lower elevations, and there are already one or two plantations of this valuable shrub in existence. The cultivation of coffee, too, is attracting great attention, not merely along the lower parts of the western face, but on the hills themselves. The coffee plant grows well as high as 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, not bearing, perhaps, as heavy crops as lower down, but compensating, by the richer flavour and higher price of the berry, for the deficiency in produce; some of it, indeed, fetching as high a price as Mocha coffee. Even as high as 6,000 feet the plant will thrive, though no plantation has as yet been made at that elevation.

"That the Neilgherry hills, or any other hills in India, would answer for colonization, or would ever become colonies such as Canada or Australia, is more than any one at all conversant with India could for a moment soberly anticipate. There may be settlements, but not colonies. It may be asked, what would be the class of people who could get on on those hills? Either people who have a little capital to start with, or pensioners, who would be, or should be, assisted by Government at starting. There is no room for artisans, except, perhaps, for one or two of a craft as masters, as native workmen would always undersell Europeans.

"The settlers, therefore, must be cultivators or planters of something, or of callings connected with or arising out of agriculture. Native labour is to be had at Rs. 5, or 10s. a month per head. European labour, consequently, would never answer, as it would cost certainly three times as much.

"Another circumstance inimical to colonization in India, is the difficulty of perpetuating 'the race.' This may perhaps seem an absurd statement to make, but there may be more truth in it than at first appears. In a few generations, the progeny of the original colonists would, in all probability, be more native than European. But how could this come about? In this way:—The original colonist, in all likelihood, would be a single man. After a time, he wants a wife. Where is he to get one? for, except in the higher classes of society, scarcely a young unmarried female goes out to India. He must, as a general rule, take a Eurasian girl, and, may be, a tolerably dark one. The children of this union are, of course, more or less coloured, and they marry (at least the males) coloured people; and so the race, each generation, becomes more and more native. Such would be the probable course of things, judging from what is continually taking place at this present time in India. In former days a great many European officers had native families, now very few have. What is the consequence? The diminution of European blood in the Eurasian race. Another fact connected with this subject—probably not known in this country—is, that a great many of the fairer Eurasian females are married to the European soldiers; the result of which is, that Eurasian men have to seek wives among those of darker complexion, or even to take a native woman to wife. If, then, this be a true statement of what is likely to occur among European colonists in India—and there is considerable reason to believe that it is—it is very clear that colonization would not work the good effect on the native character anticipated by its advocates. But while colonization would not answer, it is very desirable that there should be an influx of settlers. By settlers is meant a succession of men who would not go to India with the intention of adopting it as their country, but who would go there for the purpose of making money by developing the resources of the country.

"In such an equable climate a European may work in the open air with safety all day the whole year

round, with the exception, perhaps, of a month or so in the hot weather in the lower elevations. Our countrymen in Australia, by all accounts, often work under a much higher temperature with impunity.

"A fact, important for settlers to know, is, that there is no good natural pasture on the Neilgherry hills. The grass on the hill sides is too coarse for cattle, other than buffaloes and the small hill-bred cattle. Pasture, such as would suit imported stock, must be laid down. On fresh land this could not be effected under two years. The first year the ground must be broken up, manured, and planted with potatoes—the best crop for the purpose, as, besides its beneficial effects on the soil, the produce will more than pay the expenses; for, by planting with the first showers, two crops may be obtained before the frost sets in.

"Several of the English grasses will grow on the Neilgherries just as well as in England; but those capable of enduring drought are of course those best adapted to a country subject to a continuance of dry weather. There are, however, two indigenous grasses, which, with cultivation, form excellent pasture. The most nutritious perhaps is the 'swamp grass.' Its native habitat, as its name indicates, is moist ground, where it, of course, thrives best, and is green and luxuriant all the year round. Yet, when transferred to drier situations, as it very commonly is, to form the lawns to residents' houses, it thrives exceedingly well during the wet weather, yielding two abundant crops of excellent hay. In such situations, however, portions of it are apt to be attacked at the roots by a grub, which causes it to die off, and necessitates the laying down of such portions again. It is a grass, which, trailing over the surface of the ground, roots where opportunity offers, at each successive joint. The culture of it, from this circumstance, is extremely simple. Supposing the ground to have been dug or ploughed over and duly prepared, a quantity of the grass is cut into lengths of three or four inches and strewed over the ground. It is then covered over with the earth, which should have been previously raked up into heaps or ridges for the purpose. In the course of a few days, in the rainy season, in which this operation should be performed, the grass sprouts up, and in two or three months' time will yield a crop of hay.

"The other grass is the Hurrialce, which grows freely on the hills, though it is not there used for lawns, but is the grass employed for that purpose in other parts of India, and yields also a large crop of good hay. The culture of this grass, which is the one commonly given to horses as their daily food, differs somewhat from the other, though it is equally simple. The ground being prepared, pieces of the root of this grass, which grows like Couch grass, are laid along continuously in small trenches six inches apart, and then covered in. In a few days the grass is up, and quickly spreads itself all over the ground, at the same time throwing up a fine blade. It is worthy of notice that there are many extensive marshes on the Neilgherry hills with very gentle slopes, which, with little labour or expense, might be converted into splendid water meadows, where cattle might graze all the year round in the best of pasture.

"From the above remarks it is clear, that to set up a dairy farm at once, with any prospect of success, would be next to impossible, as pasture fit for English cattle must be first procured, and land prepared for the culture of roots. It is probable that the smaller breeds of British cattle would answer best; at any rate, till cultivation had so extended that there was abundance of food for larger animals. Sheep are not generally kept on the hills during the rains, as they are said to die from excessive wet; but this has arisen, most likely, from want of due care, and the fact that the sheep are brought from a hot, dry climate; whereas British sheep bred on the hills would, in all probability, stand the climate perfectly well.

"The fuel used on the Neilgherries is wood and peat, of which latter there is abundance to be had about Ootacamund, where wood is scarcer than lower down. The prices of the following articles may be usefully made known:—

Fresh butter per lbs. 2s.

Bread per 4 lb. 1s.

Meat per lb. 3d., 6d., and upwards.

"To make the Neilgherry Hills a desirable resort for settlers, every facility should be afforded them in the 'purchase' of land, and at a rate much lower than is at present established for a ninety-nine years' lease. And now that India has passed from the rule of the East-India Company, this is a fitting time to have

the hills surveyed as regards the quantity of land available for sale. In a short time the transit from the west coast to the hills will occupy a very few hours, as the railway, under construction from Madras to the western coast, and which is expected to be completed in two years hence, will come to the foot of the hills, to the summit of which a good road will lead. At both Ootacamund and Coonoor there are churches and clergymen of the Church of England, and also medical men. At the former place, also, are good English schools both for boys and girls, and several good shops, where supplies of all sorts required in a cold climate are to be had as reasonably as at the low country stations. At the same time, it is but fair to state, for the benefit of those intending to settle in these hills, that the conscientious exporters of Great Britain have no scruples about sending out articles of very inferior manufacture for the Indian market, for which the prices of first-rate articles are charged. It would therefore be more economical and satisfactory for settlers and permanent residents to procure their supplies direct from home, from people they can rely on, unless the present system be changed."

### SUPERSTITIOUS CEREMONIES.

A few years ago, the attention of the Madras Government having been directed to the abominable Hindoo practices known as the Churkh Poojah, or Swinging Festival, and the Narceppoo Teroonaul, or Fire Feast, the district magistrates were instructed to send in reports, containing whatever information on the subject they might be in a position to afford. From these it appeared that both of those superstitious rites were on the wane, and that their observance was almost exclusively confined to the lowest and most ignorant classes. The more respectable portion of the native community was described as decidedly opposed to their continuance, and quite willing to co-operate with the British authorities in discouraging the nuisance. The Government, however, wisely resolved not to interfere by an overt exposition of force, but to employ moral influence to the utmost to bring those disgusting ceremonies into disrepute. The result has been highly satisfactory,—the leading gentry of Tanjore at once heading the movement by entering into a voluntary engagement to suppress the Swinging Festival, at least, throughout that province. As these rites are now becoming things of the past, it may not be amiss to gather together such particulars as may be gleaned from the reports of the local magistrates.

In the Madras Presidency, the Swinging Festival seems to be better known as the Chedul, or Cheddle, than by the name of Churkh Poojah, which prevails in Bengal: in some parts it is also called Soodaloo. It is usually celebrated about the full moons between December and May, and forms part of the attractions on those occasions. The performers are said to be Pariahs, who receive small sums of money, ranging from one to four rupees, from a fund subscribed by the villagers, or presented by an individual. For this trifling emolument, the poor wretches consent to swing aloft, suspended merely by an iron hook passed through the muscles of the back. The operation, however, is not so painful as might be expected, as the performers are generally under the influence of bhang, or other stimulants. Occasionally, though rarely, the hook has been known to tear open the muscular ligaments, and at times the snapping of the central pole has caused serious accidents. But, as a general rule, the per-

formers escape with a slight wound, and not only preserve their self-possession throughout, but are able to scatter flowers and sweetmeats among the excited rabble, as they revolve far above their heads. "In case of famine, cholera, or other calamity," says Mr. T. D. Lushington, "a swinging exhibition takes place for the purpose of propitiating the deity, and at the same time a slaughter of animals, consisting of goats, sheep, pigs, fowls,—or if there be any parties sufficiently wealthy, of male buffaloes, takes place. It is also practised in expiation of vows; but if the parties are of the higher castes, and can afford it, they usually swing by low-caste proxies, to whom they pay a sum of from one to four rupees. \* \* In one report it is mentioned that, on the party who had been accustomed to pay the swingers having left, the villagers, afraid lest a discontinuance of the practice should be productive of calamity, have taken to swinging sheep and pumkins, which latter appears a much more reasonable exhibition of devotion."

"On one occasion in Canara," this very intelligent officer goes on to say, "I was present at a very extensive and attractive celebration, when the swinging was combined with a large slaughter of animals. The pole was erected in the close vicinity of a high heap of reeking heads, which was constantly receiving additions. Visitors had come from all the villages in the neighbourhood. All the men, women, and children were in holiday dresses; hundreds of the latter, of all ages, were brought close to the heap of heads, and many who were somewhat frightened at first, became accustomed to it, and at last showed intense excitement and enjoyment in witnessing the struggles of the dying animals or in hearing their shrieks. I can scarcely conceive any exhibition more calculated to brutalize the young mind, and I feel convinced that had there been no swinging to add to the attractions, in connection with which it appears that some animals are always publicly slaughtered, the sacrifice of animals in this disgusting and revolting manner would have been much less in extent."

Fit training for the tigers' cubs. What need to marvel at any atrocities on the part of a people whose childhood's amusements are the shrieks and struggles of animals in their last agony. The Swinging Festival is often followed by "running through fire." This also is peculiar to the dregs of the populace, and is discountenanced by the Brahmins and the better-informed classes. It is instituted in honour of the tutelary deity of the village, and occasionally performed in fulfilment of a vow. The custom is evidently of very ancient date, and appears to have prevailed among the Canaanites and other idolatrous tribes in Palestine, who caused their children to "pass through the fire to Moloch." The ceremony, as now conducted in the Madras Presidency, though sufficiently revolting from its grotesqueness and folly, is not attended with much danger to the performers. It is thus described by Mr. T. D. Lushington:—

"A shallow pit, varying from 9 to 36 cubits in length, is prepared and strewn with charcoal, which is ignited. The devotee or devotees (for several individuals frequently go through the performance together) proceed to the temple or spot fixed upon, with all the pomp and parade they can muster—they are excited by noisy music and the recitation of stanzas descriptive of the attributes and miracles of the deity—religious enthusiasm is raised to its highest pitch by the time the spot is reached—and the devotees run or hop over the coals as quickly as possible. It is said by some that the feet and legs are often anointed with a preparation which prevents the embers from affecting them—sometimes the performers themselves, or some of their followers, by way of

making the ceremony more attractive and imposing, pierce their eye-lids, tongues, the fleshy parts of their arms, &c., with narrow nails of about a span in length, to one or both ends of which cotton wicks are attached and ignited. Thus decorated, they proceed to the spot and go on with the ceremony as above. Amongst the Mahomedans the ceremony is sometimes observed at the Moharum, before the Ashura or Hall, where the Poors are installed and exhibited—the additional performance, described in the latter part of the preceding paragraph, do not find favour among them: in other respects they proceed in the same manner as the Hindoos."

These foolish and disgusting rites have now almost entirely passed away, owing to the judicious measures taken by the British authorities, who have steadily and persistently set their face against all superstitions prejudicial to society, while abstaining from vexatious interference with the religious opinions and solemnities of either Hindoos or Mahomedans.

### IDOLATROUS ENDOWMENTS IN INDIA.

The following is the minute of Lord Elphinstone in reply to the memorial of the Bombay Missionary Conference:—

"The memorial of the Bombay Missionary Conference ought not to be forwarded to the Honourable Court without some expression of the views of this Government on the important subject to which it relates. I trust that it is unnecessary for me to say that I have perused this memorial with the respectful attention which the profession and character of the reverend gentlemen who have signed it entitle it to receive at my hands, and that if I am compelled to dissent from the views which it expresses, I do so with regret, and in the persuasion that those views are formed upon a misapprehension of the real character of the relations between the Government and the non-Christian religions of India. It will be convenient to begin by condensing and recapitulating the statements contained in the memorial.

"1st. The memorialists state that there exists a connection between the Government of India on the one hand, and the Hindoo, Mahometan, and other non-Christian religions on the other hand.

"2nd. That this connection is of the nature of patronage, money being regularly paid from the Government treasury in support of Hindoo temples, &c.

"3rd. That Government servants having been relieved of all supervision over the concerns of the temples, &c., the control over their funds is unfaithfully and dishonestly exercised by local committees professing the religion for which the temples, &c. were endowed, the said committees not being answerable to Government, and, in fact, irresponsible.

"4th. That it has been alleged that the Government is pledged, by solemn engagements, to continue these endowments, but that 'it is affirmed by those who have investigated the subject that there exists a good deal of misconception with regard to the extent to which the Government have formally bound themselves by compact; that no such formal compact exists with regard to the greater part of them; that their continuance is simply owing to the policy voluntarily adopted by the Honourable Company, which policy has, with regard to many abuses once tolerated, been relinquished, and which Government is not only at liberty but bound to modify. The memorialists go on to say that, 'even on the supposition that there exist treaties binding the Government of India to administer support to heathen temples, the obligation to observe these agreements is of far inferior force to the obligation which forbids such observance, inasmuch as the latter is one imposed by God himself, which cannot be set aside without drawing down the displeasure of the Almighty both upon the governed and the Government.'

"5th. That Government, by 'patronizing' the religions of its subjects, in reality forfeits their respect.

"6th. That no commutation of cash payments for land yielding a revenue equal to the money endowments will have the effect of dissolving the alleged connection between the Government and idolatry; and that nothing short of dispossessing the temples and other religious institutions of their endowments, both in money and land, will have this effect.

"7th. That while the memorialists ask for this measure, which they describe as 'the entire abolition

of this connection,' they do not wish the funds thus 'economized' to be applied to the exigencies of the State. They deprecate the charge which such an appropriation would give a colour to—viz., 'that Government had been influenced by financial considerations in introducing this reform;' and they believe 'that it will not be found practically a very difficult matter to devise such means of expending these resources as shall carry to the best convictions of the people the evidence of a disinterested and conscientious regard for their welfare.'

"The principal thing that strikes me, on reading these allegations and recommendations, is the strange misconception of facts under which they must have been made.

"It is assumed that because sums of money are regularly paid from the Government treasury, and from other sources under the control of Government, for the support of Hindoo temples, that the Government patronizes idolatry; and it is broadly asserted that, whether we are bound by solemn engagements to continue such payments or not, we are bound by a still higher obligation to dispossess the temples, and all other non-Christian religious establishments, of their endowments both in money and land, and to appropriate them to other purposes. It seems to be unknown or forgotten that these sums of money are regularly paid from the Government treasury, or from other sources under the control of Government, precisely in the same way that all other incomes and assignments of revenue made by former Governments are paid.

"It is necessary to consider the origin of these grants. Neither under the Hindoo nor the Mahometan government was there anything like what we should call a church establishment in India. Temples, and afterwards mosques, were built and endowed by princes and by other wealthy individuals. The Mahometans, when they conquered a province, appear generally, but not invariably, to have destroyed the Hindoo temples, or converted them into mosques, and to have confiscated their endowments. Thus, at Ajmeer, I remember to have seen a great mosque which had evidently been originally a great Jain temple; and thus, in this Presidency, the whole of the mosques at Ahmedabad appear to have been built out of Hindoo or Jain temples, which, no doubt, were demolished for the purpose. In other parts of the country, which came at a later period under Mussulman rule, a milder policy was pursued. Thus, in the Carnatic, and generally in the south of India, the temples, which are at this moment the finest specimens of Hindoo architecture, and the largest Hindoo buildings in India, were spared, while their estates seem not to have been absolutely confiscated, but taken under Government management, a sufficient sum being allotted out of their revenues for the maintenance of the temple, the performance of ceremonies, &c., and the surplus being carried to the credit of the State.

"When the East-India Company assumed the management of the country, things were found in this state: the payments to the temples depended very much upon the disposition of the amildar, or other local authority; if he was a Hindoo, and took any interest in the matter, the allowance was sufficient, and it was paid with tolerable regularity; if he was a Mahometan, or of a different sect of Hindoos, the allowances were generally curtailed and misappropriated, and the temple suffered. Meanwhile the pagoda estates were generally even worse managed than the khalsa villages.

"It was the obvious policy of the East-India Company, when it assumed the government, to endeavour to conciliate the Hindoos, the great bulk of their subjects, by showing a contrast in this respect between their government and those which preceded it. That this policy was pushed to an extreme, and that it led us to make some lamentable mistakes, I have no wish to deny; I do not seek to justify the interference of Government officers in the affairs of Hindoo temples or Mahometan mosques; undoubtedly such interference was unbecoming, to say the least of it; but if we had from the first confined ourselves to securing to the temples their endowments, and leaving the people to administer them themselves, I think that we should have done not only what was politic, but what was just, and that the Hindoos would not have failed to draw a favourable contrast between our conduct and that of our predecessors. But we adopted the system which we found in force, and continued to administer these funds, correcting the abuses which I have described, and taking care that the allowances made to the temples were sufficient for the purposes for which they were made. In those provinces in

which the temples still held extensive landed property, it was kept entirely distinct from the Government revenue, and the surplus, after defraying the expenses of the temples, was appropriated to local improvements, such as roads, bridges, dharmshals, &c. I remember that in Tanjore the surplus of the dewsthanum funds thus appropriated amounted to 40,000 rupees per annum. About the year 1840 it was determined to put an end to this state of things. Orders were sent out to make over all pagoda property, both in land and money, and all money assigned for the support of mosques, shrines, &c., to the management of committees formed of persons of local influence professing the religion to which this endowment belonged. When this order came out I was Governor of Madras, and I remember writing to the then Governor-General, the late Lord Auckland, to ask whether it would not be sufficient to make over in perpetuity to the local committee the average of the sums annually disbursed on account of the several pagodas, reserving the surplus which had hitherto been spent upon works of local improvement, either for the same object, or for the establishment of schools. Lord Auckland's reply was, that the object of the Home Government was to place pagoda property precisely on the same footing as private property, and thus to sever the connection of Government with it; that this object would not be fully attained if Government continued to administer this property, or any portion of it, however unobjectionable in itself the purpose might be to which the proceeds were to be applied; that the Court's orders were imperative on the subject, and that the whole of the dewsthanum funds must be made over to the local committees unreservedly. Accordingly, any money grants were at once made over to the committees. There was some difficulty about the pagoda villages, which were intermingled with the Government ones, and had been long under the same revenue management. In a country like Tanjore, and indeed the whole of the east coast, where the crops depend entirely upon artificial irrigation, and where a neglect of the water-channel, or a waste of water by one village, affects the lands of perhaps twenty others, it was necessary to retain, until some arrangements could be made for these matters, most of the temple villages under Government management; the accounts of these villages had always been kept separate, and the entire revenue was now to be paid over to the committees of management. I believe that since then the villages themselves have been made over to the committees.

"I have gone into these details because they show what is evidently not sufficiently understood or appreciated, viz., the principle upon which the Government of the East-India Company has acted with regard to these endowments for the last eighteen years. It cannot be said to patronize them; it treats them exactly as it treats all other property, inams, or assignments of revenue. Probably, indeed, few private individuals hold their inams upon as indisputable titles as these institutions; but wherever a defective title has been proved, Government has not hesitated to assert the rights of the State in the case of religious inams, just as it would in the case of alienations for secular or personal purposes. I have omitted to state that many of the money payments now made are of the nature of commuted allowances, either for lands resumed by Government, or for hucks or taxes abolished, but formerly levied according to immemorial custom, or under sunnads given by former Governments to particular shrines.

"I am inclined to think that if the reverend gentlemen who had signed this memorial had been aware of these facts, they would not have urged the confiscation of the endowments in the very solemn and emphatic manner they have done, as the only means of dissolving the alleged connection between the Government and idolatry, and of averting the displeasure of the Almighty from the governed and the Government.

(Signed) "ELPHINSTONE.

"3rd April, 1858."

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in a minute, add their concurrence in the views of Lord Elphinstone.

KNIGHTHOOD.—*Whitehall, Aug. 30.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Frederic Hughes, Esq., late a captain in the 7th regt. of Madras light cavalry.

## THE INDIA HOUSE.

The last meeting of proprietors of the East-India Company, the men who claimed to govern an empire by virtue of their holding a certain amount of Company's stock, has been held at the India House, and from henceforth there can be no more meetings of the body in this famous building. The bare and uncomfortable-looking court will be devoted to other purposes, the directors have been superseded, and the newspapers will contain no more reports of the proceedings at the East-India House. The Company's house in Leadenhall-street, which is associated with all the most stirring events in the history of British India, will, for some time at least, be used for the transaction of the details of the business of the Government of India. At present nearly 200 persons are employed in the different judicial, military, statistical, revenue, and political departments, among which the business of administration is distributed. However inconvenient it may be for continuing these departments in the city, while the responsible minister continues to occupy the offices of the Board of Control, such a course is unavoidable at present, for there are no other premises sufficiently large to which the business could be transferred. The Act recently passed contained no provisions respecting the different official departments, the power of re-constituting or adapting them to the changes being vested in the new minister. Lord Stanley has, we believe, requested Sir James Melville, who has had so much experience of the business at the India House, and Mr. Leach, of equal experience at the Cannon-row office, to submit a detailed report of the arrangements which may be required, and of the staff which it may be considered necessary to retain in each of their establishments.

Few persons have any idea of the internal arrangements of the house in Leadenhall-street, or the admirable manner in which it has been arranged for the business of the late Company. The earliest meeting of the London merchants on the subject of the East-India trade was held at Founder's Hall, nearly 260 years since, viz., on the 22nd of December, 1599. After the Company was formed, in 1600, the business was transacted at the private houses of the directors, and the general courts were held in the halls of various incorporated companies. The first chairman of the Company was Sir Thomas Smith; the President of the Board of Control, during whose tenure of office the dissolution of the Company was proposed, was also one of the numerous family of Smiths—Mr. Vernon Smith. Sir Thomas Smith was ambassador to Russia, and the affairs of the Company, from 1604 to 1621, were principally conducted at the house of that gentleman in Philpot-lane. The merchants next occupied Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate-street, then belonging to Lord Northampton, until the year 1638. From Crosby Hall the Company removed to the house of Sir Christopher Clitheroe, at that time the governor of the Company, where they remained till 1648, when they removed to the residence of Lord Craven, which stood adjoining to Sir Christopher's, in Leadenhall-street, on the site occupied by the present building. In the India House there is a curious old painting of this famous house of Lord Craven's. It is a timber structure. At the top and in the centre a colossal figure of a sailor is placed, and on each side of him a huge dolphin disports himself. On the front of the house, between the second and third story, is a large ship in the centre, and a smaller one in each of the side compartments. Below these again are emblazoned the Company's arms. On the unfagged footway in front of the house several citizens of London are seen, with their high-peaked hats, doublets, and rapiers, presenting a curious contrast of the merchants of the seventeenth as compared with those of the nineteenth century. In 1726 the old picturesque front totally disappeared, and a new building was commenced on the spot, which continued till 1796, when that in its turn gave place to the present structure, which, in the natural course of events, must in its turn go the way of many other memorable and historic buildings of the metropolis.

The changes which have taken place in the interior of the building, and in the uses to which different portions have been applied, indicate many of the phases through which the Company has passed. A spacious apartment, formerly used as the office for paying the seamen of the Company's ships, is now a museum of natural history, where the gigantic antediluvian tortoise reposes in congenial company, with huge fossil bones of the extinct mammoth and mastodon, and giant elephant. The repeal of the Com-



pany's trading charter, the first heavy blow at its existence, rendered a seamen's pay-office unnecessary, and it was turned to the scientific purpose to which for several years past it has been applied. The room in which, in olden times the merchants of London were wont to assemble to meet the directors of the Company, surrounded by samples of teas and indigo, silk, and other commodities, who disposed of by auction the cargoes of their ships, is now a museum filled with the strange and uncouth sculptures of India. Buddah in every form and shape, and Indian deities with no end of hands and arms, occupy the places of the directors, and silence deep as the grave reigns in this stony temple, where once the babble of merchants and the eager bidding of speculators at the sales told of the activity of commerce.

There are other portions of the building, however, to which the public generally find no access, and a walk through which is well calculated to awaken the reflections of the most apathetic. Ranged on the racks and shelves, in vast chambers, in long corridors, and in deep cellars, are the records of the Company's Indian administration. Not a trial of the meanest ryot, or the appeal of the wealthiest Mussulman; not a complaint of an ill-used clerk or official, nor a private despatch of a governor-general, advising war or peace with, or the deposition of some native prince; not a rupee paid to a company of sepoys, not a fortune wrung from a tortured Begum; but is indexed, recorded, and explained by magistrates, judges, paymasters, governor-generals, and others charged with the administration of India. In this mighty, silent record are treasured up the thoughts, the opinions, the acts alike of the wisest and the meanest of the Company's servants. Dating from the year 1704, when the record in one wing of the India House commences, to the close of the last year, there are 160,000 huge folio volumes of these manuscripts. Many of them are the original despatches, others are copies made in English by native copyists ignorant of the language, but whose wonderful imitative powers enable them to copy with the most minute accuracy any letter or despatch which may be placed before them for the purpose. The whole of this vast collection is completely registered and indexed first under the heads of the different presidencies, and then of the separate administrative departments. So complete is the arrangement, that any document or despatch written during the last 150 years may be found in the shortest possible time. On the occasion of the first official visit of Lord Stanley, which took place a few days since, his lordship was invited to test the efficiency of this registration department, by calling for any particular despatch, or for any document bearing upon any act or policy of the Court of Directors during the last 150 years and he was informed that in less than five minutes it should be placed in his hands. The new Indian Minister asked for a report on the subject of some occurrence which took place under his own observation while in India, and it was produced considerably within the time specified. Lord Stanley, after examining the document, found all the details of the transaction minutely described, and paid a merited compliment to the completeness of this department. The whole of the staff employed in this department consists only of four persons.

In addition to this enormous mass of records connected with the Government of India which are treasured up in the India House, there are many others of a public character which are to be met with in the old and new museums in the building, descriptions of which have on frequent occasions appeared in the *Observer*. Among the oldest of these records is a letter of Oliver Cromwell in reply to a petition addressed to him by the company of merchants in connection with the East India trade. The original petition, a copy of which is enclosed with the reply in a glass frame in the old museum, is addressed to "His Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of England and Scotland," and it asks for a convoy of ships of war for some vessels which are expected to arrive with merchandise from the East. The signatures to the petition of the India merchants are almost all of them in bold, clear, and legible writing, and speak very highly for the art of penmanship among the merchant classes of the country at a time when royal and aristocratic autographs were the most wretched of scrawls or cyphers. The following is the copy of the Lord Protector's reply:—"Oliver, Protector: Wee recommend the answeringe of this petoon to the Commyssioners of our Admiraltye, desiringe them to doe herein what they may for the encouragement of the East India trade. Given at Whitehall, this 6th of November, 1657."

Another document of great interest, and connected with one of the most glorious achievements of this country, may be seen framed near this short letter of the Protector. It is a letter written by Lord Nelson with his left hand, he having previous to writing it lost his right arm. Immediately after the news of the battle of the Nile reaching this country, the directors of the East-India Company convened a court for the purpose of expressing their opinion of the important service which Lord Nelson had rendered to the East-India Company from his memorable victory obtained over the French fleet near the mouth of the Nile, and it was resolved unanimously—the original resolution being in the same frame as the letter of the gallant Nelson—"That in further testimony of the high sense the Court entertains of the very great and important benefits arising to the East-India Company from his lordship's magnanimous conduct upon that glorious occasion, this Court requests his lordship's acceptance of the sum of 10,000*l*." This very pleasant request having been conveyed to Nelson, he wrote the letter to which we have referred:—

"Foudrayant Bay, Naples, July 3, 1799.

"Sir,—I was this day honoured with your letter of May 3, conveying to me the resolution of the Hon. East-India Company. It is true, sir, that I am incapable of finding words to convey my feeling for the unprecedented honour done me by the Company. Having in my younger days served in the East Indies, I am no stranger to the munificence of the honourable Company; but this generous act of theirs to me so much surpasses all calculations of my gratitude that I have only the power of saying that I receive it with respect. Give me leave, sir, to thank you for your eloquent and flattering letter, and I am, with continued respect, your obliged and obedient servant,

"NELSON.

"Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company."

A third document to which considerable interest must be attached is a magnificently embossed and illuminated vellum address, presented to Runjeet Singh by no less a personage than the late king Louis Philippe. It was conveyed to Runjeet at a time when his relations with this country were by no means of an amicable character, and without of course any intimation that such a step had been taken by our intimate and crafty French ally. It appears to have been a peculiarity with that unfortunate monarch to have a "*cher ami*" in many other countries besides *le bon* Aberdeen in England. Runjeet Singh was also a "*cher ami*," and something more, for he is addressed in magnificently ornamented letters, as a "very dear and perfect friend." Over the embossed enrichments of the letter are the words, "Gloire à Dieu," and the superscription of the letter is "Runjeet Singh, Vainqueur de Cachmere, de Mooltan, Mangara, Attock, Peshawur, &c., &c., Guerrier invincible et magnanime, votre très cher et parfait ami. salam," and it is signed, "votre très cher et parfait ami, LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The bag containing the letter is of silk, magnificently embroidered in gold. Runjeet cherished the letter with care, and looked forward no doubt with considerable pleasure to the time when his hands would be strengthened as against the Company's *raj* by his near ally the king of the French. In spite of the promised alliance, the company of merchants outlived the "Lion of the Punjab" and the elected of the French nation, and when Runjeet died British officers found among his papers and treasures the royal and secret document which is now exhibited in this part of the museum. The Company has in its turn passed away; a Government conservative of the old institutions of the country has been the instrument for putting an end to its existence; the descendant of one of our oldest aristocratic families reigns supreme in the seat of the merchants of Leadenhall-street; and a noble member of the cabinet which made Lord Stanley the ruler of India, when he witnessed the final extinction of the Company, thought, no doubt, what an apt illustration it afforded of the truth of his earlier aspirations—

"Let laws and learning, wealth and commerce die,  
But give us back our old nobility."

—*Observer*.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations, passed their examination on the 17th ultimo: Arthur Poole, David Ogilvy.

## Debate at the East-India House.

A special general Court of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1858, at their house in Leadenhall-street, Sir F. Currie, chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court were read.

PENSION TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B.

The *Chairman*.—I have to acquaint the Court that it has been made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a resolution which was unanimously passed by the Court of Directors on the 11th instant, and which the secretary will now read to the Court.

The *Secretary* then read the following resolution:—

"At a meeting of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, on August 11, it was resolved unanimously:—'That in recognition of the eminent merits of Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., whose prompt, vigorous, and judicious measures crushed incipient mutiny in the Punjab, and maintained the province in tranquillity during a year of almost universal convulsion; and who, by his extraordinary exertions, was enabled to equip troops and to prepare munitions of war for distant operations, thus mainly contributing to the re-capture of Delhi, and to the subsequent successes which attended our arms, and in testimony of the high sense entertained by the East-India Company of his public character and conduct throughout a long and distinguished career, an annuity of 2,000*l*. be granted to him, subject to the approval of the general Court of Proprietors and of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the same to commence from the date when he may retire from the service.'"

The special grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are the distinguished services of Sir J. Lawrence, as set forth in the general order of the Governor-General of India in Council, dated October 21, 1857.

The *Chairman*.—I have now to move that this Court approve unanimously the resolution passed by the Court of Directors on the 11th inst., granting, on the grounds therein stated, an annuity of 2,000*l*. to Sir John Lawrence, subject to confirmation of the general Court of Proprietors. I have much gratification in being the organ in bringing this proposition before the Court of Proprietors, and in having introduced it before the Court of Directors, as I have had the happiness of enjoying a very long acquaintance with Sir John Lawrence, whom I have known many years. Sir John Lawrence went out to India thirty years ago. He was employed on his first arrival in the north-western provinces, and almost exclusively in Delhi, in connection with the revenue and collectorship. After some years his health became impaired, and he was obliged to retire to his native country, just at the time when he was entitled to his furlough. He returned to India in 1841, and came to my house at Allahabad, where he remained for a few weeks. That commenced my acquaintance with Sir John Lawrence. I had then the opportunity of observing the intimate knowledge which Sir John Lawrence possessed of his duties, and was struck with the intelligence, soundness of judgment, and correctness of views which he at that period displayed. Sir John Lawrence again went to Delhi, where he was nominated magistrate and collector. He was performing those duties at the time the operations on the banks of the Sutlej took place in 1845. The Governor-General about that time arrived there, and I had the satisfaction of introducing Sir John Lawrence to Lord Hardinge. The occurrences which took place shortly after rendered it necessary to call up Sir Henry Lawrence from the station he was then occupying, in order to take the place of Major Broadfoot, who had been shot. The army having crossed the Sutlej, and advancing towards Cabul, it was necessary to have an officer of experience, in whom the Government could place confidence, to take possession of the territories which had fallen to the Indian Government after the battle of Sobraon, and organize an administration there. I, having previously had the satisfaction of introducing Sir John Lawrence to Lord Hardinge, felt no hesitation in pointing out to him, as Governor-General, that Sir John Lawrence was the best man that could be appointed. Mr. Thomason, who was then in authority at Delhi, was accordingly requested to put Sir John Lawrence in that position. Mr. Thomason was, naturally enough, very reluctant to part with the services of Sir John Lawrence, and was desirous that Lord Hardinge should take some other officer, and point-



ing out one or two who were equally capable, he requested, as a personal favour, that Sir John Lawrence should be allowed to remain with him. But Lord Hardinge was satisfied that Sir John Lawrence was the man, and therefore he persisted in having Sir John placed at his disposal. As soon as the cession of the country was made and the treaty signed, he was appointed to the very important position of Commissioner at Meerut, and when, in the year 1846, Sir Henry Lawrence took charge of the city of Lahore, holding occupation of the country in the name of the Indian Government, and his health failing him a few months afterwards, Sir John Lawrence was called upon to assist his brother. When the rebellion broke out in Cashmere, the Governor of that district refusing to conform to the conditions of the treaty, and when Sir Henry, in consequence, went up the country, Sir John Lawrence was left in charge of the garrison and district of Lahore, and represented the Government there. It was during that time, and while Sir John Lawrence was holding that position at Lahore, that Lall Singh was suspected to be in collusion with the Governor in resisting the Sikh troops that were sent to coerce the Governor in resisting the treaty, and it was Sir John Lawrence who gave that information to the Government. The information was deemed to be so important that Lord Hardinge determined to act upon it, and I was sent to Lahore to ascertain the fact from Sir John Lawrence as to the collusion of Lall Singh with other parties in resisting the treaty. It was upon that occasion that Lall Singh having been convicted, was sent from the Punjab to Agra, where he has remained ever since. Sir John Lawrence was engaged in the negotiation of the treaty when the regency was established, and when it was determined to give British support to the Maharajah, and, finally, to hold possession of the Punjab. Sir John then returned to his own duty in the Punjab, and was engaged in making a very advantageous settlement of that district, which settlement had proved a blessing to the people. The government of that portion of the Punjab has been most successfully administered by our officers from the moment of our first acquisition of the country. The events which followed shortly after it is not necessary for me to detail. They ended in the final annexation of the Punjab as part of the British territories, under the Governor-generalship of Lord Dalhousie, who selected Sir John Lawrence, associated with his brother, Sir Henry, and Mr. Mansell, to be the first Board for the introduction of British administration into that portion of British India. A short time after Sir Henry Lawrence was removed to another district, and Sir John Lawrence was then made chief commissioner of the Punjab. How he conducted himself in that responsible position, how he discharged his duties there, and with what success his administration was attended in all its branches, it is unnecessary to describe, for the whole history of his successful proceedings is contained in the papers and reports of the administration of the Punjab which have been published during the last five or six years. He was thus successfully carrying on his administration when the mutiny in the native army at Meerut broke out. What he did upon the information of those proceedings reaching him by electric telegraph is well known to all the British public. Every person in this country possesses the same means of intelligence of what took place that the Court of Directors do; for that Court has received very few official communications, and whatever information has been received is very bare and meagre in comparison with the reports furnished by the newspapers, and by the letters written by different officers concerned in the events they described. In fact, what knowledge the Court possesses has been chiefly derived from external sources. It is therefore quite unnecessary to go through the details of the conduct of Sir John Lawrence since a knowledge of the mutiny reached him in the Punjab. The success of the energetic measures he adopted is patent to all the world, and he has been most properly designated, in consequence of the results of those proceedings, the Saviour of India. And indeed I do not think it is too strong a term to be applied to that eminent man, for it is impossible to deny that it was by the preservation of order in the Punjab at that crisis that Sir John Lawrence was able to place the whole resources of that country at the disposal of the officers who were carrying on operations against the enemy. Not only was his administration so admirable that he was able to preserve tranquillity in his own province, but he was also able to furnish troops and resources to those provinces which required them, and which led to the subsequent successful operations. The fall of Delhi first broke

the neck of the insurrection, and that event was mainly owing to the exertions and admirable management of Sir John Lawrence. The troops he sent, the munitions he supplied, and the money he was able to transmit empowered the British commanders to carry on operations with that success which eventually crowned their exertions. If there is any fault to be found with Sir John Lawrence it is that he was too eager and too earnest in pressing on those operations, and that he took upon himself more than was quite palatable to the military officers in his desire to carry on these successes. He saw the imminent danger of his own position, and that his own safety depended upon the continuance of that success; therefore he urged, perhaps rather too eagerly, that the assault of Delhi should take place. I mention this circumstance the more particularly because, strange to say, I have heard it said, and have seen statements made, that Sir John Lawrence was averse from the attack being made on Delhi at the time it was made, and that it was the opinion of his council that the attack should not take place. All that I can say on that point is, that all the papers and all the letters I have read tend exactly to the contrary conclusion. The belief is that Sir John Lawrence urged the attack rather too soon; at all events, he never at any moment said that the place ought not to be attacked. Indeed, as the month of September was arriving, Sir John Lawrence became most apprehensive for the tranquillity of his own territory, and was of opinion that the fall, and early fall, of Delhi, was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace and quiet in his own district. Although, therefore, it is not necessary to dwell upon the conduct of Sir John Lawrence since the breaking out of the mutiny, still I ought perhaps to say something as to what has been done by the Court of Directors with a desire to reward services which have been held to be so eminent. From the very first occasion of its coming to their knowledge what had been the eminent services Sir John Lawrence had rendered, the Court of Directors have never ceased to desire that he should receive some mark of recognition, and of the sense entertained of those services both by the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors. Sir John Lawrence received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in September or October last. That was certainly a high honour conferred upon him by his Sovereign; but it was at the commencement of his recent career; and before he had done half what he has since achieved, and by which he has earned and deserved the gratitude of his country. The Court of Directors have constantly urged upon the Government the claims of Sir John Lawrence to some high and distinguished honour. In October last, Mr. Mangles as chairman, and I as deputy-chairman, after speaking upon the subject with Mr. Vernon Smith, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and at that time spoke strongly in favour of Sir John Lawrence, and suggested that some honour should be bestowed upon him by the Sovereign. It was not for me or my friend Mr. Mangles to dictate what that honour should be, but it was perfectly within our province to say what we thought he deserved. When, so long ago as October, it was suggested that a baronetcy might be bestowed upon him, I and my hon. friend held that it would not be sufficient to satisfy either the Court of Directors or the country at large. Since that time the chairs have never ceased to urge upon the authorities with whom they have been brought in contact their desire that some greater distinction should be bestowed upon Sir John Lawrence. I myself spoke to Lord Ellenborough on the subject, and found that noble lord most willing to go forward in the matter, his lordship speaking in the highest terms of the services of Sir John Lawrence, and of his great merits. But Lord Ellenborough left office; and then the matter was soon after brought before Lord Stanley. His lordship, in the frankest manner, expressed his desire to see proper distinction shown to a man who was most deserving of it. No member of the Court of Directors could have spoken in higher terms of praise of Sir John Lawrence than Lord Stanley. Still I and my hon. friend were left in doubt as to what would be the distinction shown. We felt that there might be some difficulty arising from the fact that Sir John Lawrence was only a member of the civil service. When Delhi was taken honours were bestowed on military officers; when Lucknow was relieved honours were bestowed on military officers; but in the case of the civil service no honours were conferred except that of the order of the Bath. It was felt that we ought not to press the matter too much, because there were other persons in very high positions and

holding high appointments who had acted exceedingly well in the discharge of their duty, and who might conceive that they also should be honoured. Still, it was our duty to represent the merits of our own officer; and we said that, whatever distinction the Crown would bestow upon Sir John Lawrence, the Court of Directors would be ready to recommend to the Court of Proprietors a grant suitable to the maintenance of that dignity. That was all we could do. But time went on and nothing was done for Sir John Lawrence; and now that the East India Company is about to be deprived of the administration of India, the Court of Directors thought they ought not to leave Sir John Lawrence's merits as a legacy to their successors, and allow them, as their first act, to make a recognition of his services. Such a course might have appeared to indicate that the Court of Directors were not sufficiently awake to the necessity of rewarding their own servant. Therefore it was that the Court of Directors determined to propose a pension to Sir John Lawrence equal to that which is usually bestowed when officers of the Indian service are raised to the peerage. The Court determined to propose to the proprietors to give to Sir John Lawrence a pension of 2,000*l.* a-year, in the hope that it would be for the maintenance of something greater hereafter to be bestowed upon him. This has been done, but not without communication with the Board of Control. It is very natural that the Court of Directors and the Proprietors should wish, before the new Act comes into operation, to testify their appreciation of the eminent services of Sir John Lawrence. We have, subsequently to this, and without any knowledge of the chairs, seen Sir John Lawrence gazetted as a baronet. It had never been intimated to us that it was intended to bestow a baronetcy upon him, therefore it was not at the solicitation of the Court of Directors that that particular honour was bestowed. I think it right to mention that particular circumstance in order that there may be no mistake. There is one other point to which I will allude. The Court of Directors, in consideration of the services of Sir John Lawrence, and the high position he has held, raised his salary from 6,500*l.* to 10,000*l.* (being equal to that enjoyed by a lieutenant-governor) from the 1st of January last. That is all the Court of Directors have done. We now call upon the Court of Proprietors to assist us in doing that which we think ought to be done, and that Sir John Lawrence should have a pension granted to him equal to that which has been granted to Sir Colin Campbell, and which is usually done when the honour of a peerage is conferred. In doing this, perhaps, we have been actuated by the feeling that possibly a higher honour than that of a baronetcy will be bestowed upon him at some future period. I now move the following resolution:—

"That in recognition of the eminent merits of Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., whose prompt, vigorous, and judicious measures crushed an incipient mutiny in the Punjab, and maintained the province in tranquillity during a year of almost universal convulsion, and who, by his extraordinary exertions, was enabled to equip troops, and to prepare munitions of war for distant operations, thus mainly contributing to the re-capture of Delhi, and to the subsequent successes which attended our arms, and in testimony of the high sense entertained by the East-India Company of his public character and conduct throughout a long and distinguished career, an annuity of 2,000*l.* be granted to him, the same to commence from the date when he may retire from the service."

I beg to make one observation. The pension is to commence when Sir John Lawrence shall leave the Company's service. By the Act of Parliament a Governor of a province, a Governor-General, or a member of the Council who receives an allowance of 10,000*l.* a-year cannot receive at the same time any pension from the East-India Company; therefore, the Court of Directors felt bound to give this pension to Sir John Lawrence from the time when he should leave the Company's service. It is not necessary that he should have it at present, because he is receiving an allowance equal to 10,000*l.* a-year.

Captain Eastwick (Deputy-Chairman).—I consider it a high distinction to be permitted to second this motion; but after what has fallen from the hon. chairman, who has spoken from personal knowledge, and who has had the privilege of watching the career of Sir John Lawrence from the time he entered the service, of which they are both such distinguished ornaments, it will not be necessary for me to trespass at any length on the attention of the Court. There can be no question of the claims and merits of Sir John Lawrence. The trumpet of his fame has given

no uncertain sound. Amid the group of illustrious men who have been brought prominently before the eyes of the public during the late terrible convulsion in India, Sir John Lawrence, like Saul of old, stands from the shoulders and upward higher than any of his compeers. The public voice of India, and the public voice of England, have pronounced their verdict in unmistakable language, and the only feeling is—if I mistake not—a feeling of surprise and disappointment that earlier and more decided steps have not been taken to mark the sense of the country of the services of the man who is universally allowed to hold the foremost place among those who, by their wisdom, firmness, and heroic conduct, have, under God's blessing, preserved the British empire in India. This Court has never been backward in testifying its sense of the merits of distinguished men in India. Many of those I see around me have themselves served with distinction in that country, many are still connected with India by ties of interest and ties of affection. It is natural that we should watch events more narrowly than the general public, and appreciate more keenly the merits or demerits of those who fill the highest posts in India. Names and places which convey no definite or distinct idea to the mass of our countrymen are to us familiar as household words. We can understand from personal experience the difficulties of governing millions of Asiatics, differing in manners, language, and religion, as much as the nations of Europe differ from each other, by a mere handful of Englishmen. The wonder is, not that a storm should arise to shake our Indian empire to its foundation, but that such an empire should ever have been founded by such means, and should have grown up to such gigantic dimensions. We have seen the self-sacrificing labours of those who bear the heat and burden of the day in maintaining that empire, and we believe that the man who has fought his way to the highest eminence there through a long career of honour and usefulness, who has restored peace and order to provinces where anarchy and bloodshed reigned, who has reconciled warlike and hostile races to British sway, and placed the resources of a vast kingdom at the disposal of the British Government in the hour of her greatest need, has as fair a claim to the gratitude of his country, and as just a title to the highest honours of the State, as the proudest representative of hereditary wealth, or the most favoured partisan of a parliamentary leader. Sir J. Lawrence, from the earliest period of his service, was remarkable for that energy, industry, and self-reliance which enable a man to stand by himself and do his duty efficiently in every position in which he may be placed; but it is the latter portion of his career which chiefly entitles him to the consideration of this Court. The reputation he had acquired as an excellent officer caused him to be selected for employment in the Punjab when it was first brought under British rule, and it is on his administration of that province that his fame chiefly rests. In that great work he was associated with his ever-to-be-lamented brother, Sir Henry, the soldier statesman, the friend of humanity, the Christian hero. Under the two brothers and Montgomery was formed that school of public servants which has become famous throughout India—a galaxy of brilliant names, a list of glorious Englishmen, of which any country might feel justly proud. To my mind there is no single point in the administration of the Punjab which reflects greater lustre on Sir John Lawrence and those associated with him than the characters of the men who have been trained and given to the public service under their supervision. I have heard Sir John Lawrence characterized as a hard taskmaster. It has been said that he has no bowels of compassion. Work he must have—the tale of bricks with or without the straw. He never spared himself, nor was he inclined to spare others. Able and energetic officers met with every encouragement from him, but the idle and incapable—men who thought they had a vested interest in good situations—received no quarter at his hands. They were remorselessly shelved or driven away. Hence the successful results; and this principle lies at the root of successful administration in India. If we wish to preserve our empire, to introduce the reforms which are absolutely requisite, selection for high employment must be the rule of the service. We can afford to pay mediocrities, we can afford to pension them, but we cannot afford to intrust them with high and responsible employment. It will require moral courage, and honesty of purpose, and a strong will in high places to carry out this system; but it must be done, and John Lawrence is one of the men that could do it. It was his implicit confidence in his subordinates that enabled him “not only reso-

lutely to keep order in the Punjab, but to hurl every available soldier, European and Sikh, against Delhi.” On the 21st of October, 1857, he himself writes:—

“When I look back on the events of the last four months, I am lost in astonishment that any of us are alive; but for the mercy of God we must have been ruined. Had the Sikhs joined against us, nothing humanly speaking could have saved us. No man could have hoped, much less foreseen, that they would have withstood the temptation to avenge their national independence.”

It must not be supposed, because the danger passed away, because the bold policy of Sir John Lawrence was successful, that no danger from the Sikh nation existed. We learn from those on the spot that the question of the Sikhs being for us or against us trembled in the balance. No doubt the thought crossed the minds of many veteran warriors of the Khalsa race, but they were without leaders, an undying hatred of the Poorbays and Mahommedans burned in their hearts, the desire of plunder and of wreaking vengeance on Delhi, the scene of so many atrocities against their forefathers, urged them; the associations connected with the names of Lawrence, Edwardes, Nicholson, and a host of others, were a tower of strength to the English cause, and at this critical moment Sir John Lawrence threw open wider the ranks of our service, and gave employment to all who would enlist. Amid the universal distrust of the natives of India a weaker man would have hesitated to adopt so bold a measure, the tide might have turned, and the vessel of the state been stranded; but we all know the result of this move of Sir John Lawrence, and we have only now to take precautions against the returning Sikh wave. There was another formidable danger which menaced the Punjab, and might well have induced caution in denouncing the provinces of troops. It was to be expected that the turbulent Mahommedan tribes on the frontier would seize the opportunity for invasion, but no dread of responsibility for his own special charge could divert Sir John Lawrence from the far larger considerations of the safety of the empire. He saw that the recapture of Delhi was the turning point of the struggle, and no man will say that without his extraordinary exertions and the aid of the troops and manions of war furnished from the Punjab, Delhi would have fallen. It must not be forgotten that all the time Sir John Lawrence's own position was one of extreme anxiety and danger. He had only the newly-raised Sikh levies and a diminished European force to keep in check thousands of disarmed mutinous Sepoys. In speaking of Sir John Lawrence, I am aware how much he was indebted for the peace of the province to the vigilance and firmness of the heroic men who served under him; but details would occupy too much time. In order effectually to nip incipient mutiny in the bud, measures of extreme severity were necessary on some occasions. We all know revolutions are not to be extinguished with rose water, but at this distance of time it is impossible to read of the wholesale destruction of human life without deep feelings of pain and sorrow. I will mention two facts which will, I think, show that Sir John Lawrence himself only sanctions such severe measures from imperative necessity. He had no desire to shed unnecessary blood; but acted on the principle of stern, solemn, retributive justice. After the capture of Delhi he was placed in charge of the districts of Delhi and Meerut, and his first act was to put a stop to civilians hanging from their own will and pleasure, and establish a judicial commission to try all offenders. No act contributed more to the restoration of confidence among the natives, and to the tranquillity of the surrounding districts. We also know that Sir John Lawrence was from the first the opponent of blind, indiscriminate vengeance, and the strong advocate of an amnesty, to include all except the murderers in cold blood of our countrymen and countrywomen. These measures show that he knew how to temper mercy with justice, firmness with conciliation; that he could be both “*nurra*” and “*gura*,” which is the only way to rule the natives of India. Time would not permit, and I have not attempted to enter into minute details of the various administrative measures which have either originated with Sir John Lawrence or have been sanctioned and supported by him, and have exercised such a beneficial influence on the welfare and prosperity of the millions over whose destinies he has so long presided. But there is one important measure to which I will briefly allude. I mean the Punjab Code, which I believe was chiefly drawn up by him, and owes to him its working efficiency. If there is any one point which has tended more than another to

alienate the hearts of the people of India from our rule, it is the working of our civil courts of justice. With the purest and best intentions, we have utterly failed. In lieu of cheapness, promptitude, and simplicity, we have introduced bewildering technicalities, expensive forms, and endless delays. We have placed the unfortunate ryot within the grasp of his more designing countrymen. No doubt this state of things is chiefly owing to the instruments with which we have to work,—to the natives themselves; but the sooner we imitate the simplicity of the Punjab Code, or an improved code—for improvements can be made even on the Punjab Code—the better for India. I believe I have said sufficient to justify my vote. It was Mr. Canning who stated that no monarchy in Europe had produced within a given time so many men of the first talents in civil and military life as India within the same period. I believe Mr. Canning spoke the truth. It is early responsibility and the habit of dealing with great affairs that makes men, and brings out the qualities which have made us what we are as a nation, and which hundreds of our countrymen who sit at home at ease would display if the opportunity were afforded them. Among the eminent statesmen India has produced, I believe few names will hold a more prominent place than that of Sir John Lawrence.

*Mr. Crawshaw.*—Sir, in spite of the painful and humiliating reflections which must occur to the minds of the Proprietors, and I hope also to the minds of the Directors, as to the present position of this Company, I was not prepared for such a proof of the utter and complete degeneracy of the Court of Directors as has been shown by the two speeches that have just been delivered. I undertake to make my words good. Let me, nevertheless, say that I thank them for this opportunity of discussing the question. There can, however, be no advantage in having the question brought before the Court instead of being left to the newly-created Council, if the occasion is not seized upon by those who have convictions opposed to your own to express them fully. I confess I have been astonished at hearing what I have just heard. I have read articles in the *Times*, written evidently with the view of obtaining for Sir John Lawrence the Governor-Generalship of India. The writer considered that Sir John Lawrence had been slighted by the Government; that it was not enough to give him 10,000*l.* a-year and a baronetcy, but that he ought to be made a peer. This I had hitherto supposed was merely the opinion of the *Times*. I was not till now aware that the Directors of the East-India Company had in this matter been acting in collusion with the *Times*. But, to advert to the motion before the Court, a more important question cannot possibly be discussed than what is the true character and what are the claims of Sir John Lawrence. It has been boldly said that he is the man to whom the safety of India is entirely owing. Upon that I at once join issue. On former occasions, when pensions have been proposed, I have opposed them; but it has simply been because I could not concur in those votes without concurring in the grounds upon which they were placed, and I could not concur in those grounds. But the question now before us is one of a totally different character. I have no such man to deal with as Sir Colin Campbell, whom I regard with affection and esteem. I am glad this opportunity is afforded me to address the Court, because I am about to bring forward charges against Sir John Lawrence, and to impeach the conduct of that man in the Punjab; and when I shall have done so, I will leave it to the Court of Proprietors to judge whether the facts and evidence I shall have laid before them are not such as must make it their duty not to follow the recommendation of the Court of Directors, but at least to suspend their judgment. I first charge Sir John Lawrence with an act of disobedience of the orders of this Company, of the most flagrant and insolent kind, an act in disobedience of orders which do honour and credit to this Company, orders which are as much a proof of your knowledge and wisdom in enacting them as they are of your weakness and indecision in not enforcing their observance. The English people, during the last seventy or eighty years, have thought proper to undertake the enterprise of converting the people of foreign countries to their own religion. From the first the great men of this Company have always thought that there was great danger to the peace and tranquillity of India in that attempt; and the consequence has been that in the government of India the principle has not been allowed to prevail. The rule laid down by them was that the government of India should not in any way

identify itself with missionary exertions. I will read the order issued by the Court in 1847; I have it in a document which was laid before Parliament on the motion of Mr. Kinnaird. It is dated 21st April, 1847:—

“Our Governor-General of India in Council,—

“1. You are aware that we have uniformly maintained the principle of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India. 2. It is obviously essential to the due observance of that principle that it should be acted upon by our servants, civil and military. The Government is known throughout India by its officers with whom it is identified in the eyes of the native inhabitants, and our servants should therefore be aware that, while invested with public authority, their acts cannot be regarded as those of private individuals. 3. We are, however, led by circumstances of recent occurrence to conclude that a different view of this subject is taken in India, and we, therefore, deem it necessary to call your immediate and particular attention to the absolute necessity of maintaining this most important principle to its fullest extent.”

I shall now read the Punjab circular, referred to by Sir George Clerk, in that most admirable memorandum of his recently published, and I beg to put the question, Sir, whether you consider the issuing of that circular is or is not a violation of your orders?

The *Chairman*.—No such circular has been forwarded to us.

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—It was published in the *Times*; but you must have seen it. If the circular is not before the Court it is not our fault.

Mr. *Dent*.—What is the date?

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—It is not given, but it was after the mutiny broke out. It is signed “R. Montgomery,” who is secretary to Sir John Lawrence, and judicial commissioner of the Punjab. Sir John Lawrence, therefore, is, of course, responsible for it. The circular is in these terms:—

“The sufferings and trials which the Almighty has permitted to come upon His people in this land during the past few months, though dark and mysterious to us, will assuredly end in His glory. The followers of Christ will now, I believe, be induced to come forward and advance the interests of His kingdom and those of His servants. The system of caste can no longer be permitted to rule in our services. Soldiers and Government servants of every class must be entertained for their merits, irrespective of creed, class, or caste.”

Mr. *Dent*.—Hear! hear!

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—Wait till you hear something else, and then cry “Hear! hear!” if you please. This is not my only document:—

“The native Christians as a body have, with rare exceptions, been set aside. I know not one in the Punjab (to our disgrace be it said) in any employment under Government; a proposition to employ them in the public service six months ago would assuredly have been received with coldness, and would not have been complied with; but a change has come, and I believe there are few who will not eagerly employ those native Christians competent to fill appointments.”

This is a paragraph that deserves some comment. In the first place, I understand that the population of the Punjab is twelve millions. How many native Christians are there? I am informed that there are not more than 100,000 throughout all India. So that in the Punjab the probability is that there are not more than a few hundreds that could be employed by the Government. But this is the paragraph which was quoted by the *Times* as evidence of the shameful conduct of this Company in their treatment of the native Christians. I gave notice the other day that I should ask whether it was or was not the fact that any orders had been issued prohibiting the employment of native Christians in the public service; and I will now thank you, sir, to state what is really the fact.

The *Chairman*.—I have no difficulty in answering the question, although I do not recognize the source from which it has been drawn. I know nothing about any paper which the hon. proprietor calls the “Punjab Circular.” There has been no official communication of any such paper, nor is there any evidence of its authenticity. It is merely a document published in a newspaper. I do not, therefore, consider myself required to make any reply to the question put to me. Still I will not stand upon a point of that kind, but will state what is the law upon the subject. The 87th clause of the 3rd and 4th William IV. enacts that no native of India, nor any

natural-born subject of his Majesty, resident in India, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, or colour, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company. I can state that the Court of Directors has never sent any order and has never countenanced any proceeding at variance with that law.

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—I have said that this circular is not only an act of disobedience to your orders, but that it is an insult to the Company. It is a libel upon the East-India Company. The next paragraph is in these terms:—

“I understand that in the ranks of the army at Madras there are native Christians, and I have heard that some of the guns at Agra are at this time manned by native Christians.”

“I consider I should be wanting in my duty at this crisis if I did not endeavour to secure a portion of the numerous appointments in the judicial department for native Christians, and I shall be happy (as far as I can) to advance their interests equally with those of the Mahomedan and Hindoo candidates—their future promotion must depend on their own merits. I shall therefore feel obliged by each missionary favouring me with a list of the native Christians belonging to them, who, in their opinion, are fit for the public service.”

Mr. *Dent*.—Will you read to whom it is addressed?

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—I have no means of doing so, but the *Times* stated that the order was issued three months ago. It was received without the slightest animosity, and was being carried into effect. That was to say, Sir John Lawrence, the one successful pro-consul in India, had in his own province decreed that caste should cease.

Mr. *Dent*.—The date.

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—This appeared in the *Times* of January 1, 1858. I contend that I have established my charge, and now that I have read to you the circular, you are able to contrast it with those orders, and if you cannot understand that that circular is a flagrant violation of those orders, and an act which ought to be condemned, then in my opinion you are not fit to hold the situation you occupy. What was the effect of that circular in England? On the 4th of January the *Times* said:—

“The Punjab has again set a noble example to the rest of India. Sir John Lawrence—the man who crushed every Sepoy in his own province, and provided Sir Archdale Wilson with the means of achieving the like success at Delhi—has now taken the decisive step of liberating Christianity from its disabilities and relieving the profession of the Gospel from stigma or prejudice within the limits of his government. Our Calcutta correspondence contained on Friday last a notification issued by Mr. R. Montgomery, one of the officers engaged in the administration of the Punjab; and admirably, beyond doubt, was the document calculated both to expose the defects of our past policy and to show the facilities of improvement. It deserves to be remarked that the ordinance, which we shall presently describe, appeared more than four months ago, that is to say, before the prospects of the mutineers had been visibly demolished by the capture of Delhi; and that up to the date of our last despatches it had produced not a symptom of popular animosity. Sir John Lawrence, therefore, in acting upon such principles, took counsel only of his own true foresight and daring, and his policy, even at this crisis of religious emotions, has been attended with entire success.”

It is these charges against the Company which have brought on suspicion and disaffection in the native mind against you. Do not tell me that the pulpits and the missionaries have done this work. It has been charges of this nature brought against the Company by your own officer, your own servant,—the man whom you wish to be Governor-General of India. You find that man setting an example of insubordination in having disobeyed your orders. Even if the judgment of Sir John Lawrence was right in this matter, and yours wrong, it was not his business to disobey you, and thus occasion an indignity to be fixed upon you by such conduct as his. And now I have a further charge to bring against Sir John Lawrence. I charge him with having been guilty of acts which are almost incredible after the great regard for Christianity which he has affected to feel. I charge him with acts of cruelty of the most atrocious nature, in suppressing the incipient mutiny in the Punjab. I have facts to bring before you which, I am satisfied, to the mind of a Christian man, are such as ought to make him pause before he consents to affix his seal of approbation to the conduct of this person. I hold in my hand a book which has been recently published

by one of those officers of the Company who seek to advance the credit of Sir John Lawrence for his conduct in the Punjab. I mean Mr. Frederick Cooper, deputy commissioner of Umritsur. The book was written for the purpose of eulogizing Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Cooper being a civil servant of the Government. There are, however, some facts stated in this book which establish acts of cruelty of the most atrocious kind, on the part of Sir John Lawrence, in the suppression of the mutiny in the Punjab. The first act in the drama of the Punjab, to which I will refer, is the disarming of the troops in Upper India. It is stated by Sir George Clerk, in his memorandum, that no less than nine European regiments were stationed in the Punjab; and that Sir John Lawrence had a force of European troops at his command, such as was possessed by no other servant of the Company in India. When the news of the mutiny at Meerut reached Lahore, on the 11th of May, 1857, immediate orders were given for disarming the soldiers; and on the 12th and 13th of May some 3,500 men were disarmed, under cannon. That was done by Mr. Robert Montgomery, Sir John Lawrence being absent in the north at the time. I do not make this statement with a view to take away any credit from Sir John Lawrence, but for the purpose of accuracy. He must, however, share the merits and the demerits of his subordinates. But I have seen no evidence that these regiments intended to mutiny. I have seen, indeed, an assertion made that a great plot was concerted among the men to rise against the Europeans, but I have searched most carefully for evidence of a great preconcerted plot for rising against the Europeans, but I never could find any. I admit, on the news arriving from Meerut to Lahore, that the native troops had risen in mutiny, and that the defection was spreading. The act of disarming was one which no man could find fault with, and it was a step which entirely depended upon the judgment of those who were upon the spot to decide whether it should be taken or not. On the 23rd or 24th of May, I cannot say precisely which, there were disturbances at Peshawur. A great many men of the regiments stationed there were killed in the field, and many were captured, of whom twelve were hanged, and forty were blown from the guns. The third event to which I shall allude is one which may be compared with the acts of 1793 in Paris. I will now exhibit to you in its full proportions the origin of the terror which seized the minds of the sepoys.

Mr. *Dent*.—What is your authority?

Mr. *Crawshaw*.—My authority is the book of Mr. Frederick Cooper, a civil servant under the orders of Sir John Lawrence. The 26th N.I., stationed under surveillance at Meerut, was disarmed on the 13th of May, 1857; we have now arrived at the 30th of July. He states:—“Whether there had been any preconcerted scheme among the disarmed regiments for a general attempt to escape from their unpleasant position, is not known; though it has been generally understood that lots had actually been drawn, and that, had the 26th succeeded in any measure, the 16th grenadiers had engaged to follow in their wake. Some say that the noonday gun was to be the signal of a general rise. Society, on the 30th of July, was, however, shocked to hear of another foul murder of a commanding officer, Major Spencer; and on the rising of the 22nd regiment, Lieut. Montague White narrowly escaped. He was enticed into the lines by some sepoys, who affected sorrow at the murder, and was about to dismount, when a warning voice in his ear told him to beware. He galloped off; but not before some hand had aimed a felon stroke at him, and wounded his horse. The sergeant-major was also killed; and the regiment precipitately fled; a dust storm (as was the case at Jullundur when the mutiny arose) raging at the time, favouring their immediate escape, and concealing its exact direction. They were not, however,” says Mr. Cooper, “unmolested; and it is feared that the ardour of the Sikh levies, in firing when the first outbreak occurred, precipitated the murders, and frightened all, good, bad, or indifferently disposed, to flight.” Here, then, we have the evidence of Mr. Cooper that before any life was taken the men had been fired at by the Sikhs, when Major Spencer and the sergeant-major were killed. By whom were these Sikh levies employed on that occasion? By the very person who gives this account of the affair. Mr. Cooper was the magistrate employed upon the occasion. He gives, in language more disgusting than I ever read, an account of the various proceedings by which a whole regiment consisting 500 men were exterminated to a man.

*Dr. Brown.*—I rise to order, and I appeal to you, sir, whether the hon. proprietor is speaking to the question.

*The Chairman.*—I do not say that the hon. gentleman is out of order, though I cannot yet see how he intends to connect this with Sir John Lawrence. I cannot learn where these transactions had taken place, if they took place at all; whether they were done in the neighbourhood of Lahore, and under the orders of Sir John Lawrence, or whether they had been reported to him, and whether he approved or disapproved of what had taken place. The hon. proprietor has not shown in any way how Sir John Lawrence is connected with the transactions, an account of which he has at such great length read to the Court.

*Mr. Crawshaw.*—I will give you ample evidence that Sir John Lawrence was connected with these transactions. Letters are appended to the account written by Mr. Cooper, "as a proof [says that gentleman] that no officer in the Punjab would do his duty without instant and warm recognition." The first is from the chief commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, and the second from the next highest authority in the Punjab—Mr. R. Montgomery. There is a postscript to the letter, to which I beg to call particular attention:—

"P.S. The other three regiments here were very shaky yesterday, but I hardly think they will now go. I wish they would, as they are a nuisance; and not a man would escape if they do.—R. M."

*Mr. Dent.*—Hear! hear!

*Mr. Crawshaw.*—Hear! hear! Why,—do you understand what is the meaning of the words "I wish they would?" They mean that Mr. Montgomery while a servant of this Company "hoped" that these three regiments might mutiny in order that they might all be killed; and this is what you cheer! But, I cannot argue with you. Well, Sir, I have now referred to evidence which I contend establishes the two charges I have brought against Sir John Lawrence;—first, that he has been guilty of disobedience of orders, orders which in themselves are most important to be obeyed, and upon an obedience to which depends in future your last chance of keeping India; and secondly, I maintain that upon the evidence of one of your own officers, the charge of cruelty in the suppression of the incipient mutiny in the Punjab, has also been most completely made out. The book to which I have been referring contains evidence of conduct on the part of Sir John Lawrence, which may most justly be made the subject of judicial inquiry. Before I conclude permit me to say one word on the subject of the feeling entertained towards Sir John Lawrence by her Majesty's Government. It is perfectly clear that her Majesty's ministers, do not very warmly approve of the interposition of the East-India Company in favour of Sir John Lawrence. You want to make him a peer:—the Government would prefer that he should have a less exalted title;—you want to make him Governor General of India. Without presuming to anticipate what may be the course of her Majesty's Government on that point, I may, at least, express my earnest hope, that her Majesty's ministers will not appoint him to that high station. The name of one has been mentioned for that honour, I mean Lord Elphinstone, whose conduct has been throughout, in Bombay, perfectly contrary to that of Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab. I beg to move the following amendment:—

"That in the absence of official information as to the 'Punjab Circular' referred to by Sir George Clerk in his recently-published memorandum, and which on the face of it is an act of disobedience to the orders of this Company on a matter of the most vital importance, and also with respect to the wholesale military executions in the Punjab, it is the duty of this Court not to seal with its approbation the conduct of Sir John Lawrence by assenting to the resolution of the Court of Directors."

*Mr. Jones.*—I rise to second the amendment.

*Mr. Lewin.*—If I were to judge the conduct of Sir John Lawrence from the result, I should be disposed to assent to the motion that 2,000*l.* a-year be granted to him; but I think that in a case of this kind it is not only necessary, but that public justice requires that we should go into details, and I am surprised that the Chairman has not touched upon the matters which Mr. Crawshaw has read from that book. If he had, I think he hardly could have given such unqualified praise to Sir John Lawrence. No doubt he brought matters to a successful issue. He had a large European force at his command, therefore the merit was not quite so great as the Chairman has

made it out to be. No doubt Sir John Lawrence used that force in a judicious manner; but I look at the charges brought against him. I cannot bring my mind to an approval of the whole of his conduct. It appears that from four hundred to five hundred men were slaughtered in cold blood. I suppose that having the power to put those men to death he had also the power to keep them in confinement. I cannot think that such severe measures were necessary. Such extraordinary acts nothing but the greatest necessity could justify. I should not address the Court, however, if allusion had not been made to the subject of Christianity and the conduct of the missionaries. I agree chiefly in what Mr. Crawshaw has said. I believe the missionaries have in reality been the greatest disturbers of the peace of India; because they received assistance from the Government. If the Government had kept aloof from them entirely, I believe India would at the present time be as secure as it was forty-five years ago. It is my firm belief that your empire has never been so secure as when the principles laid down in your despatches of forty years ago were strictly adhered to. In proportion as the efforts for the propagation of Christianity in India by the Government have increased, so in proportion has your empire declined. It is utterly absurd to say that Europeans discourage Christianity. It is impossible that any man should be discouraged because he is a Christian. I was myself principal collector at Colabar, and my chief clerk was a native Christian, and there were two other native Christians in the department. Mr. Sullivan's clerk was also a Christian. He had schools established in the country which the people were perfectly free to enter; for no man was obliged to learn Christianity; and no man knew whether another was a Christian or a Mahometan when they came into the office. It was by a mere accident that I discovered the fact of any of my clerks being Christians. There was no inducement held out for their becoming such. I am therefore perfectly convinced that if an impartial system had been pursued by the missionaries they would have made much greater progress than they have done. The denunciations of Lord Shaftesbury and of persons of that description have done more to injure the progress of Christianity in India than anything else. But it is not Lord Shaftesbury alone who has been guilty of injustice. The newspapers have lent themselves to the cause that noble lord advocates, and in the most outrageous manner. The *Times*, in an article of the 29th of June, says in distinct terms that we must get rid of and for ever sweep away every political establishment and every social usage that is opposed to Christianity in India. To any person who has been in India, and who knows the country, the idea of some 30,000 or 40,000 Europeans going out to destroy the social and religious habits of 150,000,000 seems absurd, and to assert its possibility is absolute nonsense. When your despatches went to India, a despatch from the Board of Control in perfect consonance with them was also sent out. The missionaries were then in free communication with the people, and the natives took no offence at what they did, because the Government took no notice of them. Wherever the missionaries established schools the natives went to them. It was only when scholars were obtained by the interference of public officers that the people took offence. I could mention where throughout a whole district every man who had a grievance instead of going to the magistrate went to the missionary, and the missionary went to the magistrate, till the people declared there was no justice in the country. The hon. chairman has quoted an Act of Parliament; but we know very well that in one of the presidencies there was an order declaring that no man who was not qualified by Christianity or by a religious education was to be in the public employ.

*Mr. Dent.*—I am sorry Sir John Lawrence is not here to meet the charges that have been made against him. Upon what grounds has the hon. proprietor ventured to ask this Court to refuse their sanction to the resolution proposed by the chairman? Chiefly upon two grounds; namely, the allegation contained in a circular that has appeared in the public papers; that all classes, irrespective of religion, ought to be considered eligible for public employment. Surely, the hon. gentleman does not object to that. But he objects that this circular calls upon the missionaries to send in the names of those whom they consider well qualified for employment in the public service. I do not think any mode could be better adopted to ascertain what persons possessed the best qualifications for public employment. But, leaving that

point, it should be remembered that this is a circular of Mr. Montgomery's, and it bears upon the face of it that it is a private circular addressed to the missionaries to know whether there are any native Christians in the Punjab qualified for public employment. It was never proclaimed by public authority. If so it would bear the signature of Sir John Lawrence. But this private circular the hon. gentleman makes the strong ground of his charge against that eminent man. We are this day asked to acknowledge services which have met with the praise of the whole civilized world, and I cannot but lament that an hon. gentleman of such ability should have ventured to bring forward such a charge upon such insufficient grounds. The second charge is that of cruelty in suppressing the threatened mutiny, and in maintaining order in the Punjab. The hon. gentleman has spoken highly in praise of Lord Elphinstone and of his government. But what course did the Governor of Bombay pursue when he was threatened in his own presidency? Did he not follow the same example and walk in the same steps, by immediately having recourse to the severest measures, and blowing several men from the guns? No doubt it must be most distressing to have recourse to such measures, but if the hon. gentleman were placed in similar circumstances, he would find that severity in the commencement is mercy in the end. So, there is no doubt the severity exercised by Sir John Lawrence, conduced to the maintenance of tranquillity in the Punjab. Then the hon. gentleman alluded to a private letter of Mr. Montgomery written to Mr. Cooper. How that letter found its way into the book referred to is not shown. It evidently never was written to meet the public view. But what does that letter state? It alludes to the mutiny of the 26th regiment, that had been successfully put down, and the severity exercised towards the mutineers. It is difficult to understand in what way that letter can affect Sir John Lawrence. It nowhere appears that the matter had been reported to or approved of by Sir John Lawrence. The letter itself bears internal evidence that such was not the case, therefore it cannot be said that Sir John Lawrence was responsible for the executions, or for the manner in which the mutiny was put down. It is clear that the officer on the spot was ordered to take steps to suppress the mutiny. Then with reference to the postscript, has the hon. member referred to a previous portion of the letter, in which it was mentioned that "the other three regiments here were very shaky yesterday? Does the hon. gentleman understand what "shaky" implies? That they are men accustomed to arms, and that we are at any moment fearful they will rise? Does he know that although men may have had their muskets taken from them, they are used to the sword? What does the letter go on to say? "Don't execute any more; but send the wounded men in here, for these 3,000 men will not believe what has been done to the 26th regiment unless individuals are sent to tell them what has happened in their case, and in all probability it may be the means of saving the lives of others." True, in conclusion, Mr. Montgomery may have said, "I wish these fellows who were shaky yesterday, and in whom we cannot have the slightest confidence, would show their colours, so that we might be relieved from this anxiety, and from the necessity of watching them." I think such is the fair and honest interpretation to be put upon that letter. I shall regret extremely if on such an occasion as this, when a proposal is made to us to acknowledge the merits of an officer who stands out before the world as one of the most eminent of men, and who has won the praises of all, this Court of Proprietors shall not be unanimous in coming to a vote.

*Mr. Cook.*—It appears to be admitted on all hands that Sir John Lawrence stands out most prominently as the "saviour of India." If he had not acted, under most pressing circumstances, as he has done, what would have been the consequence to the whole Christian population of India? We should have had to deplore thousands of lives which were saved by the decisive measures he took. If it had not been for him India would not have been saved now. If you take the whole character of Sir John Lawrence it is one which stands out so prominently, so honourably, and so great that we should stultify ourselves were we to deny him that which justice demands of us. It is important that this great man should be rewarded and held up as an example and object of emulation to all our young men. I do hope that Mr. Crawshaw will, under all the circumstances, withdraw his amendment, and that this may be a unanimous vote, and the crowning act of the Pro-



priores showing that to the last moment they did their duty with generosity and with honour.

*Mr. Crawford.*—I did hope when I came into this Court to acknowledge the services of an officer so distinguished as Sir John Lawrence, and whose merits, whatever differences of opinion may exist between us on other matters, we all with one accord recognise, that the vote proposed to us would pass unanimously. I extremely grieve that the course taken has been otherwise: but if the objections raised have not made a greater impression upon other minds than they have upon mine we shall have very little to regret, except the time that has been wasted. The hon. gentleman seems to have forgotten that we cannot afford to give up our time to attend to speeches embracing all manner of subjects, having no bearing on the question before the Court. It is that irrelevancy of matter, and not want of interest in the affairs of India, that has driven us from the Court. Before I sit down will you permit me to ask if the Court has any knowledge of the intentions of the Government on a matter of great interest to many? I have looked with considerable anxiety to the *Gazette* for some announcement of the honour to be conferred on Sir James Outram, but have not seen anything. Can you inform the Court what has been done in the matter?

*Colonel Sykes.*—The question which the Court has to consider is not what Mr. Cooper has published, but whether Sir John Lawrence has by his energy, his facility of resource, and his other high qualities so conducted himself as to render such advantage to the public service that entitles him the gratitude of his country. My opinion is that he has. In a letter which Sir John Lawrence has addressed to me there is a passage which will entirely remove all doubt as to what Sir John's opinion was in regard to the assault on Delhi. He said,—"There has been no such crisis in India since we became the ruling power. I think that nothing but the mercy of God has saved us. Had the Panjabees turned against us, nothing could have saved India. It must have been lost, though doubtless it would have been reconquered by England. The struggle before Delhi was desperate. We just managed to take it and no more. Had we deferred any attack, or had we even been unable to storm it, I doubt whether we could have continued the struggle." All great men who produce great results must have subordinates. Sir John Lawrence has been most ably supported, and among others who were connected with him was Colonel Edwardes. Of that eminent soldier Sir John said, "You will be glad to learn how well your old friend, Colonel Edwardes, is going on. He has proved a pillar of strength to me during the last few months." I am glad to know that that very distinguished officer still maintains his high character.

*Mr. Helps.*—I don't know whether the Court is inclined to spend a few more minutes of its time in listening to arguments in support of a resolution which evidently has been received with almost universal approbation. It is very clear, indeed, that the hon. gentlemen who have moved and seconded this amendment have no very great faith in their own case, because the speech of each of those gentlemen has nothing whatever to do with the question. What has the fact, if it were a fact, that the Court of Directors and the *Times* newspaper wish to make Sir John Lawrence a peer, to do with the resolution before the Court? Then again, what has the annexation of Oude to do with it? That may be a very grave question, but it has no bearing on the matter now under discussion. The two charges made against Sir John Lawrence, if proved, might have given cause for some hesitation. The first charge is, that Sir John Lawrence disobeyed a distinct order of the executive of this Company; and the second charge is, that he has been guilty of violence, amounting to absolute cruelty. Now, as to the first charge, the hon. gentleman began by laying before us an order of the Court of the year 1813.

*Mr. Crawshaw.*—No, no—1833.

*Mr. Helps.*—He at all events, for the purpose of strengthening his argument, went back to 1813. Now, the principles upon which the Indian Government has been conducted are like those of other Governments—subject to considerable modification. I have very little doubt that in the year 1813 the Company were not disposed to maintain that religious toleration which in my opinion it was both their bounden duty and their highest policy to do. But in the year 1833 we have an Act of Parliament; and if it had been the pleasure of the Court to send out orders in contravention of that Act, not only would

their orders have been illegal, but they would have subjected themselves to the censure of their fellow-countrymen, and also to the operation of the laws. At all events, the people of India would have been free to prefer the action of an Act of Parliament to that of an order by the Court of Directors. Toleration was proclaimed as the rule of the Government so far back as 1833; and I do not find any orders on the part of the Court to contravene that Act. The hon. proprietor has shown me his papers, and this is the order on which he relies. It is contained in a despatch to the Governor-General. "You are aware that we have uniformly maintained the rule of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India." Why, what interference is there? The substantial effect of the rule is, that all the servants of the Government are to abstain from any interference with the religion of the natives. The order proceeds:—

"It is obviously essential to the due observance of that principle that it should be acted upon by our servants, civil and military. The Government is known throughout India by its officers, with whom it is identified in the eyes of the native inhabitants, and our servants should therefore be aware that while invested with public authority their acts cannot be regarded as those of private individuals. We are, however, led by circumstances of recent occurrence to conclude that a different view of this subject is taken in India, and we therefore deem it necessary to call your immediate and particular attention to the absolute necessity of maintaining this most important principle to its fullest extent."

So that any connection with missionary proceedings appears to be held to come within the meaning of this order. But whether it be so or not, still there is one short answer to be given to the hon. gentleman, and that is, that he has in no respect connected Sir John Lawrence with the circular which he has read to the Court. It is a document of an individual—not as secretary to the Government, nor in a position that would make any letter coming from him have the appearance of a Government circular. All that we have therefore to say is that a charge has been brought against Sir John Lawrence and attempted to be proved by an act done by Mr. Montgomery. That appears to dispose of the question. Sir John Lawrence is not responsible for the act of Mr. Montgomery. But if he were, there is very little which I should like to see Sir John Lawrence withdraw from—I mean, in substance. The hon. proprietor drew attention to one expression in the circular, which I regret should have appeared in it. I think it is worse than bad taste to introduce the name of Christ into such a document. "The followers of Christ will now, I believe, be induced to come forward and advance the interests of His kingdom and those of His servants." Now, the interests of Christ's kingdom are so infinitely important that to unite them with the interests of the kingdom of men, even though they be His sincerest followers, is a matter which we cannot but regret. But at the same time we do not know to whom this document was addressed. If it was addressed to a body of Christians, it becomes a very different thing altogether. We have, I repeat, no evidence whatever that the Court has issued any order at all contravening the religious toleration laid down by the Act of 1833;—we have no evidence that Sir John Lawrence has disobeyed any such order, and if he has, I for one would feel him to be fully justified. And now for the second charge. Really it should be borne in mind, that we are here speaking in perfect safety; but there may be some amongst us whose relatives in India, perhaps, owe their lives to the painful but necessary severity of Sir John Lawrence. For us to pass a judgment on Sir John Lawrence would in my opinion be an act of the greatest presumption. But our feelings are to be touched, and we are told the details of the capture of these unhappy rebels. It has not, however, for one moment been suggested that Sir John Lawrence was present at those details. But what had he to do in the very crisis of his country's fate? Could he turn round upon his subordinates and say "I think you have gone a little too far?" Sir, great crises are not to be met in such a spirit. Sir John Lawrence had this question to solve—Is India to be saved or not? In the sense of his being the saviour of British rule in India, I believe that your expression that Sir John Lawrence was the saviour of India is fully justified. If Delhi had not been taken, where would have been the British rule in India? I think the answer to this question solves the whole matter. I believe that but for the conduct, the prevision and the energy

of Sir John Lawrence, Delhi would not have been taken for months; and that if it had not been taken within a few days your rule would have been imperilled; and if not within a few weeks your rule would have been lost. You have to deal with a great man, but he is human. But suppose any man who takes upon himself to be a judge in this matter, should say that Sir John Lawrence was guilty of severity. Well, that doubtless is a fault, but it dwindles into nothing in comparison with the inestimable services he has rendered to his country. It was a bold and brilliant idea to think of "hurling" the troops of a nation which we had only just conquered against Delhi. It was not only an extraordinary service, but it required an extraordinary man to perform it. For if this idea had occurred to Sir John Lawrence, what must have been his previous government, to enable him to carry the native troops with him as willing instruments of his power? If he had not been known as a man of justice as well as firmness and resolution, do you believe he would have had sway over the minds of those rude and stern people? He was indeed a great man, and a man whose greatness of conception could not have been carried on by any other mind. In such a case I do hope that any reward we may bestow, will be done with that grace which a unanimous vote ever carries with it.

The *Chairman.*—I now rise to put the question, and to express a hope that the honourable proprietor will abstain from pressing his amendment upon the Court. He has had the opportunity of making a statement regarding Sir John Lawrence, but the objections he has taken do not rest upon valid grounds. In the first place he charges Sir John Lawrence with disobedience to the orders of the Court, and this the hon. proprietor endeavours to prove by a circular which is said to have been issued by Mr. Montgomery, and for which he holds Sir John Lawrence responsible. With regard to that document, the Court of Directors really know nothing; and nothing more appears to be known of it but that Mr. Montgomery did at some time address somebody, but when and where, and to whom it was addressed, even the hon. proprietor himself does not say. It is addressed in the first person, and expresses, no doubt, the individual views of the writer; but whether the letter was circulated at all, and whether it stated facts or not, has not been shown. Certainly I am not aware that any distinction has been made between the native Christians and persons of other religions in the appointments to the civil service in India. I never heard of any such distinction, and I believe it does not exist. That it does not exist over the greater part of India has been shown by Mr. Lewin from his own experience. I think, therefore, it must appear to everybody, except to the hon. mover and seconder of the amendment, that the law on this subject has been strictly acted up to. Whether the facts are justly stated or not we have no knowledge, nor have we any reason to think that Sir John Lawrence is cognizant of that letter. He was not the adviser of Mr. Montgomery. That gentleman was at full liberty to write such a letter. Besides, it does not appear to be an official letter; but a letter written by Mr. Montgomery, in which he appears to be seeking for native Christians whom he may place under his own jurisdiction. There is nothing whatever to connect Sir John Lawrence with this transaction. The first charge, therefore, I think must fall to the ground. The next charge is that of cruelty, and with a view to establish that charge two instances are brought forward. One is the punishment inflicted at Peshawar upon a regiment which had revolted. Sir John Lawrence was not at Peshawar. But whether the punishment inflicted was right or wrong, it was a military execution, and was carried out under the order of Sir Sidney Cotton—under military authority only; therefore, whether it was right or whether it was wrong, Sir John Lawrence had no more authority over it than any member of this Court. With regard to the second instance in support of the charge of cruelty, that rests entirely upon the statement of Mr. Cooper. It refers to a portion of a certain regiment stationed at Lahore, who ran away, but under what circumstances I do not know. However, two of the officers of the regiment were murdered, and there is reason to think that these men, seeing what had happened, were frightened and ran away from fear. The Sikh police were sent after them, and at Amritsir the police came upon a portion of the men, and there does appear that a most horrible massacre took place. In this Mr. Cooper, who writes the account, seems to have been a principal actor; but what Mr.



Cooper may have reported to Sir John Lawrence the next morning we don't know. We have to wait for an official report. Has Sir John Lawrence had the details laid before him? Was any official report made to him? Let us not take Mr. Cooper's self-glorifying and complacent statement of the massacre, in which he was one of the actors, but rather wait for the particulars from authority. At all events we have not anything upon which an official man would condemn an official man. I hope, therefore, the honourable gentlemen will not press their amendment, but will let the Court unanimously adopt the resolution which we recommend. I can speak from experience that there is not a man in India who respects the feelings, the prejudices I may call them, of the natives more deeply than Sir John Lawrence. Does the hon. gentleman desire the amendment to be put?

*Mr. Crawshaw.*—I have to thank you, sir, for your leaving me at liberty on that point. I think, if you will read my amendment, you will find that what you have just been stating goes entirely in support of it.

*Mr. Levin.*—The explanation of the chairman having removed the objections I originally entertained, I shall certainly withdraw my support from the amendment, and vote for the original resolution.

*Mr. Jones.*—If you will leave out the words "throughout a long and distinguished career," I will withdraw from the amendment.

*The Chairman.*—Thirty years' service in India certainly is a long career.

The amendment was then put and negatived, two hands only being shown in favour of it.

The original resolution was then adopted by the whole Court, with the exception of the mover and seconder of the amendment.

#### SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

*The Chairman.*—I will now answer the question which has been put to me respecting Sir James Outram. I certainly am surprised that I have not yet seen in the *Gazette* an announcement of the honour to be conferred on Sir James Outram by the Sovereign. Why, I do not know; I cannot tell. But there is no hitch in the matter. Whether the delay has arisen from one department or from another; whether it is with Mr. Walpole or with the head of any other department, I cannot tell. But there is no change in the feelings of the Government on the subject, and no intention of withholding the publication of the honour to be bestowed on Sir James Outram.

It was then understood that the Court would be convened on Monday the 30th, to approve of the resolution which had been this day adopted.

The Court then adjourned.

*27th August*

On Monday a Special General Court of the East-India Company was, for the last time, held in their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of submitting for the confirmation of the proprietors the resolution passed by the General Court on the 25th, granting an annuity of 2,000*l.* to Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B.

The Court was very fully attended, and a deep interest was evidently felt by the proprietors in what they knew were about to be the final proceedings of a body which was originally a mercantile federation, but which by gradual aggregations of power had swollen into a mighty empire. But Parliament at length asserted its high authority, and decreed, by the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106, that on the 1st of September, 1858, the governing powers of the East-India Company should cease, and thenceforth be exercised by the Crown alone.

#### ANNUITY TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B.

The *Secretary* having read the resolution,

The *Chairman* moved that it be confirmed.

*Captain Eastwick* (the Deputy-Chairman) seconded the motion.

*Mr. Arbuthnot* hoped the Court would express its acknowledgments to the Directors for having given the proprietors an opportunity of closing their connexion with the government of India by an act that was at the same time just, generous, and politic. This was the last occasion on which the Court of Proprietors would be called upon to exercise any power in regard to the government of India. It was true the powers which the Court did possess were very limited, though they were by no means unimportant. It had been asserted by a high authority in another place that the Court of Proprietors had not in a proper manner performed their duty. He denied that charge. They had elected Directors who had been well suited to perform the duties they had to

discharge, and those duties they had performed in a satisfactory manner. Although a great outcry took place against the East-India Company when the discussions on this question first took place, yet, before those discussions closed, it was admitted that the duties of the East-India Directors had been well performed. He was happy to think that in the new Council they would still have the benefit of seven of their own elected members. He had, however, hoped that they would have had the advantage of one other Director, whose absence from the Council would be a great loss to the interests of India. He said this with no desire to disparage any of his colleagues, but he must affirm that no director had in the discharge of his duty displayed greater earnestness, zeal, or ability than Colonel Sykes. No one vindicated the East-India Company more powerfully in Parliament than did that hon. and gallant gentleman. They were about to close their connexion with the government of India. The nation had thought proper to entrust the East-India Company with the power which they had satisfactorily exercised. It now thought fit to resume that power to itself. He hoped they would part with kindly feelings one towards the other. The Company had endeavoured to fulfil its duty, and the splendid empire they had bequeathed to the nation was the best proof that they had fulfilled it satisfactorily and ably. Those members of the Court who had passed most of their lives in India must ever feel a warm interest in the wellbeing of that country, and affection towards its inhabitants; and his wish was that under the new system the interests of India would not be neglected, and that the measures which would be adopted by the Government would be alike conducive to the temporal as well as the eternal interests of the people of India.

*Mr. Jones* said he had an amendment to submit, although he did not anticipate much support. His object was to show his sympathy for the great body of the people of India, who had done only what we ourselves would have done had we been in a similar position. No doubt, Sir John Lawrence was a man of great intelligence, great energy, and one who had a great desire to accomplish the wishes of his superiors; but he (Mr. Jones) did not recognize in his conduct towards the natives of the Punjab any of those high feelings of justice and right which he should have expected from such a man. He objected that the "long and distinguished services" of Sir John Lawrence should be made any ground for this vote of 2,000*l.* a-year. He would not object to give Sir John Lawrence a recompense for his services in quelling the mutiny in the Punjab; but, inasmuch as he had been one of the men who had kindled the fire of insurrection by his previous administration, there was an incongruity in basing the vote of 2,000*l.* on Sir John Lawrence's long and distinguished services. The nobles of the Punjab had been obliterated, and it was during Sir John Lawrence's administration that, having been driven from their estates, those nobles rose in rebellion. He moved, as an amendment, "That all reference to the long and distinguished services of Sir John Lawrence should be omitted from the resolution."

The *Chairman* said it was not competent to the hon. proprietor to move such an amendment. The Court was called upon either to affirm or disallow the resolution: they could not modify it.

*Mr. Levin* considered that the hon. proprietor had wandered from the subject before the Court. He regretted sincerely the present position of the Court, and his firm conviction was that if the Court of Directors had firmly raised their voice in defence of a corporation the most valuable that ever existed, they would have carried the day with them. The Government, however, saw that the Directors were at their bidding, and consequently the most atrocious jobs had been committed. He would ask what more any gentleman who had been appointed member of the Indian Council would do for India for his 1,200*l.* (with a retiring pension of 600*l.* a-year) than he did now for 500*l.* a-year? Reference had on a former occasion been made to Colonel Sykes. Now, everybody knew that Colonel Sykes possessed great knowledge of India, and that he felt a great interest in the welfare of its people. But it was also known that the gallant colonel was not very pliant, and that he sturdily maintained his own opinions. This was, no doubt, a disqualification.

*Mr. Cook* considered that Sir John Lawrence had nothing whatever to do with the circumstances that brought on the rebellion. The policy which brought the rebellion on was patent to every man living. The root of it was annexation, which was an entire reversal of the early policy of the Company.

*Colonel Sykes* said that at the last Court he took occasion to mention the name of Colonel Edwards in terms of well-deserved eulogy; but in doing so he felt he had unintentionally done injustice to other individuals who were equally entitled to praise. Colonel Chamberlain's exploits at Multan were of such eminent service to Sir John Lawrence, that they inspired him to act with more confidence than he otherwise would have done. He ought also to have mentioned the name of Mr. Frere, the commissioner of Scinde. That gentleman crushed an incipient mutiny—or rather a mutiny, for it had actually broken out in some places—which if not done Sir John Lawrence would not have been able to send troops to Delhi. Mr. Frere displayed great gallantry in the conduct he pursued on that occasion.

The *Chairman* said that in bringing before the Court the name of Sir John Lawrence on this occasion they by no means intended to make any invidious distinction by leaving out the name of any other meritorious individual. But if the Court had attempted to bring forward the names of all who were deserving of distinction, they would have had to produce a very long list indeed. He thought it a pity that the names of any other individuals should have been brought forward, when it would be quite competent for the new Council to recognise their claims hereafter.

The resolution was then put and agreed to, with two dissentients only.

#### FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The *Chairman* said the Court had been made further special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors the opinion of counsel upon certain points submitted for their consideration by the Committee of Proprietors appointed by the General Court on the 11th Aug. The opinions had been sent in that morning. They had been placed in the hands of Mr. Crawshaw, the chairman of the committee, who would proceed to make any remarks he might think proper upon them.

*Mr. Crawshaw* suggested that the opinions should be read.

The *Secretary* then read the following opinions of counsel:—

"QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY A COMMITTEE OF PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL, SIR R. BETHELL, AND MR. WIGRAM, WITH THE OPINION GIVEN THEREON.

"Question 1.—Supposing that the Company under the 13th sec. of the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, should give notice for the redemption of its dividend, is Parliament bound to redeem the dividend, at the rate therein-mentioned, out of the Imperial revenue, without any reference to the sufficiency of the Indian revenues?

"Answer 1.—We are of opinion that the 13th sec. of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, constitutes a Parliamentary contract with the East India Company; and that should the East India Company demand the redemption of its dividend under that section, Parliament would be bound to make provision for its redemption, without reference to the sufficiency of the Indian revenues.

"Q. 2.—Assuming that the Company does not give the notice provided for in sec. 13 within one year from its being deprived of the possession and government of the British territories in India, does the Company lose all such claim to compel redemption of its dividend by Parliament out of the Imperial revenues, without any reference to the sufficiency of the Indian revenues?

"Q. 3.—Assuming, further, that the Company does not give the required notice within the year, will the Company entirely forfeit its right to demand redemption, whether out of the Imperial revenues or out of the revenues of India alone?

"A. 2 and 3.—We are of opinion that if the Company does not, under sec. 13 of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, demand the redemption of its dividend within one year from its being deprived of the possession and government of the territories of India, it will forfeit its right to demand redemption of the dividend, and the dividend will become irredeemable until 1874, and then will be redeemable only at the option of Parliament.

"Q. 4.—Can the Security Fund be applied to the payment of dividend, or to any other purpose, without the requisition of the Court of Directors of the Company, according to the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, sec. 15?

"A. 4.—We are of opinion that under the conjoint effect of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85,

sec. 15, and the 21st and 22d of Victoria, cap. 106, sec. 73, the Security Fund can, upon requisition by the Court of Directors, be applied to make good any deficiency in remittances for the payment of dividends; but that it cannot be applied to the payment of dividend without such requisition. We also think that, upon 'redemption' of the dividend, the Security Fund will be available, and may be applied to the purposes of such redemption; but while the Security Fund is under twelve millions, there is not, in our opinion, any purpose other than the foregoing to which any part of the fund can be applied.

"Q. 5. Does sec. 42 of 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106, which enacts that all payments under that Act shall be made out of the revenues of India (alone), affect in any manner the question of redemption?"

"A. 5.—The 42nd section of the 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106, which enacts that all payments under that Act shall be made out of the revenues of India alone, does not, in our opinion, affect in any manner the question of redemption.

"Q. 6.—In case of defalcation or loss of any description arising from the misconduct or mismanagement of the Company's agents in the payment of dividend or otherwise, out of what funds must such defalcation or loss be made good; and in case of lawsuits or other proceedings against the Company arising out of such occurrences, or from any other cause relating to the payment of the dividend or on transfer of the capital stock, would the expenses thereby incurred fall within the meaning of the words contained in section 72 of the Act of the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, cap. 106; viz.—'Expenses of and incident to the payment to the proprietors of the capital stock of the said Company of their respective shares of the dividend on such stock, and of keeping the books of the said Company for transfers and otherwise in relation to such stock?'"

"A. 6.—If the defalcation or loss referred to in this question be a defalcation or loss as to the moneys provided out of the revenues of the Indian territories for the payment of the dividend mentioned in section 11 of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, and handed over to the Company for that purpose, we are of opinion that such loss must fall upon and be borne by the Company. The sum which by that section is charged upon the Indian revenues is discharged by payment to the Company or its authorized agent. If, on the other hand, the question supposes a loss to arise by a servant of the Company permitting or making an irregular or unauthorized transfer of stock, we think that a loss of this kind must also fall upon the Company. The Company are charged with the duty of keeping the books and of permitting no transfer except in the manner required by the charter of William III.

"In the event of liability attaching itself to the Company for the improper act of its servant—as, for example, for a transfer of stock under a forged power of attorney—a further question would arise—how is such liability to be made good? The Attorney-General and Sir Richard Bethell are of opinion that the dividend and redemption-money being appropriated by statute, there would be no general property of the Company to answer any such liability, which would therefore be only nominal.

"The Solicitor-General and Mr. Wigram consider that the £10. 10s. per cent. on the six millions and also the redemption-money of twelve millions would, when paid over to the Company out of the revenues of India, and before division among the members of the Company, be assets of the Company, and be liable to satisfy any demands to which the Company may remain subject.

"With regard to costs of law proceedings in which the Company may be involved, as mentioned in this sixth question, we are of opinion, that if the proceedings arise out of acts of misfeasance or neglect on the part of servants of the Company, the costs must be borne by the Company. On the other hand, if proceedings are taken against the Company as stakeholders, merely in order to determine the devolution of the title to stock, or questions of a similar nature, we think that costs of such proceedings, not otherwise made good to the Company, would be 'expenses in relation to the stock' within the meaning of section 72 of the new Act.

"Q. 7.—With reference to the language of the 17th section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, will the East-India Company be entitled to its dividend out of all remittances made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, in preference to all other charges, including guaranteed interest on railway shares, pensions, salaries, purchase of stores, and the expenses of all

establishments in this country maintained for the Government of India?"

"A. 7.—We are of opinion that the East-India Company will, under the 17th section of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, continue to be entitled to its dividend out of all revenues of the East Indian territories remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain, including the particular charges specified in question 7, assuming that all of those charges are charges payable in Great Britain.

"Q. 8.—Supposing the Company to be repaid its capital stock either on its own demand or by act of the Government, would it be competent to the Company to use such capital for the purpose of establishing commercial enterprise of any sort; and, if so, would such enterprise be limited to trade within the limits of the Company's charter, or might it include other undertakings?"

"Q. 9.—Assuming the capital to be repaid, could an individual proprietor demand payment of his share of such capital without a resolution of the Company granting it to him?"

"A. 8 and 9.—Looking to the provisions of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, taken in connection with the former Acts on the same subject, and particularly the 33rd of George III., cap. 52, sec. 74, and the 53rd of George III., cap. 155, sec. 4, we are of opinion that the right of the East-India Company to trade was suspended only while the territorial government was confined to them; and that upon the termination of their territorial government the right of the Company to trade revives. This right to trade would, however, be confined to enterprises of the nature specified in the charters and statutes of the Company; and moreover, we are of opinion that from the lapse of time and the change of circumstances, it would not be found that practically trade could be carried on with advantage under the present constitution of the Company.

"With regard to the application of the sum of twelve millions to be provided by Parliament for the redemption of the dividend, the Attorney-General and Sir Richard Bethell are of opinion that this sum, when paid, could not be dealt with in any other manner by the Company than by the payment to each proprietor of the amount of his share of the capital stock; and that the question whether, under the circumstances supposed, the Company should come to any formal resolution as to the appropriation of the money is immaterial, inasmuch as no resolution of the Company can affect the right of the proprietors of stock to their respective shares of the twelve millions. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Wigram consider that this sum of twelve millions is to be paid by Parliament to the Company, and not to the individual proprietors of the Company, and that, when so paid, it would represent and would be the capital stock of the Company, and accordingly be subject to all liabilities of the Company. They also think that under these circumstances the utmost right of a proprietor would be to insist that, if the trade of the Company was not revived, these liabilities, if any, should be ascertained and discharged, and the surplus capital divided among the proprietors according to their respective interests.

"With regard to the status of the Company, we conceive nothing more can be usefully said than that it continues to exist as a body corporate governed by the charter of William III., and the statutes by which that charter has been modified. The most important alteration made in that charter is the reduction by the recent statute of the number of the Directors to six.

"Aug. 24, 1858."

Mr. Crawshaw then briefly stated what the committee had done, with a view to obtain the opinions of counsel which had been just read. On hearing the opinions of counsel personally, he found that upon certain matters most important to the value of the stock of the Company there was no difference of opinion between the learned gentlemen, but that upon other matters affecting the future liabilities of the Company and in the management of its affairs there was a difference of opinion which was irreconcilable, Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Fitzroy Kelly being on one side, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Wigram on the other. As far as his (Mr. Crawshaw's) opinion was of any value, were he to venture to arbitrate between the greatest lawyers in England, who were equally divided in opinion, he must confess that, in his opinion, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Wigram were right; and certainly it would be wise if the Company should assume that they were right, for their view of the case was that there were more

serious liabilities cast upon the Company than were allowed by the other learned gentlemen. It would be matter of prudence on the part of the Company to take that view of the matter, which would cause them to adopt measures for their own protection against difficulties in future. A friendly conference having been held with certain Directors on the subject, it was found impossible to draw up any scheme for the future government of the Company; but the universal feeling was that the proprietors should exert themselves, otherwise the Directors would not be able to accomplish that for the Company which they would desire to accomplish. It was finally agreed that he, as chairman, should move the reappointment of the committee to consult with the Directors in reference to the future management of the Company. Although it was impossible for him to suggest any plan for the future government of the Company, still there was one topic on which he felt that a few frank and friendly words spoken might conduce to an advantageous result. The Act provided that the Government nominees should cease to be Directors of the Company, but it did not provide that the same provision should apply to the elected Directors of the Company, who had also been elected to seats in the Council of India. Those gentlemen had, by this carelessly drawn up Act of Parliament, been placed in a most anomalous position. They might feel some reluctance in making a statement themselves, lest it might appear that they might be casting a slight on the proprietors; but he was sure that anything they might state would only be viewed as the act of gentlemen anxious to remedy the carelessness of an Act of Parliament. The future position of the Company would require considerable care, and the services of gentlemen of high character. The Company was left in existence for the management of its stock, which amounted to some twelve millions sterling. Every half-year 300,000*l.* must pass through the hands of the Directors; and 7,681 warrants would have to be signed for the whole year. The security fund could not be touched in any way without the approbation of the Directors. These were important functions to fulfil, and it would be necessary that there should be some place of meeting, and that officers and servants should be appointed. The hon. proprietor moved, first, that the opinions of counsel be printed.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion.

Mr. Jones thought it would be a great benefit to the Company if those Directors who felt themselves embarrassed by being placed in a double position as members of the Council and as Directors of this Company would consent to hold that double position. They would be capable of giving the proprietors information. Of course, as long as they were holders of stock they would have a bond of union with the Company.

Mr. Helps felt some considerable doubt whether it would be for the interest of the Company or not that the gentlemen elected to the new Council should retain their double position.

The motion for printing the opinions of counsel was then agreed to.

Captain Eastwick said he had well considered the 69th clause, and felt that the duties which he should have to discharge as a member of the Council and as a Director of the Company would, to a certain extent, be incompatible. The duty of the member would have priority, and that duty might clash with what as a Director he might be called upon to do. He certainly, therefore, should retire from the Court of Directors. He expressed the feeling of gratitude he had always entertained towards the proprietors who had supported him through an arduous contest, and for the last ten years he had endeavoured to discharge the duties of the position in which they had placed him.

Mr. Arbuthnot was sorry to hear the remarks of the Deputy-Chairman. He thought it would be much to the interest of the Company if the whole of the Directors were to continue to act in their present capacity. There was, however, one suggestion which he thought deserving of consideration. If the Directors were to make a proposition to the Government that they should next session take upon themselves the whole of the duty that would devolve upon the Court of Directors, and should undertake the payment of the dividends, that would at once relieve both the Directors and the proprietors from all the risks set forth in the opinions of the lawyers.

The Chairman.—There is no question at present before the Court.

Mr. Crawshaw.—I beg then to move, sir, that the committee be re-appointed, for the purpose of con-

sulting with the Directors of the Company with reference to the necessary measures to be taken for the future management of the Company's affairs, that three form a quorum, with power to add to their number.

*Colonel Sykes* said the amount of stock involved in this question was enormous. The Directors would have the power of dipping into the security fund itself. It was, therefore, a most serious responsibility to repose in the Directors, whoever they might be. 622,000*l.* per annum would be handed over to the Directors to be paid to the proprietors, and there would be 7,681 warrants to sign. The proprietors must consider the responsibility they would devolve upon the Directors, and the Directors must consider whether they would take upon themselves that responsibility or not.

*Mr. Prinsep* observed that among other things the new Council would have to determine upon an establishment for the future government of the East-India Company, and it would be an anomalous thing for a Director of the East-India Company to be applying to the Council, of which he himself was a member, for a liberal establishment to himself as a Director. He was of opinion that the functions of the two bodies—namely, the Court of Directors and the Council—would not be compatible. He had long since been of this opinion, and had determined that if he should have the honour of being elected to the Council, it would be necessary for him to retire from the direction of the Company.

*Mr. C. Mills* observed that if those Directors who were elected to the Council were still to remain Directors of the Company, they would be entitled to receive two salaries—one of 1,200*l.* a-year, and the other of 500*l.* a-year, which would be perfectly ridiculous. This at once showed the absolute necessity of those who were elected to the new Council retiring from the election.

*Dr. Beattie* did not see any incompatibility between the two offices, and he hoped the Directors who had been elected to the Council would not deprive the proprietors of their services.

*General Briggs* said it was of great importance that the proprietors should consider the position in which they then stood. Every one should attend the proposed committee, and care be taken that after all the claims and liabilities on the India revenue had been defrayed, the residue should be applied to the payment of the dividends. In case, however, the Government should, from necessity or inclination, have such a large establishment in India as would leave no surplus revenue, how then would the dividends be paid? Government would not borrow any money, because the Act of Parliament declared that the dividends should be paid out of the revenue of India alone.

The *Chairman*.—There is one guarantee,—the Secretary of State cannot get his salary until the dividends are paid.

*General Briggs* thought the Court of Proprietors would have to consider whether it would not be better to accept the 200*l.* stock before the twelve months were over. Some proprietors were now selling out stock, and he thought it a question whether they had not rather take the 200*l.* than trust to the Administration of India for the payment of their dividends.

*Mr. Clark* regretted to hear such frequent reference made to the possibility of the Company again engaging in trade. It was impossible that they could again become a commercial Company. They could not do it without running some risk, and he believed that the mere speaking of it was detrimental to the value of their stock. No better course could be adopted than that which had been proposed by *Mr. Crawshaw*, that of appointing a committee to co-operate with the Directors, in order to devise a system for securing the payment of the dividends. With regard to the double functions of those gentlemen in the direction who had been elected to the Council, he considered it would be perfectly incompatible with their position as members of the Council to remain in the Court of Directors. They were the Queen's servants, and they had no right, in common propriety, to take office again in the Company. It would be exceedingly improper for them to do so, and would unquestionably be made the subject of indignant comment in the public prints.

*Mr. Dent* hoped that those Directors who had expressed their readiness to resign would withhold their resignation until they found it was perfectly incompatible for them to retain the position of Directors. The Act of Parliament had thrown a duty upon them, and their assistance was most desirable. They would have to look to the proper

transfer of the stock, and to the paying of the dividends. He approved the suggestion of *Mr. Arbuthnot*, that the Government should undertake the payment of the dividends through the Bank of England, in the same way as the dividends were paid to the fundholder. But at all events, he hoped the Directors would for the present withhold their resignations, and continue to act as Parliament provided they should do.

The question was then put.

*Mr. Crawshaw*, in reply, observed that the course to be taken by the Directors who had been elected to the Council he held to be disposed of, for four gentlemen had stated their intention to retire from the direction. He was not surprised at the regret felt both by themselves and by the proprietors at the circumstance, but he was quite certain that, upon reflection, every one must see that they had no alternative. With reference to the points to be considered by the proprietors, there was one of paramount importance, that of the great probability of a necessity arising for trenching upon the security fund in order to pay the dividends. This had occurred before, and he feared it would occur again. He had been told that in the year 1857 no less than nine millions sterling was deficient. Under these circumstances, the question must arise as to the stability of the security fund. They would have the country asking them to receive their dividends out of the security fund, and the proprietors, as he hoped, as stoutly refusing to do so. Then, within twelve months, another most important question would be raised. The Company must within that period decide whether it will avail itself of the power of redemption given by the Act of 1833. If they decided to accept the 200*l.* it would imply that they had no confidence in the Council of India, and that they would rather have their money than leave it in the management of the members of the Council. There was one observation more he wished to make, which was that the answers given by counsel were favourable and not unfavourable, and must enhance the value of the stock. With regard to the Company resuming its trading powers, that he looked upon as a dream. It was a question which partook only of a legal and antiquarian interest.

The motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

#### THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COURT OF DIRECTORS.

*Mr. Crawshaw*.—I have another motion to bring forward. I am aware it has not been the custom to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman at the conclusion of our meetings, but I hold that the circumstances of the present meeting are so unprecedented, that the objection does not apply to this vote. Our Chairman is not one of the Directors whom we have had an opportunity of electing; while, on the other hand, it is not by our act that he ceases to be our Chairman. Sir Frederick Currie, during his brief term in which he has been in the chair, has distinguished the place he occupies by a courtesy and an attention to the proprietors which all must acknowledge. I am confident that the line of his conduct, and his deep interest in the Company, fully accord with that feeling which he once expressed to me in conversation. Upon an occasion when I found him wearied and fatigued in a vain effort to do a service to the Company, which he hoped to do, he stated that he was more anxious about it than he would have been if he had been elected by ourselves, because he felt that the only tie between him and the Company was the tie of honour. Under the peculiar circumstances of this day, this being the last meeting of the Company within these walls, the administration of India having departed from us, I hold we should do wrong if we did not conclude these proceedings by a vote of thanks to the Chairman who has shed grace and lustre upon the last days of our government of India by his conduct in the chair. I move "That the cordial thanks of this Court be given to Sir F. Currie, the Chairman of the Court of Directors."

*Mr. Lewin*, with pleasure, seconded the motion, and agreed in all that *Mr. Crawshaw* had said as to the courtesy which had always been shown by the hon. Chairman.

*Mr. Jones* said, that in reference to the conduct of the Chairman in that Court, he was a willing witness to the abundant and overflowing courtesy shown by the hon. Chairman towards the proprietors.

*Mr. Clark* concurred in every word that had fallen from the mover and seconder of the motion, but he was not satisfied with Directors generally not being included in the vote. He therefore begged to move,

as an amendment, the thanks of the Court to the whole body of Directors.

*Mr. Cook* seconded the amendment.

*Mr. Helps* thought if they were to return thanks to those who administered their affairs, they ought also to return thanks to those able servants who had been the main instruments in carrying out that administration.

It was then suggested that the votes should be put separately.

The vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* said that this vote had taken him quite unexpectedly, and he felt the compliment most deeply. He had received the greatest courtesy from all the proprietors on every occasion, and his position in the chair, an important position for any man to take, had been made most valuable by that courtesy. He tendered to the Court his most sincere thanks for this last act on their part, which he felt most heartily and gratefully.

*Mr. Clark* then moved a vote of thanks to the Deputy-Chairman and the other Directors of the Company, which was seconded by *Mr. Arbuthnot* and carried unanimously.

*Captain Eastwick* expressed his grateful acknowledgments, and said that the Directors were deeply sensible of the responsibility imposed upon them, and were earnestly anxious to carry out their duty both for the interest of India and the interest of the Court of Proprietors.

*Mr. Helps*.—I hope you will now allow me to propose a resolution.

*Dr. Beattie*.—I rise to order.

The *Chairman*.—It is true this is a special Court; but as it is the last occasion on which we shall meet, I think, under the circumstances, anything which any proprietor wishes to bring forward should be heard.

*Mr. Helps*.—I thank the Chairman for his kindness. I might technically have moved the suspension of the by-laws, but it is not necessary. I move, sir, the following resolution:—

"The East-India Company, on surrendering at the bidding of Parliament those powers connected with the government of the British territories in India which it has long exercised as trustee for the Crown, desires to return its warmest thanks to its servants and officers, of every rank and in every capacity, for the fidelity, zeal, and efficiency with which they have performed their several duties, and offers to them its best wishes for their future prosperity."

"To those who are natives of India, the East-India Company has the satisfaction of being able to give the fullest assurance that in her Majesty Queen Victoria they will find a most gracious mistress, not unmindful of their past services under that authority which has hitherto had the honour of representing British Sovereignty in India, and ever ready to reward loyalty to the British Crown."

"The East-India Company is convinced that the members of the home department of the Company's Government will maintain the high reputation which that department now enjoys, and will continue, when enrolled in the direct service of the Crown, to command the esteem and confidence of their official chiefs, and of the public."

"Of its fellow-countrymen employed in India under the Company's government, whether as civilians or soldiers—of those especially whose duty has recently subjected them to trials of unexampled severity, and who have done their duty so admirably as to win for them the praise and sympathy of their Sovereign and their country—the East-India Company is proud to say that their past conduct affords the strongest security that the Crown will possess no servants abler, none more devoted, than those who have been trained by the Company. And without in any manner arrogating to itself what is due to men, some of whose names are honoured in every region of the civilized world, the East-India Company trusts that, in the page of impartial history, it may be recorded as having presented, in the career which it has opened both to the members of its own civil and military services, and to the gallant troops of her Majesty and her royal predecessors, a field for the exercise of the highest qualities of the statesman and the soldier."

"In the humble hope that the Company's rule will prove to have been, in the hand of Divine Providence, an instrument of good, and even of the highest good, to India, the East-India Company earnestly prays that it may please Almighty God to bless the Queen's Indian reign by the speedy restoration of peace, security, and order, and so to prosper her Majesty's

efforts for the welfare of her East-Indian subjects that the millions who will henceforth be placed under her Majesty's direct as well as sovereign dominion, constantly advancing in all that makes men and nations great, flourishing, and happy, may reward her Majesty's cares in their behalf by their faithful and firm attachment to her Majesty's person and Government."

Mr. Jones seconded the amendment.

Mr. Lewin and Colonel Sykes supported it.

Mr. Helps explained that he had purposely abstained from connecting his resolution with any particular name. When he saw the gentleman on the right of the chair he could not help thinking of his immediate predecessor, and another name also, that stood high in the ranks of literature, occurred to him,—the names of Melvill and of Mill could not fail to strike his mind; therefore, he thought it better not to connect with it the name of any gentleman, but to make it universal.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Court then adjourned, never again to be called together as the governing body of the British East-Indian Empire.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 23.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officer and non-commissioned officers, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz. :—

66th (Ghoorkha) Bengal N.I.—Lieut. John Adam Tyler, date of act of bravery, Feb. 10, 1858.—On the attacking parties approaching the enemy's position under a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, on the occasion of the action at Choorpoorah, on the 10th of February last, Lieut. Tyler dashed on horseback ahead of all, and alone up to the enemy's guns, where he remained engaged hand to hand, until they were carried by us; and where he was shot through the left arm, had a spear wound in his chest, and a ball through the right sleeve of his coat. (Letter from Capt. C. C. Boss, commanding 66th (Ghoorkha) regt., to Capt. Brownlow, major of brigade, Kemaon field force.)

42nd Regt.—Colour-sergt. William Gardner, date of act of bravery, May 5, 1858. For his conspicuous and gallant conduct on the morning of the 5th of May last, in having saved the life of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, his commanding officer, who during the action at Bareilly on that day, had been knocked from his horse, when three fanatics rushed upon him. Colour-sergt. Gardner ran out, and in a moment bayoneted two of them, and was in the act of attacking the third when he was shot down by another soldier of the regiment. (Letter from Capt. Macpherson, 42nd regt., to Lieut.-Col. Cameron, commanding that regiment.)

37th Bengal N.I.—Sergeant-major M. Rosamond, date of act of bravery, June 4, 1857.—This non-commissioned officer volunteered to accompany Lieut. Col. Spottiswoode, commanding the 37th regt. of Bengal N.I., to the right of the lines, in order to set them on fire, with the view of driving out the Sepoys, on the occasion of the outbreak at Benares on the evening of the 4th June, 1857; and also volunteered with Sergt.-maj. Gill, of the Loodiana regt., to bring off Capt. Brown, Pension Paymaster, his wife, and infant, also some others, from a detached bungalow into the barracks. His conduct was highly meritorious, and he has been since promoted.

Loodiana Regt.—Sergeant-major Peter Gill, date of act of bravery, June 4, 1857.—This non-commissioned officer also conducted himself with gallantry at Benares on the night of the 4th of June, 1857. He volunteered with Sergt.-major Rosamond, of the 37th regt. of Bengal N.I., to bring in Capt. Brown, Pension Paymaster, and his family, from a detached bungalow to the barracks, as above recorded, and saved the life of the Quar.-mr. Sergeant of the 26th regt. of Bengal N.I., in the early part of the evening, by cutting off the head of the Sepoy who had just bayoneted him. Sergt.-maj. Gill states, that on the same night he faced a guard of 27 men, with only a sergeant's sword; and it is also represented that he twice saved the life of Major Barrett, 27th regt. of Bengal N.I., when attacked by Sepoys of his own regiment.

MR. HERWALD WAKE, C.S., the leader of the gallant little band that defended Arrah, has been féted by his fellow-townsmen.

## INDIAN POSTAGE.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant relating to the postage of letters to India. This warrant, which came into operation on the 1st inst., declares that unpaid letters for India, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall until the 31st of December next be forwarded and charged the amount of postage to which they would have been liable if pre-paid, with an additional charge of 6d.; and that after the latter date all such unpaid letters shall be detained and opened, and then returned to the senders.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE GENERAL BARNARD.—A handsome monumental tablet is about being erected to the memory of Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., one of the Delhi heroes, in the military chapel, Wellington barracks, Birdcage-walk. The tablet, which is of white Carrara marble, has been beautifully executed by Mr. T. Gaffrey, the sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, and bears the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected by a few attached friends to commemorate the military services and the esteem and affection entertained for Major-General Sir Henry William Barnard, K.C.B., who was born in 1799, entered the army in 1814, and served in the grenadier guards for 36 years. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea, was chief of the staff at the fall of Sebastopol, and in command of the second division when peace was declared. He proceeded to India in February, and died July, 1857, of cholera, when in command of the army in the field before Delhi, after frequently defeating very superior forces of the enemy during the great Sepoy mutiny. He was beloved and regretted by all who served under him. 'I trusted in Thee, O Lord. I said, Thou art my God.'"

SIR H. WILLOCK.—The late Sir Henry Willock was for many years a Director of the East-India Company. Sir Henry entered the Madras cavalry in 1804. In 1808 he joined the embassy of Sir John Malcolm in Persia, to which country he became Chargé-d'Affaires in 1823. He relinquished this situation in 1833, when the following minute of his services was made by Lord William Bentinck, at that time Governor of India. "Sir Henry Willock has long served in Persia, and his conduct has been repeatedly honoured with the marked approbation of his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors." In 1833 he became a Director of the East-India Company, and served the office of Chairman and Deputy Chairman in 1843, 1844; and when the number of Directors was curtailed by Government in 1853 he still retained his seat at the board, which, however, ill-health forced him to resign during the present year. The soundness of his judgment, and his untiring attention to all the details of Indian affairs were fully appreciated at the India House and Board of Control.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—The following twenty gentlemen are the selected candidates, out of sixty-seven competitors, at the recent examination for appointments in the civil service of India, held under the superintendence of the civil service commissioners:—1. J. Geoghegan, Trinity College, Dublin; 2. T. F. W. Smith, do.; 3. W. Tyrrell, do.; 4. H. L. P. Wyne, Oriel College, Oxford; 5. Hugh Morris, Edinburgh University; 6. D. Fitzpatrick, Trinity College, Dublin; 7. C. W. P. Watts, University College, Oxford; 8. C. G. Sperling, Merton College, Oxford; 9. D. M. Gardner, Brasenose College, Oxford; 10. C. J. Powlett, Wadham College, Oxford; 11. E. H. Whinfield, Magdalen College, Oxford; 12. W. C. Eades, Trinity College, Dublin; 13. J. Ward, Caius College, Cambridge; 14. A. Brown, Queen's College, Oxford; 15. J. S. Armstrong, Trinity College, Dublin; 16. H. J. Macdonald, Corpus Christi College, Oxford; 17. H. J. Birdwood, St. Peter's College, Cambridge; 18. A. M. Macgregor, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; 19. F. Jones, King's College, London; 20. J. F. K. Hewitt, Christchurch, Oxford.

MAJOR BANKS.—A neat tablet has lately been placed in the chancel of Cottenham Church, in memory of the late Major Banks. The following is the inscription:—"In memory of John Sherbrooke Banks, Major 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, Provisional Chief Commissioner in Oude, who was killed, in discharge of his duty, during the siege of the Residency at Lucknow, July 21, 1857, aged 45 years."

TRADE ON THE INDUS.—We intimated to our readers the despatch to India of the steam trains constructed by the Oriental Inland Steam Company, under arrangement with the East India Company, for the navigation of the great rivers of India by steam. Those steam trains, consisting in all of twelve vessels, have been sent to Kurrachee, and are intended to ply upon the Indus. By the last India mail we have received from Kurrachee a copy of a pamphlet, printed for private circulation, entitled *Memoranda on the External Trade of Scinde for 1857-58*, by P. M. Dalzell, deputy-collector of Customs at Kurrachee, and, as the official data these collected illustrate in a conclusive manner the rapid extension of the trade of the Indus, we propose here to make a few citations from the pamphlet referred to. Mr. Dalzell opens his "Memoranda" as follows:—"It will be a matter of gratulation to all interested in the commercial progress of Scinde to find that its trade for the past official year has immensely increased, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country and the general excitement that has prevailed throughout the whole continent, extending even into Central Asia. The external trade of Scinde now amounts to nearly two and a-quarter millions sterling, exclusive of the value of Government stores, showing an increase over the previous year's trade of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling—equivalent to an increase of 52 per cent." The main items of increase enumerated are, in piece goods, &c., 74 per cent.; in metals, 37 per cent.; raw silk, 187 per cent.; wool, 26 per cent.—a deficient increase from the accidental droughts in Afghanistan; oil seeds, 149 per cent.; saltpetre, 59 per cent.; and grain, 138 per cent. Cashmere shawls increased about twentyfold, or 2,000 per cent., during the year, and in some kinds of seeds there had been an immense increase. Mr. Dalzell adds:—"To no fortuitous cause can this great increase be attributed. It is perfectly natural, and must prove how vast the resources of a country must be, the export trade of which in two years has nearly doubled itself; a trade the value of which eight years ago did not much exceed half-a-million sterling," not one-fifth part of its present amount. "The main impediment to the more rapid growth of the trade of these extensive districts is the want of cheap and efficient means of conveyance. 'What,' Mr. Dalzell asks, 'can be more detrimental to the progress of a trade than to have it arrested on its way to the consuming countries, unshipped and reshipped, and taxed to the extent of 12 or 15 per cent? This is precisely what the produce of Scinde is subject to ere it reaches the European market.' Nothing, indeed, is now more notorious than that the first great want of India is facility and cheapness of internal conveyance. This want the Oriental Inland Steam Company has been established to satisfy; and that it will satisfy it to a considerable extent will be apparent to every one who is cognizant of the nature of that company's operations. Its trains are specially designed to enable a very large cargo to be carried without risk upon a light draught of water. Each train, it is reckoned, will carry 1,000 tons of cargo, weight and measurement, on about two feet of water, and with this cargo a considerable rate of speed is maintainable. This capability vastly exceeds that of any vessels plying in India at the present time; and if it be the fact—as it is well known to be—that existing vessels have long been very profitable, and are now yielding dividends of about 50 per cent. per annum, a result at least equally favourable may be expected from these new vessels, especially as they are the only vessels plying on the Indian rivers to which a Government subsidy has been granted. Kurrachee is rapidly becoming the great portal of India. The trade of the Indus and its provinces is fast swelling to gigantic dimensions, and an enterprise specially designed to accommodate this rising trade by expedients of the most approved efficiency cannot fail, if managed with ordinary prudence, to be attended with the most prosperous results. We see, from the company's report which has just been issued, that, though but a very small part of its capital has been called up, its vessels have not only been built, but paid for, including all the supplies necessary to establish them in the East.—*Liverpool Albion*."

ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIA COMPANY.—The net receipts of the "East" India Company (after deducting repayments) for the year 1856-7 amounted to 29,618,573*l.*, and the total payments out of the income (in India) to 6,343,481*l.* The net receipts into the several Government treasuries amounted to 23,270,092*l.* Of the receipts, 18,626,869*l.* accrued from land, revenues, &c.; 1,919,030*l.* from cus-



tons; 2,517,726*l.* from salt; and 4,689,750*l.* from opium. The grand total estimated income of India for the year 1857-8 was 27,644,214*l.*, and the estimated excess of expenditure over income (including the charges defrayed in England) 9,304,905*l.* The gross total expenditure of India, including all charges, was estimated at 36,949,119*l.* The direct claims and demands upon the revenue would amount to 6,101,970*l.* only, but to this must be added 3,949,859*l.* for the charges of the civil and political establishments, 2,512,045*l.* for judicial and police charges, 828,393*l.* for roads and buildings, 13,428,426*l.* for military charges, 703,150*l.* for the navy, &c., and 2,297,138*l.* for the interest on the debt, besides other items.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19. Jane Greene, Gibson, Mauritius.—20. Essex, Attwood, Melbourne; Lord Haddo, Brotherton, Cape; Euphrates, Georgie, Akyah.—21. Str. Jason, Baker, Calcutta and Cape; Coral Queen, Melhuish, Algoa Bay; North, Boyd, Akyah; Duke of Northumberland, Brown, Bombay; Caroline Coventry, Freeman, Hong-Kong; Alarbus, Sjerstedt, Whampoa.—23. Nienburg, Peters, Bengal; Rita, Cross, Algoa Bay; J. J. Mitchell, Young, Bombay; Roska, Moller, Hong-Kong; Thomas Brasey, Price, Bombay; Thomas Brocklebank, Kelly, Calcutta; Rowena, Wilson, Akyah; Jasper, Kerr, Akyah.—24. Augustus Wattenbach, Clare, Bengal.—25. John Parker, Bombay; Redan, Evans, Sydney; J. Ahlers, Bassin.—26. Str. Phoebe, Cape of Good Hope.—27. Onward, Found, St. Helena; Majesty, Ridley, Bird Island.—30. Blenheim, Hadley, Ceylon.—31. Admiral, P. Tordensjold, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUKZ.—For MALTA.—Surg. W. R. Dalton, R.N.; Lieut. Evans, Capt. O. J. Young, Capt. Twyman and 2 daughters, Maj. and Miss Burke. For CRYLOW.—Mr. E. Elliott and Mr. J. Elliott. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. H. Gleig, Mr. J. W. McDougal, Mr. Brough, Mr. Poole, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Mr. Bowlandson, Mr. Freeth, Mr. A. K. Seacombe, Lieut. col. Marshall, Hon. H. S. O'Grady, Mr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. M. J. Dusted, and Mr. J. Walsh. For CALCUTTA.—Com. S. B. Piers, Mr. Boyd, Mr. G. Young, Mr. Johnson, Miss Turton, Mr. J. J. Gray, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Smith, Mrs. McCausland, Mr. J. P. Cottam, Mr. Muir, Mr. F. A. Stubbs, Mr. H. T. Fisher, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. S. W. Fraser, Mr. H. Prince, Mr. M. Lloyd, Mr. Foote, Mr. W. P. Harris, Mr. O. Byrne, Mr. J. Whishan, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. H. G. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. de Fabech, Mr. J. H. White, Staff asst. surg. O'Brien, Staff surg. E. W. Young, Staff asst. surg. C. Temple, Staff asst. surg. J. Mahon, Rev. A. Gorman, Mr. A. Edwards; Mr. P. M. Crosbie, Mr. H. Potter, Mr. Wall, Mr. J. McDermott. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Schmidt and infant, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. J. S. Aitken. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. R. Hayne, R.N.; Asst. surg. Pain, Asst. com. gen. Rogers.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Aug. 27th, to proceed per str. Nubia from SUKZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Saunders. For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. W. F. Davies. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Hatchell, Mr. S. Saunders, Mr. Verchere, Mr. F. Lindsay. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. S. Stacher.

Per str. Sultan, from SOUTHAMPTON (Aug. 27), to proceed per str. Ottawa from SUKZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. H. H. Ginn and infant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Vesey and Mr. Penny. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Boyes, Mr. E. W. Laurence, Mr. L. J. O. Halloran, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. Forbes, Mr. H. T. Dan, Mr. F. Gould, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cockell, Mr. A. W. Gudson, Mr. W. McCloy, Mr. W. Gillett, Mr. Boustead, Mr. C. Campbell, Dr. Simpson, Mr. C. M. Keir, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Lead, and Dr. E. M. Fetter. From MARSEILLES, for BOMBAY.—Mr. H. F. McGrath, Mr. W. N. Ritchie, Mr. J. A. Browne, and Lieut. Moss.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BLACK, wife of T. Commander P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Eurine*, d. at Longchamps, Mar-seilles, Aug. 21.

COBOLD, the wife of the Rev. R. H. late Arch-deacon of Ningpo, s. at Hemingstone Rectory, Suffolk, Aug. 23.

MACLEOD, the wife of Lieut. col. A. Madras cav. at 34, Baker-street, Portman-square, Aug. 14.

NUTTALL, wife of Capt. J. M., H.E.I.C.S. s. at 3, Lyndhurst Villas, Peckham, Aug. 25.

WALLACE, wife of A. of Calcutta, s. at 5, Kensington-park-terrace, Aug. 22.

WILLOCK, the wife of G. B. Bengal civ. serv. d. at Mortlake, Aug. 31.

### MARRIAGES.

AULD, J. of Rajapore, Bengal, to Sophia, sixth d. of T. Haffenden, at Hanwell, Aug. 18.

BARNES, Lieut. J. E. R.N. to Eleanor C. d. of Col. J. C. Doveton, Colonial Treasury, Prospect, St. Helena, at St. Mary Magdalene's, Peckham, Aug. 18.

BURGERS, Rev. T. F. of Graaf Reinet, Cape of Good Hope, to Mary, d. of the late J. Brison, at St. Gabriel's church, Belgravia, Aug. 23.

DAVIS, C. E. of Bath, to Selina A. eldest d. of the late Capt. Howorth, 39th Bengal N.I. and grand-daughter of the late Maj. gen. J. W. Fast, also of the Bengal army, at St. Saviour's Church, Maida-hill, August 19.

Dr FARRER, F. W. A., H.E.I.C.'s medical service, to Margaret N. Cornillon, only d. of the late Hypolite, Edinburgh, at St. Benet's Church, London, August 13.

De LEON, Hon. E., U.S. diplomatic agent, and consul general for Egypt, to Ellen M. d. of the late J. Nowlan, of Rathcar, Dublin, at Shortwood, Somerset, August 25.

ELLIOTT, Maj. the Hon. G. youngest s. of the Earl of Minto, to Katherine A. sixth d. of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert.

HOLROYD, H. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Louisa, d. of the late E. Gordon, of Madras, at Brighton, August 24.

KAYE, John, eldest s. of the late J. accountant-gen. and civil auditor of the Recorder's Court, Bombay, to Eliza M. eldest d. of W. Sutton, of Dalston, August —.

Mc DERMOTT, W. 8th Bengal L.C. to Elizabeth A. 2nd d. of the Rev. J. Van Hemert, of Frodingham, at Frodingham, Lincolnshire, Aug. 17.

STOTT, Capt. G. 92nd Highlanders, to Anna M. M. eldest d. of the late Col. Macdonnell, H.E.I.C.S. Morrar House, Invernesshire, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Edinburgh, Aug. 17.

WOOD, Edward, s. of G. of Hanger-hill and Culmington, Salop, to Isabella A. d. of the late Col. J. P. Boileau, Bengal horse art., at Altyre, Morayshire, Aug. 17.

### DEATHS.

DAVIS, W. late of the Calcutta Mint, at Hastings, Aug. 14.

ELPHINSTONE, the Dowager Lady, widow of the late Maj. gen. Sir H. Bart. c.b. aged 75, at Ore Rectory, Ore Place, Aug. 24.

FAWCETT, J. W. i.n. aged 23, at the residence of H. D. Newell, Esq. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Aug. 19.

HUNT, Lucy, widow of the late Lieut. col. R. Bombay army, aged 84, at Hawkworth Rectory, Notts, Aug. 25.

IMPEY, Edward, late of the Bengal civ. serv. aged 73, youngest s. of the late Sir Elijah, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, at Bath, Aug. 29.

INGLETON, A. G. 2nd officer of a naval brigade in Upper Assam, 3rd surviving s. of Thomas, late of H. M.'s Ordnance, on his passage home from Calcutta, at sea, May 4.

LLOYD, Jane, d. of the late J. D. Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. at Turbeck-terrace, Southsea, Aug. 11.

LYSAGHT, Caroline, 3rd d. of the late Maj. gen. T. V. Bengal army, and grand d. of the late Maj. gen. Sir J. O'Halloran, g.c.b. aged 19, at Leamington, Aug. 26.

MACKELL, Rosetta H. widow of the late James, of Newby-bridge, Windermere, and eldest d. of the late Capt. T. Sanders, Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. at the residence of H. S. Rigge, Esq. Windermere, Aug. 2.

PALMER, Francis d. inf. s. of Charles, m.d. Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. Howrah, Calcutta, at the residence of Dr. Davy, Northwoods, Aug. 14.

RENTON, David W. late asst. surg. in the Punjab, son of the late D. Renton, Esq. superintending surg. H.E.I.C.S. at the residence of Mrs. Cole, Kimbolton-road, Bedford, Aug. 18.

ROMER, John, formerly member of council, Bombay, at 48, Gloucester-square, aged 78, Aug. 22.

ROTHNEY, W. son of Mr. A. of the East-India House, at New-street, Bishopsgate, Aug. 12.

SANDEMAN, Rosa M. eldest (and inf.) d. of A. P. H.C.M. of Calcutta, at Sunbury, Aug. 12.

SYKES, Margaret, aged 74, at Tirrell-house, West moreland, Aug. 16.

WIGRAM, wife of Money, jun. d. at 10, Southwick-crescent, Aug. 17.

WILLOCK, Sir Henry, K. L. T. aged 69, at Castelnau-house, Mortlake, Aug. 17.

WILSON, J. W. S. of the firm of D. Wilson and Co. Calcutta, on board the str. *Jason*, at sea, Aug. 15.

## East-India House,

August 25 and 30, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Johnston.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. L. Searle, Mr. J. C. Agar, Mr. W. A. Bruce, Indian Navy.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. E. T. Richardson, 62nd N.I.; Capt. M. A. Garstin, 73rd N.I.; Lieuts. E. J. Goodridge, art., A. B. Allen, 2nd gren., and H. B. Webster; Ens. H. T. Jones; Lieut. G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. S. Mann, art.; Lieuts. H. M. D. Prendergast, eng., C. Turner, 29th N.I., and E. T. W. Price, 30th N.I.; Surg. H. Goodall; Lieut. J. M. Campbell, eng.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. R. C. Kennedy, 2nd cav., J. E. Furneaux, 1st fus., and J. W. Watson, 16th N.I.

#### MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Bloxam, pilot service.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Manderson; Mr. John King (uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Ritchie.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. W. G. Lennox, 34th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley, art.; Lieuts. D. J. Newall, art., and J. P. Cambridge, 2nd N.I.; Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D.; Assist. surg. H. Clark, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Major gen. B. R. Hitchens, 49th N.I.; Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., and W. T. Williams, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Marshall, art.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. J. Mellias, 8th N.I.; Major H. J. Margary, eng.

### GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. C. Raikes, 3 months; Mr. J. H. Mangles, 6 months; Mr. G. E. Watson, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. S. Thompson, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. C. F. Francis, M.B., 6 months; Lieut. A. Callander, 58th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. G. Arbuthnot, 8th cav., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. P. Barthomew, 28th N.I., 6 months.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. Child, Indian Navy, 3 months; Lieut. H. Lamb, Indian Navy, 6 weeks.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. H. Anson, 6 months, from Nov. 20.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. M. Bamford, 38th N.I.; 4 months, from 25th Aug.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. H. W. Hitchens, eng., 2 months, from Sept. 23; Capt. M. H. O. Smyth, 1st cav., 6 months, from Sept. 14.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. V. B. D. Carter, 12th N.I., 6 months, from Sept. 15; Lieut. J. D. G. Scott, 28th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Assist. surg. A. Fyfe, 6 months, from Oct. 15.

### RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. L. J. Ogilvie, 33rd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. W. Mackenzie, 8th N.I.

#### MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Comm. A. Nisbett, Indian Navy.

### RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. E. James, M.D.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Richard Percival Fry admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy, and Mr. Edmund Bartlett ditto ditto for the pilot service.

No. 2 of 1858.

### LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS

#### FOR THE INDIAN NAVY

(In continuation of List dated June 9, 1858).

To rank from the dates specified.

Geo. Ashwin Cheek, June 11, 1858; Edw. Bishop, July 1; Chas. Henry Edw. Morton, July 10; Geo. Edw. Moultrie, Herbert Leweson Gower, Frederick Cooper Turner, and Winder Lowder, July 21.

GALLANT CAVALIERS.—Two foreign cavalry officers would not mount horses of the royal artillery, offered to them for a review at Woolwich. I (Capt. Baker) asked the reason; the answer was, "These English horses are not broken in like ours, and might run away with us."



## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BENGAL, in continuation of that dated 8th July, 1857.

| NAMES.                                           | Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen. | How proceeded to Destination. | Date of Order.  | Date of Sailing. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Auckland Colvin .. .. .                          | Two years.                                                   | Viâ Egypt.                    | 3rd Nov. 1857   | 20th Dec. 1857   |
| Francis James Alexander .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 17th Sept.      | 4th Oct.         |
| Sir Alexander Hutchinson Lawrence, Bart. .. .. . |                                                              | "                             | 1st Jan. 1858   | 4th Jan. 1858    |
| Charles Theophilus Metcalfe .. .. .              |                                                              | "                             | 16th Sept. 1857 | 20th Sept. 1857  |
| Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean .. .. .              |                                                              | "                             | 17th do.        | do.              |
| Harry James Sparks .. .. .                       |                                                              | "                             | 6th Oct.        | 20th Nov.        |
| James Sutherland Drummond .. .. .                |                                                              | "                             | 29th Sept.      | 4th Oct.         |
| Charles Edward Bernard .. .. .                   |                                                              | "                             | 1st Jan. 1858   | 4th Jan. 1858    |
| George Robert Elsmie .. .. .                     |                                                              | "                             | 20th Dec. 1857  | 20th Feb.        |
| George Lukis Lang .. .. .                        |                                                              | "                             | 14th Jan. 1858  | 20th Jan.        |
| John Burnet Craigie .. .. .                      |                                                              | "                             | 18th do.        | do.              |
| Albert Champion Mangles .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 13th Feb.       | 20th Feb.        |
| Henry Lawrence Oliphant .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 25th do.        | 4th March        |
| James Broadwood Lyall .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 1st May         | 20th Feb.        |
| Leslie Seymour Saunders .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 20th do.        | 12th June        |
| Trevor John Chicheley Grant .. .. .              |                                                              | "                             | 14th Dec. 1857  | 20th Dec. 1857   |
| James Augustus Graham .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 22nd Feb. 1858  | 4th Mar. 1858    |
| Warren Hastings D'Oyley .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 9th April       | 20th April       |
| Charles Temple .. .. .                           |                                                              | "                             | 19th Feb.       | 20th Feb.        |
| Charles Bazett Garrett .. .. .                   |                                                              | "                             | "               | "                |
| John Beames .. .. .                              |                                                              | "                             | "               | "                |
| Fleetwood Hugo Pellew .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 29th Jan.       | 4th Feb.         |
| Charles Grant .. .. .                            |                                                              | "                             | 18th Feb.       | 20th do.         |
| Frederick Eden Elliot .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 11th do.        | 4th March        |
| Richard Thomas Burney .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 15th Jan.       | 4th Feb.         |
| George Stewart Park .. .. .                      |                                                              | "                             | 6th do.         | 2nd Jan.         |
| Robert Hume Middlemass .. .. .                   |                                                              | "                             | 5th May         | 20th May         |
| William Kaye .. .. .                             |                                                              | "                             | 12th April      | 20th April       |
| Percy Adolphus Humphrey .. .. .                  |                                                              | "                             | 20th Dec. 1857  | 20th Feb.        |
| John Henry Rivett Carnac .. .. .                 |                                                              | "                             | 23rd Feb. 1858  | 4th March        |
| William Kemble .. .. .                           |                                                              | "                             | 11th June       | 10th June        |
| John Dalrymple Maclean .. .. .                   |                                                              | "                             | 16th Feb.       | 20th Feb.        |
| Nathaniel Stuart Alexander .. .. .               |                                                              | "                             | 3rd April       | 20th April       |
| Henry Beveridge .. .. .                          |                                                              | "                             | 13th May        | 4th June         |
| Charles Wilson Carpenter .. .. .                 |                                                              | Per "Alfred." Viâ Egypt.      | 25th Sept. 1857 | 29th Sept. 1857  |
| James Monro .. .. .                              |                                                              | "                             | 16th Nov.       | 20th Nov.        |
| David Graham Barkley .. .. .                     |                                                              | "                             | 14th Dec.       | 20th Dec.        |
| William Wavell .. .. .                           |                                                              | "                             | 18th do.        | 20th Nov.        |
| William Duthoit .. .. .                          |                                                              | "                             | 24th Nov.       | 20th Dec.        |
| Arthur Pearse Howell .. .. .                     |                                                              | "                             | 2nd do.         | 4th do.          |
| Thomas Burrows Tracey .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 24th do.        | do.              |
| Charles Hawkes Tod Crosthwaite .. .. .           |                                                              | "                             | 18th do.        | 20th Nov.        |
| John Watt Smyth .. .. .                          |                                                              | "                             | 10th do.        | do.              |
| Henry Cobb Sutherland .. .. .                    |                                                              | "                             | 18th do.        | do.              |
| Seaborne May Moens .. .. .                       |                                                              | "                             | 11th Dec.       | 20th Dec.        |
|                                                  |                                                              | "                             | 20th Oct.       | 4th Nov.         |

## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR MADRAS, in continuation of that dated 8th July, 1857.

| NAMES.                                 | Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen. | How proceeded to Destination. | Date of Order. | Date of Sailing. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Arthur Robert Hutchins .. .. .         | Two years.                                                   | Viâ Egypt.                    | 17th Oct. 1857 | 4th Nov. 1857    |
| John Henry Garstin .. .. .             |                                                              | "                             | 20th Aug.      | 20th Oct.        |
| William McQuhae .. .. .                |                                                              | "                             | 26th do.       | do.              |
| John Robert Arbuthnot .. .. .          |                                                              | "                             | 28th Oct.      | 4th Nov.         |
| George Downton Leman .. .. .           |                                                              | "                             | 17th do.       | 20th Oct.        |
| Alexander McCallum Webster .. .. .     |                                                              | "                             | 13th Nov.      | 20th Nov.        |
| Edmund Forster Webster .. .. .         |                                                              | "                             | 17th do.       | 4th Dec.         |
| John Child Hannyngton .. .. .          |                                                              | "                             | 2nd Oct.       | 4th Oct.         |
| Philip Percival Hutchins .. .. .       |                                                              | "                             | 18th Jan. 1858 | 20th Jan. 1858   |
| William Frederick Hathaway .. .. .     |                                                              | "                             | 17th May       | 20th May         |
| Minto Walter Townsend Farquhar .. .. . |                                                              | "                             | 16th Feb.      | 20th Feb.        |

## LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BOMBAY, in continuation of that dated 8th July, 1857.

| NAMES.                                 | Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen. | How proceeded to Destination. | Date of Order. | Date of Sailing. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Alexander Kyd Nairne .. .. .           | Two years.                                                   | Viâ Egypt.                    | 18th Nov. 1857 | 20th Nov. 1857   |
| John Mac Farlan .. .. .                |                                                              | "                             | do.            | do.              |
| George Waddington .. .. .              |                                                              | "                             | 12th do.       | do.              |
| Arthur Hume Spry .. .. .               |                                                              | "                             | 17th Sept.     | 20th Sept.       |
| Claudius William Bell .. .. .          |                                                              | "                             | 10th Feb. 1858 | 11th Feb. 1858   |
| Clement Alexander Middleton .. .. .    |                                                              | "                             | 11th do.       | do.              |
| Francis Robert Shaw Wyllie .. .. .     |                                                              | "                             | 13th May       | 20th May         |
| Charles Bradley Pritchard .. .. .      |                                                              | "                             | 17th Dec. 1857 | 20th Dec. 1857   |
| Nugent Murray Whitmore Daniell .. .. . |                                                              | "                             | 15th Feb. 1858 | 24th Feb. 1858   |
| William Rankin Fergusson .. .. .       |                                                              | "                             | 23rd April     | 26th April       |
| Leslie Copeland .. .. .                |                                                              | "                             | 12th March     | 27th March       |
| Robert Staples Smyth .. .. .           |                                                              | "                             | 8th June       | 11th June        |
| James Hunter .. .. .                   |                                                              | "                             | 8th Feb.       | 19th Feb.        |

# CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c. IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 24.

**4th Drag. Guards.**—Cornet J. B. S. Marriott, from 1st drags., to be cornet, v. Du Cane, app. to 2nd drags.

**1st Drags.**—J. B. S. Marriott, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Crozier, who retires.

**14th Lt. Drags.**—E. W. Pritchard, gent., to be cornet, without purch., in suc. to Lieut. Leith, prom. in 6th drags.

**Royal Artillery.**—Col. P. V. England to be major gen., v. Dundas, dec.; Brev. col. J. W. Ormsby to be col., v. England, prom.; Brev. major H. L. Gardiner to be lieut. col., v. Ormsby; Supernum. capt. and brev. major H. Rogers to be capt., v. Gardiner.

**Royal Engineers.**—Brev. col. B. S. Stehelin to be col., v. Ward, prom. major gen.; Brev. major J. S. Hawkins to be lieut. col., v. Stehelin; 2nd Capt. G. S. Tilly to be capt., v. Hawkins; Lieut. W. Crossman to be 2nd capt., v. Tilly.

**1st Foot.**—To be ens. by purch.: W. S. Thornburn, gent., v. Shanly, prom.; N. Stevenson, gent., v. Logan, prom.

**4th Foot.**—R. U. Bayly, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Chinn, prom.

**8th Foot.**—Capt. J. Johnson to be major, without purch., v. Wheatstone, ret. upon full pay; Capt. C. H. Martin, from h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Johnston, prom.

**13th Foot.**—M. J. Bell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bridges, who retires.

**23rd Foot.**—Lieut. L. O'Connor to be capt., without purch.

**29th Foot.**—E. P. H. Everard, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bomford, prom.

**35th Foot.**—Ens. F. B. Gipps, from 15th foot, to be ens.; W. Poste, gent., to be ens., without purch.

**43rd Foot.**—Lieut. W. S. Richardson to be capt., by purch., v. Elliott, who retires; Ens. H. C. Talbot to be lieut., by purch., v. Richardson.

**44th Foot.**—Major gen. T. Reed, C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir F. Ashworth, dec.; Lieut. G. Ingham to be adj., v. Ens. F. O'Neill, who resigns the adjutancy only.

**52nd Foot.**—Assist. surg. A. T. McGowan, M.D., from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Ingham, prom. on the staff.

**54th Foot.**—Ens. L. K. Edwards to be lieut., without purch., v. Houston, prom. in 4th; Lieut. J. W. Hughes to be adj., v. Houston, prom. in 4th.

**60th Foot.**—C. P. Cramer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. King, prom.

**61st Foot.**—J. Cockle, gent., to be ens., by purch.

**71st Foot.**—H. B. Wilson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harris, prom.

**74th Foot.**—E. Brady, gent., to be ens., by purch., in suc. to Lieut. W. J. Bell, prom. in 9th foot.

**79th Foot.**—Lieut. D. Wimberley to be adj., v. J. Young, who resigns the adjutancy only.

**84th Foot.**—Lieut. J. Penton to be capt., without purch., v. the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, app. to 10th lt. drags.; Ens. H. S. Jones to be lieut., without purch., v. Penton.

**89th Foot.**—Lieut. R. E. Beck to be capt., without purch., v. Morris, dec.; Ens. A. D. Grier to be lieut., without purch., v. Beck.

**Hospital Staff.**—Assist. surg. W. J. Ingham, from the 52nd foot, to be staff surg. of the 2nd class, v. Mandeville, app. to 7th foot; Assist. staff surg. F. Holton, M.B., to be staff surg. of 2nd class, v. Robertson, app. to 40th foot.—To be assist. surgs. to the forces: J. E. O'Loughlin, gent., v. Gulland, app. to Royal art.; J. H. Jeffcoat, gent., v. O'Leary, app. to Royal art.; F. M. Chalk, gent., v. Woodfall, app. to Royal art.; F. R. Hogg, M.D., v. Hardinge, app. to Royal art.; J. Mackenzie, M.D., v. Daltera, app. to Royal art.; J. Walsh, gent., v. Catton, app. to 35th foot; W. Lindsay, gent., v. Tate, app. to Royal art.; J. Davidge, gent., v. Prescott, app. to Royal art.; J. Kinahan, gent., v. Hoffman, prom. on staff; J. Carberry, gent., v. Marshall, app. to 2nd foot; J. G. S. Mathison, gent., v. Boufflower, app. to Cape Mounted Rifles; S. H. Macartney, gent., v. Colahan, app. to 24th foot; S. Argent, gent., v. Gibson, app. to 12th lt. drags.; S. Archer, gent., v. Reid, app. to 54th foot; J. Wilson, M.B., v. Wall, app. to 64th foot; W. Crisp, gent., v. Madden, app. to 69th foot.—To be acting assist. surgs.: W. C. Tucker, M.D., v. Young, res.; C. Dyer, M.D., v. Bowden, res.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 31.

**2nd Drag. Guards.**—Brev. maj. C. S. Hutchinson to be maj., by purch., v. Keene, who retires; Lieut. G. E. Jervis to be capt. by purch., v. Hutchinson.

**8th Lt. Drags.**—Cornet T. Richards, to be lieut., without purch., v. Reilly, killed in action. June 18. Regt. serg. maj. J. Pickworth to be riding-master; Surg. J. H. Llewellyn, from 2nd Drags., to be surg., v. Lockwood, who exch.

**15th Lt. Drags.**—Lieut. W. H. Horne to be capt., by purch., v. Lord W. C. M. D. Scott, who retires, Aug. 31.

**Military Train.**—Lieut. R. M. Hornby, from 99th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Wood, who retires.

**1st Foot.**—The promotion of Lieut. col. A. B. Montgomery, C.B., to be col. in the army, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 28, to be antedated to Jan. 13.

**7th Foot.**—Brev. maj. F. E. Appleyard to be maj., by purch., v. Gilley, who retires; M. J. Fawcett, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Follett, prom.

**10th Foot.**—Lieut. G. C. Bartholomew to be capt., by purch., v. Milner, who retires; Ens. P. W. Matthews to be lieut., by purch., v. Bartholomew.

**13th Foot.**—To be capt., without purch.: Lieut. S. Head, fr. 24th foot; Lieut. J. Peyton, fr. 87th foot; Lieut. A. C. Bogle, fr. 78th foot. To be lieuts., without purch.: Ensigns W. S. Cunningham, G. Turville, A. G. Wynen, and E. Bolger.

**21st Foot.**—Lieut. O' L. L. Prondregast, fr. 3rd West India regt., to be lieut., v. Scott, who exchanges.

**46th Foot.**—Maj. A. G. Verey to be lieut. col., without purch.; Brev. maj. A. R. Garrett to be maj., without purch., v. Vesey; Lieut. T. J. B. Connell to be capt., without purch., v. Garrett; Ens. V. Daly to be lieut., without purch., v. Connell; Ens. A. J. Kentish to be lieut., by purch., v. Coote, prom.

**54th Foot.**—Ens. M. W. E. Gosset to be lieut., by purch., v. Edwards, whose prom. by purch. on July 13 has been cancelled. Ens. C. S. Chapman, from 15th foot, to be ens., v. Gosset.

**64th Foot.**—H. F. Scobell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. G. Thompson, resign.

**79th Foot.**—Ens. G. W. Coventry, from 84th foot, to be ens., v. Simpson, who exchanges.

**84th Foot.**—Ens. J. M. T. Simpson, from 79th foot, to be ens., v. Coventry, who exch.

**91st Foot.**—Brev. lieut. col. B. E. M. Gordon to be lieut. col., without purch.; Brev. maj. H. J. Savage to be maj., without purch., v. Gordon; Lieut. A. C. Bruce, to be capt., without purch., v. Savage; Ens. R. P. Jones, to be lieut., without purch., v. Bruce.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                    | Paid. | Prices.         |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| £.      | India Stock.....                                   | £.    | 215 @ 218       |
|         | India Loan Debentures ...                          |       | 98½ @ 100       |
|         | India Debentures (2nd class) ...                   |       | 97½ @ 100       |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000) .....                         |       | 13s. @ 10s. pm. |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                         |       | 11s. pm.        |
|         | <b>Railways.</b>                                   |       |                 |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) | 9     | par @ 10 pm.    |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Cap. A                            | 6     | 10½ @ 10 pm.    |
| 18      | Ditto B                                            | 4     | 10½ @ 10 pm.    |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 p. ct.)                            | 3     | 1 @ 10 pm.      |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                      | 2½    | par @ 10 pm.    |
| Stock   | East-Indian .....                                  | 100   | 10½ @ 105½      |
| 20      | Ditto E. Shares Extension                          | 5     | 10½ @ 10 pm.    |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)            | all   | 21 @ 21½        |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                            | 4     | par @ 10 pm.    |
| 20      | Ditto .....                                        | 2     | 10½ @ 10 pm.    |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ p. ct.)                           | all   | 18½ @ 19½       |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 p. ct.)                             | all   | 20 @ 20½        |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ p. ct.)                  | 15    | 1 @ 10 dis.     |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 p. cent.)             | 5     | 1 @ 10 pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 p. cent.)             | 5     | 1 @ 10 pm.      |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 p. cent.)                          | 15    | 1 @ 10 pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                            | 5     | par @ 10 pm.    |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)        | 5     | 1 @ 10 pm.      |
| 20      | Punjab (5 p. ct.) .....                            | 5     | par @ 10 pm.    |
|         | <b>Banks.</b>                                      |       |                 |
| 100     | Agra and United Service...                         | 50    | 68½ bus. done   |
| 40      | Australasia .....                                  | all   | 87 @ 89         |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt .....                                | all   | 23½ @ 24½       |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China      | 10    | 3 @ 2½ dis.     |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                          | all   | 37 @ 38         |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                 | all   | 18 @ 18½        |
|         | <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                              |       |                 |
| 20      | Eastern Steam .....                                | all   | 2 @ 3           |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                         | all   | 7½ @ 7½         |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Com-                            |       |                 |
|         | pany .....                                         | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Oriental Gas .....                                 | all   | 1 @ 1           |
|         | Ditto New .....                                    | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-      |       |                 |
|         | pany .....                                         | all   | 81 @ 83         |
| 50      | Ditto New .....                                    | 10    | 7½ @ 8 pm.      |
| 20      | Red Sea and Indian Tele-                           |       |                 |
|         | graph .....                                        | 2     | 2½ bus. done    |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                          | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Ditto Registered .....                             | all   | 1 @ 1           |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 19th August, 1858.

**NOTICE** is HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held, on MONDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1859, and succeeding days, of CANDIDATES for the appointments of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in India, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be FIFTY.

J. D. DICKINSON, Secretary.

**EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**—Yesterday a COURT of DIRECTORS was held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir FREDERICK CURRIE, Bart., Chairman, and to WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTWICK, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the period they have filled those offices.

At the same Court of Directors, the following Resolution was also passed unanimously, viz.—

"That upon this the last occasion of their meeting, the Court desire to record their deep and grateful sense of the valuable assistance which they have uniformly derived from the eminent talent and devoted zeal manifested by the members of the Home Establishment in their various departments. The character of that establishment is too well-known, and too highly recognized, to require from the Court any further expressions of commendation; and they cannot doubt that, in the transfer about to take place, the great reputation of the Home Service will be maintained under the same fostering system of encouragement which it has been the object of the Court to pursue, and which has produced a result signally beneficial to the public service."

## COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR THE EAST-INDIES.

On and from the 1st SEPTEMBER next,  
**THE POSTAGE**

OR

## ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EAST INDIES,

Whether intended to be conveyed by way of Southampton or by way of Marseilles,

**MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE,**

OR THE LETTERS CANNOT BE FORWARDED.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

General Post-office, 12th August, 1858.

## GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, Lombard Street, LONDON, E.C.

### DIRECTORS.

Henry Hulce Berens, Esq., Chairman.  
John G. Hubbard, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
John Dixon, Esq.  
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.  
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bt., M.P.  
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bt.  
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.  
John Harvey, Esq.  
John Labouchere, Esq.  
John Loch, Esq.  
Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

Lewis Loyd, jun., Esq. | Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.  
John Henry Smith, Esq.

### SECRETARY.

Thos. Tallmaceh, Esq. | Samuel Brown, Esq.

### ACTUARY.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers FOUR-FIFTHS of the PROFITS, with QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION, or a LOW RATE of PREMIUM, without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the five divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded £913,000.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of £4,240,000, the income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than £200,000, and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded £1,700,000.

**FOREIGN RISKS.**—The Extra Premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

**INVALID LIVES.**—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

**LOANS** granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under £50.

**ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.**—Written notices of, received and registered.

**MEDICAL FEES** paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances are effected upon every description of property, at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

## BANK OF DEPOSIT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.  
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

## THE AGRA and UNITED SERVICE

BANK, established in India 1833; incorporated by Letters Patent 1857. Paid-up capital, £1,000,000 sterling; Reserve Fund, £140,250. Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Hong-Hong, on which drafts and letters of credit are granted by the Head Office, 27, Cannon Street, E.C.

The Bank is authorized to open current accounts on which interest is allowed, and receive deposits on terms advantageous to depositors, which may be ascertained at the office.

The Bank also takes charge of Government paper, shares, and other securities, for safe custody; negotiates their purchase and sale, and draws and remits interest thereon.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

FRANCIS R. NEILSON, General Manager.

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

29, Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the largest Fire Offices in the kingdom.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the 6th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

### FIRE BRANCH.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| In 1855 the premiums were ..... | £130,060 |
| 1856 " " .....                  | 151,733  |
| 1857 " " .....                  | 175,028  |

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

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| Madras .....            | " 28    | Bombay .....        | Aug. 4  |
| Agra .....              | " 22    | Ceylon .....        | July 29 |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | July 6. |                     |         |

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Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news from India, brought by the Bombay Mail, comes down to the 4th of August, but has already been forestalled in a great measure by the extra steamer despatched from that port on the 24th of the preceding month. The intelligence, though meagre, is highly satisfactory. Newspaper correspondents at the different stations throughout the country are beginning to revert to their favourite formula of the olden time, "There is nothing to tell." Rohilkund is gradually subsiding into tranquillity. The entire Punjab division, including Meerut and Delhi, is perfectly undisturbed; and even Agra, delighting in panics, is for the moment free from alarm. In Oude, many of the landed proprietors have given in their adhesion, and Sir Hope Grant was on the march to relieve Maun Singh, and bring the begum to her senses. Shahabad was still troubled by wandering bands of marauders, but measures have been taken for the protection of the district and the punishment of the contumacious. Behar, it is reported, was about to be annexed to the North-West Provinces, to compensate for the loss of the districts lately made over to the Punjab. According to native rumours, the civil establishment at Agra was to be removed bodily to Allahabad on the 1st of October. A small body of troops, which had been sent out from Allahabad under Colonel Berkeley, crossed over to the Oude territory, and destroyed several small forts. The Governor-General is said to contemplate a visit to Lucknow, and Lady Canning is mentioned as having left Calcutta to join his lordship.

Nothing more is known about the movements of the Gwalior rebels, except that their chance of escape was almost hopeless. Sir Hugh Rose, the hero of Central India, was at Poona—fêted, as he deserves to be, to his heart's content. The Commander-in-Chief had entertained him at a banquet, honoured by the presence of Lord Elphinstone, and all the "beauty and fashion" of the station. A grand ball and supper were to be given to him on an early day by the officers and visitors; while the Byculla Club had already done due honour to the gallant veteran, at a dinner attended by upwards of a hundred gentlemen, and presided over by the Hon. A. Malet, Member of Council.

From Madras we merely learn that Lord Harris was in the Neigherries, and Sir Patrick Grant at Ootacamund.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq., having retired from

the direction of the East-India Company, in consequence of his election to a seat in the Council for India, Major Moore has again offered himself to supply the vacancy. Having already enjoyed the honour of being a member of the Court of Directors, Major Moore must be well qualified to undertake the new and limited duties intrusted to that once powerful body. We trust, therefore, that his canvass may prove successful, and that he may attain the desired opportunity of contributing to the prosperity of the Anglo-Indian empire.

The Council of India holds its first meeting at two o'clock this day, at the East-India House—Lord Stanley, in the chair.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—Mr. O. M. Harrison.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Sept. 9.—Capt. C. Mallay, 22nd foot; Capt. Bonnet, 17th lancers; Capt. Green, 5th fusiliers; Capt. Brown, 24th foot; Mr. J. Crampton, Mrs. Macleod, Mr. F. B. Jones, Mrs. Ord, Mrs. Norris.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Col. W. Campbell, H.M.'s 2nd drag. guards, at Cawnpore, July 6.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Herbert S. Cooper, H.M.'s 63rd regt., at Neemuch, aged 31, July 13; Lieut. Arthur R. Mark, art., at Ahmednuggur, aged 20, July 26.

## THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Bombay Municipal Bill has passed the Legislative Council. It is now in the hands of the Governor-General, and is hourly expected to be promulgated as law. It provides for three commissioners, to receive £1,000 a-year each, provided the whole of their time be devoted to the work, or half this sum if part of it only is given. One is to be named by Government; Colonel Crawford, of the engineers, is expected to be the man. He will retain his present appointments, and receive the lesser salary. The other two are to be elected by H.M.'s justices, and Mr. Frederick Hutchinson, collector of land revenue, Mr. Narayan Dinnanathjee, interpreter to the Supreme Court, Dr. Manisty, garrison surgeon, Dr. Buist, editor of the *Standard*, Mr. Craig, editor of the *Telegraph and Courier*, Mr. Aher, present superintendent of repairs, (deceased) and Mr. Coxen, deputy superintendent, are the candidates in the field. Government are understood to have determined that at least one of the commissioners shall devote himself exclusively to the work, and it is not likely that either the collector of land revenue or the garrison surgeon will accept on these terms, as they would thereby reduce their incomes by nearly a half.—*Bombay Standard*, July 10.

## BENGAL.

## THE ARMENIANS IN INDIA.

The Quakers in England are anxiously striving to discover the cause of their decline in numbers. They are still perhaps the wealthiest class for their numbers in Great Britain. Persecution has not only ceased, but has been succeeded by a very general feeling of esteem. Their distinctive doctrines, so far from becoming unpopular, threatened a few years since to become part of the political creed of England. Above all, to be a Quaker is to be respectable, and in the nineteenth century respectability is an attraction. Yet the class—for the intermarriages of two hundred years have removed it from the list of “denominations”—is steadily dying out. The young generation cannot be kept within the rules. Few marry within the society. Fewer still consent to wear the uniform and speak the dialect. In another generation it is calculated Quakers will be as scarce as the followers of Johanna Southcote. The inquiry now proceeding may perhaps elicit among other things that the law which dooms all limited aristocracies to extinction, which destroyed the grandest body of men who have ever held power on earth, the Roman patricians, which has reduced the true nobility of Spain to families who can be counted on the fingers, which interferes in an extraordinary manner with the descent even of the Indian civil service,\* is operating among the Quakers.

A writer in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* starts a similar inquiry as to the cause of the gradual decline of the Armenians in India. In Madras, where they had a powerful colony, there are but half a dozen families remaining. In Calcutta, where they were the wealthiest and most influential of the original settlers, they now almost escape notice; and though some wealthy firms remain, the general tendency is to decline. Nobody now hears of new Armenian fortunes, or new Armenian undertakings, or new Armenian institutions. What existed in 1815 exists still; but there is not a symptom of progress, not even of that increase of numbers which should take place among a race permanently settled in the land. According to the writer, himself obviously an Armenian, there is a manifest change of physique. The strong, high cheek-boned, red and white mountaineer has sunk into a sallow, weak, nerveless man, with a look, too frequently, of a dissipated Frenchman. What is the cause of the change?

The writer assigns three reasons, the custom of early marriage, the climate, and the excessive and habitual indolence of the race. The first and last explanations are, however, obviously insufficient. Early marriage, though it deteriorates, does not destroy the race, else were the Bengalees ages since extinct. The Armenians, moreover, even if generally indolent, which might be doubted, are certainly more active than Bengalees. The effect of climate alone remains to be considered, and to this some weight must be allowed. It ought not, however, to have operated so soon. There are few Europeans who have been three generations in the land, but in those few the deterioration is not as yet painfully apparent. The climate tells rather in the early deaths of the majority of their children. The Armenians within the same space of time have suffered a more radical change in physique. Indeed, if the annexed statement is correct, they have degenerated to the point where a race enters—as the Bengalees have done—on an abnormal standard of longevity:—

“We have before us the register of mortality among the Armenians for the last twenty-one years, preserved in the Armenian Almanac of Calcutta. Mr. Prinsep's table of mortality, furnished to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, carries us back to 1816. Reflection on the

\* It is we believe a fact, though utterly inexplicable on any known law of population, that the civil service pension-list shows an excess of male births in the proportion of two to one. If therefore civilians were compelled to marry among themselves, the race would in three generations be extinct.

subject leads to the following conclusions: the smallest number of deaths occurs between the seventh and the sixteenth year, the greatest between the sixteenth and the twenty-fifth. On examining the tombstones of an Armenian churchyard, we find that out of every hundred bodies interred there, full twenty had completed their fiftieth year; some had even passed the patriarchal ninety. But the sad truth breaks upon us that the deceased were natives of a foreign land; and it is surprising, indeed, that while the original settlers have, on the average, completed the number of years that orthodox opinion has allotted to man, their descendants have not even aspired to a length of life extending over a period of half a century. An Armenian from the cold regions of the Caucasus, once reconciled to the climate of India, bears its privations and disagreeables with fewer complaints than his descendants.”

That fact, if it be one, is the most complete answer to the new theory of English colonization we have yet seen. Some other cause must be at work to render it so rapid, and we believe it is the one we have adduced as the worm at the root of Quakerism. The Armenians intermarry too exclusively among themselves. They have no law compelling them so to do, but in practice they adopt restrictions as strict as those of any native caste. The practice is as fatal to them as to all other races, as it would be to Anglo-Indians if cut off from England. The Reviewer believes temperance and exertion would arrest an evil mourned by the most respectable of his community. The advice is sound, but, to succeed, the race must conform to the primary laws of European colonization in India, import their wives from Europe, and send their children for a time to the native mountain air.—*Friend of India.*

## THE BAEZA BAE.

IF recent events have astonished us at the absence of anything like devotedness or heroism amongst the men of Hindostan, it has brought instances of firmness, courage, and determination among the women, for which we were not prepared, considering the ignorance and seclusion in which they are kept, and the utter debasement of their condition and apathy of their lives in the Zenana. First amongst those deserving of commemoration comes the dowager queen of Oude, who, for the sake of her son, braved the terrors of the ocean, and the mysteries of a distant and unknown land which the object of her solicitude had not the courage to meet. She died amongst strangers—sincere and fervent in her own purposes, though the victim of many delusions. Let the respect due to courage and earnestness, in the pursuit of what she considered an honourable course, for ever attach to her memory. In her case the law had failed which assumes that the valuable qualities of the mother are transmitted to the son. Next to the dowager queen comes the begum of Oude—of whom it may be said that nearly the only manly heart manifesting itself during the siege, was that in the bosom of a woman. Of the Rance of Jhansi, it may equally be said that she was the sole heroic spirit of the occasion. She never seemed to have desponded, she never gave in, and she died in defence of the cause for which she had for so many months so courageously struggled. We now come to a woman whose name and character have already long been historical, who is now hourly made mention of in terms of more than suspicion. Whether these be deserved or not we shall not at present discuss, but we feel not the less that a notice of the life and actions of a person so notable as the Baeza Bae can scarcely be unacceptable to our readers.

In 1797, when young Scindia laid Holkar at his feet, and was keeping the Peishwa in alarm at Poona, arrangements were made for his marriage with the beauty of the Deccan, the daughter of Shirazee Rao Ghatgay, an important Mahratta chief at the court of the Peishwa. The maharajah's proposals were only accepted by Ghatgay on condition that he should from thenceforth be his prime minister. The nup-

tials were celebrated with prodigious pomp and splendour, and the resources of the family of the bride were so taxed, that Bajee Rao was pressed to make good the two crores of rupees he owed them. The sum was levied on the rich merchants of Poona, who were exposed to every species of cruelty to extort from them their money. The beautiful bride of 1797 is the Baeza Bae of the present day. The royal couple seem to have lived happily together. A considerable family was born to them, of whom two daughters grew up to womanhood. In 1821 their favourite daughter died, and her mother was so disconsolate that she and her husband for a time sought seclusion in the country. Throughout, the Baeza Bae had been a woman of great enterprise and activity, exercising almost unbounded influence over her husband and the leading men about the court. She was in the habit of going out with her ladies on horseback daily, greatly enjoying the chase, and amusing themselves with the javelin exercise. In March, 1827, Dowlut Rao Scindia died at Gwalior, in the 48th year of his age. He left no male issue, and the Baeza Bae was permitted to exercise the widow's right of adoption. The resident had often urged him to adopt an heir, but he from time to time deferred doing so. On his death-bed he intimated that he wished the reins of government to be intrusted to his widow's hand. Several months elapsed, when the Baeza Bae adopted Moodk Rao, son of the kinsman of her late husband, and he was then married to the youngest of her grand-daughters. From an early period of his career, he showed signs of turbulence, ingratitude, and cruelty. Shortly after this, Appah Sahib, rajah of Nagpore, laid claims to the throne, and was supported by a strong party at the capital. He was endeavoured to be bribed off, the queen regent having sent him large sums of money, with jewels and other property of value. The adopted Scindia naturally expected to be placed in power on reaching the usual age. But the regent seemed in no hurry to resign authority. In December, 1832, young Scindia had an interview with the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and expected that he should have been at once installed in office under our authority. His lordship told him that we had no power to give kingdoms away; that he owed everything he possessed or hoped for to the Baeza Bae, with whom he was now quarrelling. His lordship said that he should induce her highness not to supersede him by any other adoption; that otherwise he must await her pleasure for the turn of events. The following year he continued to pester the resident with missives, and to complain that her highness was endeavouring to poison him, and that she was spreading the worst reports against him, so as to injure him in the eyes of the British authorities. In July, 1834, a revolution took place at Gwalior, Scindia throwing himself on the protection of the resident. One-half the army joined the Baeza Bae, the others joined the maharajah, who had the majority of the people on his side. The regent then consented to the instalment of the maharajah, who was said to have been little more than a prisoner in the hands of the soldiers, and who had become weary of the vigorous and peaceful administration, which deprived them of those raids and martial exploits in which they delighted. The Baeza Bae now resolved to leave the capital, and for a time took up her quarters at Dholpore, accompanied by about 6,000 armed men. A succession of military tumults soon followed, when fears began to be entertained of attempts being made, on the part of her highness, to bring about a counter-revolution. All communication was now cut off betwixt her camp and the capital, and she herself placed under strict sequestration, with the understanding that she was from henceforth to take up her residence within the British dominions. Shortly after this, she proceeded to the neighbourhood of Futtyghur, where she resided for a time in an indigo factory, her followers being huddled in

the neighbourhood. She continued here for many months, when she was at length assigned a residence in the Deccan, afterwards altered to Malwa, with a revenue of six lakhs of rupees annually. We are unable to give an account of how she may have spent her time for the last twenty years, though we are aware that there is plenty of material for her history on record; but on this, unhappily, we are unable to lay our hands. Her worthless and undutiful son-in-law died in 1813, when another revolution occurred; and we felt ourselves compelled to take the country under closer supervision than it had until then been. The widow of the chief, the grand-daughter of the Baeza Bacc, then adopted the present representative of the house of Scindia, and with his family the Baeza Bacc seems to have been residing when the Calpee rebels seized the place on the 1st of June.

We have repeatedly had occasion to remark, that it was impossible to conceive the Mahomedans and Hindoos now in rebellion against us other than fair specimens of their countrymen; that there was nothing to lead us to suppose, that had those who have remained peaceful risen in arms, they would have manifested their hostility in a milder fashion than the insurgents have done. We hold to the same logic with the women as the men. Luckily the facts lead us by the same species of induction to much more gratifying conclusions. If the extremes of society be eminently unfavourable, as it is admitted that they are, for the development or the manifestation of the graces or the virtues, the most unfavourable of all for the appearance of such things being the palace, the royal ladies we have named can hardly reach so high as average specimens of their countrywomen. The only privilege their position gave them, was that of leaving them, in widowhood, an amount of freedom and authority those of the humbler ranks of life cannot claim. We may safely infer, however, that were the humble equally emancipated, we might equally look for the manifestation of that courage and self-reliance which has just been brought to light amongst the late occupants of thrones. The Hindoo woman is distinguished for her chastity, for her patience, modesty, and humility,—for the manner in which she conducts herself as a wife, a mother, and a daughter. The only thing wanted to elevate her to the rank in society women enjoy everywhere throughout the world, save in the East, is education, and a release from the thralldom to which her tyrannical, cowardly, and cruel master, to his disgrace, subjects her, and from which Government makes no effort to release her.—*Bombay Standard.*

#### LOYALTY REWARDED.

The Punjab Government have laid the following paper at the disposal of the up-country journals, and it is matter of great satisfaction to observe the liberal manner in which rewards are being showered upon those who have been faithful to the Supreme Government in its hour of need. We hope that means were taken to have these interesting papers thoroughly distributed in the vernacular.

"The Supreme Government have bestowed the undermentioned princely gifts on his highness the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajah of Jheend, and the Rajah of Nubha, for their conspicuous and distinguished loyalty, and the eminent services rendered by them to the State during the late insurrection.

#### "TO THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA.

"1st. The Narnoul division of the Jhujur territory, valued at Rs. 2,00,000 per annum; to him and his lineal heirs in perpetuity on condition of good behaviour and of service, military and political, at any time or quarrel, danger or disturbance. 2nd. The jurisdiction over Bhudour and the right of escheats and the reversion of lapsed estates therein, also the annual commutation tax, amounting to Rs. 5,265. 3rdly. The confiscated house in Delhi, formerly belonging to the Begum Zenut Mahul, and valued at Rs. 10,000; and, lastly, that the honorary

titles of the maharajah be increased as follows: Furzund Khaun, Munsoor Zuman, Amcer-ool-Oomrac, Maharaja Dhurraj Rajaishur Sree Maharaja Rujgan, Nirundur Singh Mahundur Bahadoor.—Translation: Special Son, Conqueror of the World, Chief of the Chiefs, Maharaja Dhurraj Rajaishur Sree Maharaja of Rajas, Nirundur Sing Mahundur Bahadoor.

#### "TO THE RAJAH OF JHEEND.

"The Dadree territory valued at Rs. 1,03,000 per annum; on him and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity, on the same conditions as those laid down for the rajah of Puttiala. 2nd. Thirteen villages in the Koolrun Pergunnah, valued at Rs. 13,513 per annum; and the confiscated house in Delhi of the rebel Shazahdah Aboo Bukr, valued at 6,000 rupees. 3rd. That he be allowed a salute of 11 guns, that his presents be increased from 11 to 15 trays, and his state visits to the governor-general be returned by the secretary, and his honorary titles be increased as follows:—Furzund Dilband Raskhool Aithad, Raja Surroop Sing Walee Jheend.—Translation: Most cherished son of true faith, Raja Surroop Sing Walee Jheend.

#### "TO THE RAJAH OF NUBHA.

"The divisions of Bahwal and Kantee in the Jhujur district, aggregating Rs. 1,06,000 per annum; on the same conditions as those of Puttiala and Jheend. 2. That his Khilluts be increased from 7 to 15 pieces. 3. That a salute of 11 guns be assigned him, and that his state visits to the governor-general be returned by the secretary, and his honorary titles be increased as follows:—Furzund Urjemund Tiqueedut, Pawunt Berar Bunse Sirmore Raja Bhurpoor Sing Malindur Bahadoor.—Translation: Noble son of good faith, Berar Bunse Sirmore Raja Bhurpoor Sing Malindur Bahadoor.

"The services rendered by these three chiefs at the most critical period of the disturbances, were of the utmost importance. The rajah of Puttiala maintained for the services of our interests a contingent of 2,146 horse, 2,846 foot, 156 officers, and 8 guns. His troops occupied and protected the stations of Amballa, Thanesur, and Kurnal; they also protected the Grand Trunk Road from Kurnal to Philloor, thus keeping open the main line of communication with our army before Delhi; they also co-operated with General Van Cortlandt's levies in the Hissar districts; seven lakhs were contributed by Puttiala to the Punjab loan, and the whole demeanour and attitude of the Maharajah, brought much moral influence to our side, and instilled confidence in the minds of the people in the Cis-Sutlej states.

"The rajah of Jheend may be said to have been the first person who took the field on our side. His territory is contiguous to the Delhi Division. His contingent amounted to 800 really effective men, a large number in proportion to his revenue, which did not exceed two lakhs per annum. He left his estates almost defenceless, and repaired to Delhi with his troops. His contingent occupied most of the stations between Kurnal and the rear of our camp, thus keeping open the communication; they also rendered important service by keeping open the boat-bridge over the Jumna at Bhagput, which secured our communication with Meerut; and throughout the siege the rajah remained in person with his troops in the vicinity of the British camp, holding a dangerous position; and, lastly, a party of his troops took part in the storming of the Cashmere Gate.

"The rajah of Nubha marched immediately at the commencement of the disturbances (at the request of Mr. Barnes, commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States) with a strong force to Loodiana, where he remained in person almost throughout the campaign. He supplied an escort for the siege-train. His contingent proceeded with the deputy commissioner (Mr. Ricketts) to the Lussaru Ghat, to oppose the passage of the Jullunder mutineers, his men on this occasion behaved gallantly, and several artillerymen were killed and wounded. The rajah supplied 2½ lakhs of rupees, as a loan when money was scarce; he provided carriage for stores, obeyed all orders with alacrity, captured and made over to the British authorities several mutineers, and rendered to the Government substantial assistance at a critical period.

"For the valuable services rendered by these three chiefs, the rewards above mentioned have been bestowed by Government as a proof of their high appreciation of the fidelity shown.

"The territories thus granted at the suggestion of the chief commissioner, Punjab, have been most judiciously selected from the Jhujur district. By giving the maharajah of Puttiala a *locus standi* in that portion of the country, a friendly Hindoo power is placed in the midst of a turbulent Mahomedan

population, and a barrier is interposed towards the independent states of Uluk and Jajpur, with its feudatories of Shekawatte and Ketrn, the population of which proved themselves unfriendly during the late crisis. To protect the Jhujur border would require a strong frontier police, backed by a large military force, and this task will now be undertaken by Puttiala. The divisions of Bowal and Kantee granted to the Nubha rajah are adjacent to that of Narnoul, granted to the maharajah of Puttiala, and thus we have two staunch adherents on the border of our territories on whom we can place strict reliance."

#### CENTRAL ASIA.

Among the losses which at one time seemed involved in the mutinies were the fruits of the last Persian war. With infinite trouble and expense Herat, the key of India, had been saved from the grip of a vassal of St. Petersburg. The shah, who had threatened in the *Teheran Gazette* to drive out "that Dost Mahommed," and whose armies, with Herat for their base, were actually in Candahar, was compelled to retreat. Dost Mahommed, who, after seeing his army melt away from want of supplies, had been paralyzed by want of money, was encouraged by a British subsidy to renew the contest. Herat was seized by Sultan Jan, a step-son of the Ameer, with a few Afghan followers, and the hopes of the Persians seemed to have died away.

The mutinies, however, broke out; and the court of Teheran, faithful to the last, resolved to take advantage of the opportunity. The army, already on its homeward march, was ordered to stand fast, while a new set of intrigues were put in operation. Sultan Jan, always at variance with the Ameer, dreaded his increasing power. He dreaded the English as much, and, remembering the subsidy, believed the two powers to be actuated by the same ambition, the possession of Herat. The policy which induces Englishmen to arm to defend the city from the Persians without desiring its possession, was far too wide for his ignorant brain. Actuated by these suspicions—suspicions our readers know to be utterly unfounded in the case of Great Britain—he looked like every other discontented Afghan to the court of Teheran. Like Esau Khan, he plotted, it is believed, in consideration of protection to resign the city. At all events, the Persians remained outside, ready at any hour to regain the long-coveted territory. The British Government, it is said, was informed of the breach of treaty; but it was for the hour impossible to act. To have appealed to the law of nations would have been a waste of time, and the appeal to the sword was inconvenient. Accordingly the cabinet contented itself with a remonstrance and a threat.

The Persians, however, like the mutineers, mistake ferocity for energy. Instead of marching on Herat at once, they resolved to punish some Turcomans of the neighbourhood. They marched against their chief city and found it desolate, marched on, and were surrounded by 50,000 horsemen reduced by the invasion to despair. As usual in Persian history, the Turcomans won, the Persian army was annihilated, its 23 guns were taken, and the shahzada alone, with a few followers, escaped. The danger from Persia for the time is over. The court has no money for another army; nor, if it had, would the Turcomans again endure a movement which menaces their own independence. Should this narrative prove correct—and it has been brought by the Herat mission—our policy beyond the frontier would seem clear. It is one of judicious inaction. It is nothing to us who has Herat, provided the Persians have it not. If Sultan Jan can keep the city, well and good. If the Heratees, as the *Bombay Gazette* states, intend to dethrone him in favour of a Heratee, let them. If Dost Mahommed smashes both, that is his affair, not ours. Our one sole object is to compel the Persians to leave Herat alone; to see that a court, pre-eminent even in Asia for

corruption, shall not have power to sell the keys of our house to St. Petersburg. To prevent that contingency, mutiny or no mutiny, we must have armed once more; but that object once secured, we shall be well-pleased to forget Afghanistan.

If by any strange chance this object should not be obtained, we have one resource yet left. As we have so often pointed out, if the worst comes to the worst, no army can reach the Khyber while liable to be turned from Candabar. The mouth of the valley is in our hands, and with a strong fort in the pass, and direct communication between England and Kurrachee, a civilized power would think twice ere it expended men on so hopeless an aggression. An uncivilized one may come and welcome, and its few and scattered remnants will carry back through Central Asia a new idea of the power of the white men, always the stronger for their apparent sufferings.—*Friend of India.*

#### "THE LAST HOURS OF SIR H. LAWRENCE,"

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(From the "Anglo-Indian Magazine," for July.)

It is impossible to describe the sickening sensation that came over one on hearing, early in the morning of the 2nd of July, and only two days after the commencement of the siege, the breathlessly uttered report "Sir Henry is killed!" Indeed, I do not think any one could realize it who had not witnessed the wonderful energy and resource displayed by him during that anxious time of preparation for the expected conflict. We had been taught to feel that, humanly speaking, our success depended on his presiding care; and now, with the rumour of his death, all hearts began to fail.

But he was not dead. A mournful company was soon seen bearing his shattered frame across the open position from the scene of the disaster to Dr. Fayer's garrison. The enemy was attacking heavily, yet many braved all, and, with horror-struck faces, quickly gathered round the couch of their grievously wounded and beloved chief, in the open verandah where he was first laid. It was a terrible wound; the fragments of a shell had struck, and partly carried away, the under portion of the thigh. He was quite sensible to everything passing round him; and, during examination by the medical men, asked frequently, but calmly, how long he had to live; when one of them, more directly appealed to, pronounced with sorrowing hesitation the fatal verdict, "Not many hours, sir!" he turned to the chaplain for the Church's holy ministrations, which he desired for himself and his friends.

It was an affecting scene, that last earthly communion, and such as not one of the survivors present will ever forget; some of these were very soon afterwards themselves taken away, let us hope to a more blessed communion with him in his rest. It comes before me now perhaps more vividly than at that time of personal excitement. The assurance of our coming loss; its apparent imminence; the hurried preparation for the solemn service; the din of the fight going on all round; the heavy guns firing from the garden at our very ears; the gathering of awe-struck and sympathizing women at the windows immediately commanding the sufferer's bed—all this was then, perhaps, little observed, but must now be painfully remembered. Another circumstance too must be mentioned; the enemy (who throughout the siege had the "best intelligence") would appear to have already known of our chief's state and his place of shelter; almost immediately after his removal from his own quarters, a close and continuous fire poured in on Dr. Fayer's house, and the balls were flying thick among us as we gathered round to partake of what was to him, and to many others also, that last sacrament; not one of us was touched! yet scarcely had he been removed into an inner room and our party dispersed, when two casualties occurred at the very place where

we had so lately stood and knelt; the officer in command of the guard and a private were severely wounded.

The Holy Communion ended, he lay for nearly an hour talking during the intervals of severe pain. Who will forget the deep humility and penitence expressed by this good and noble man for the sins and short-comings of his life, and the meek yet steadfast faith in his Saviour? He spoke most unreservedly of these things, in affectionately warning solicitude for the friends around him. He had words of counsel for all in his farewell; some he thanked tenderly for their service and affection; but it was perhaps still more touching to listen to his appeals for forgiveness from others to whom, in the course of duty, he imagined that he might have spoken or acted harshly. His directions for our conduct of the defence were most decided. He appointed Major Banks and Colonel Inglis as his successors in command, the latter subordinate; and distinctly declared that it should be in military hands. He had done most wisely, and to his utmost, so long as mere policy could avail, and now he knew, and said, there was nothing but to fight and to endure. There was to be no thought of making terms; relief might be looked for in a month: but if two should elapse before succour came, we must still hope on; and rather than surrender die to a man. The thought of the women and children he was leaving in such peril seemed to affect him deeply; "God help the poor women and children," "Take care of the poor women and children," was his frequent cry. The fear for them and for the future well-doing of his own foster child, "the Asylum," distressed him much. Over and over again he rang the changes on these two subjects of dread. "Don't let them forget the asylum," alternated constantly with that other cry, "the poor women and children."

He evidently foresaw the great difficulty of a friendly advance on our position; a force of 2,000 Europeans was the smallest, he said, that should be permitted to attempt it; and we were, by repeated message, to impress this on the leader of the looked-for relieving troops. No possible means of securing the safety of the garrison escaped him, even in that time of greatest personal need. We had some state prisoners of rank, nearly allied to those known to be amongst the most active of our foes; in case our provisions began to fail, he enjoined us to endeavour to make use of the influence of these men in obtaining supplies.\*

After urging many similar likely ways of making the best of our precarious state, he turned his thoughts to more personal concerns; and though his last words for his own dear ones were especially addressed to a near relative in attendance at his side, they had a wonderful interest for, and effect on, all those who were privileged to hear the uttered promptings of that thoughtful, tender, unselfish heart. No one was forgotten: brothers, sisters, friends, were all remembered in that hour. Even the few faithful native servants, who were sobbing out their grief in the background, were summoned to the front, rewarded and consoled. Nay, his very horse, an old favourite, brought in to the Residency with him, was affectionately commended to his nephew's care.

He thought his end nearer than was said; indeed he prayed that death might come, and ease him of his pangs. The chloroform, occasionally administered, had not much effect in deadening his suffering; and, on reviving once from its partial influence, he spoke of his burial, "Let there be no fuss about me"—"Let me be buried with the men"—"No nonsense"—"Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty;" all this in disjointed sentences, speaking, as it were, to himself; and then, turning to the chaplain, "I should like a text of Scripture," added:—"To the Lord our God

\* This was eventually tried, but without any success: the enemy, in their hate and eager longing for our destruction, ignored the existence of their imprisoned friends.

belong mercies and forgiveness, though we have offended against him." "Isn't it from Daniel? It was on my dear wife's tomb." And then once more, after a short silence, and an evident inward dwelling on his "offences," "Don't let me be maligned;"† in reference, probably, to the fatal advance on Chinhut, but two days before, which, to his oft-declared bitter remorse, he had been over-persuaded by others, against his own judgment, to attempt, and which, doubtless, had, by its unfortunate issue, at least precipitated the investment.

At length he became drowsy, and we moved him into a room adjoining the verandah, barricading the doors and windows, as best we could, against the musketry fire which now literally showered in. From henceforth he was made over to woman's tender care. He never again spoke very connectedly, though he many times, during that and the succeeding day, followed the chaplain as he repeated the prayers for the sick, even when apparently insensible to outward things. His bodily sufferings were occasionally excruciating, though his patience and self-control were exemplary; and his grateful words and looks for those ministering to him were affecting beyond measure. Once the question was raised as to whether an operation might not yet save life; but his prayers against it prevailed; and, indeed, the unanimous medical opinion was, that in this particular case it would kill outright. He wished to die; but in peace, and in God's good time.

And so it went on, until the morning of the 4th, when the end came, very quietly, in the midst of prayer, after some previous half-intelligible mutterings, of which "the Asylum" was still the chief burden. I think he was spared the trial of knowing that his nephew "George," whom he loved so much, and who not long before had received his blessing, was kneeling bleeding by his side shot through the shoulder.

What an irreparable loss did it seem when he was really gone! The gloom and despondency his fate cast for a time on all is not to be told. And yet with those who saw him at the last the prevailing feeling was that expressed by one who, though present, knew not that all was over, until she was told, so peaceful was his going away: "How calm and beautiful! one cannot but feel thankful that he is gone to his rest!" His character was, perhaps, perfectly drawn by a friend who followed him within a few days from this trial world, and who came from his post "to see," as he said, "yet once again, a true Christian gentleman." He has been called (and how truly!) the "Soldier's friend." That soldiers loved him cannot be doubted, and as little that he deserved their love; the following most speaking incident would of itself prove this:—"Those who had undertaken that labour of love—the preparing his body for the burial—being unable of themselves to remove it from the house, a call for assistance was made on the men working the guns outside. A party came, begrimed and heated from the fight, and when told the nature of the service and for whom required, they first knelt down, subdued and sorrowing, by the bedside, and, lifting the covering sheet from his face, one by one lovingly and reverently kissed it."

He was, as he wished, "buried with the men" in the same grave. Throughout that fearful time we could dig but one in the course of each night, and that only with great difficulty and danger. No one was permitted to go down to the burying-ground with the loved remains. Stern necessity forbade this last tribute of affection and respect; but it was the happiness of one who, as in duty bound, had been with him from the time his poor body was stricken, to have the honour of laying it with his own hands in its last rough, blood-stained resting-place, blessing God, who had delivered him "from the miseries of this sinful world," and praying that those who had been "left" might earnestly

† "I hope they will do me justice at home," were among the last dying words of Sir John Moore at Corunna.



strive to follow and patiently wait to meet him in "that perfect consummation of bliss, both of body and soul," for which, in the beautiful words of the Church, we supplicate.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A SUCCESSFUL "DOOR."**—Our letters from Allahabad mention, that the force that went out the other day, for the destruction of the forts held by the rebels in the vicinity of that station, commenced their works most gallantly by attacking a fort and its outworks near Suraoon, in which 700 rebels had entrenched themselves. The outworks and fort were carried and the entire body of rebels destroyed. It is reported at Allahabad that only one man of the number escaped. Our casualties are not heavy. Lieut. Graham, adjutant Lahore light horse, is wounded. A few such blows as this will teach our enemies that the sooner they make over to us the three hundred and odd forts they are said to occupy, the less chance there will be of their sharing the fate of garrison No. 1.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**GENERAL ROBERTS'S BRIGADE.**—The brigade left Nusserebad on the 28th of June. It marched first towards Jyepoor through the following halting places:—Rhaunpura, Kaunsala, Rallana, Sowarda, Bagru, and Bagrota Bank. Here some information was received that made the general go southwards, missing Jyepoor, by way of Sanganir, Seodaspur, Gherwasa, Gunsi, Rampoor, and Chitamas, to Tonk. We did not succeed in catching the enemy, who was able to go more quickly than we, and so he escaped our hands. The heat was very great and trying to the men, and we lost 17 in all, most from sun-stroke, and the remainder from fever. The general being disappointed of finding the enemy, detached a force under Colonel Holmes, of the 12th regt. Bombay N.I., who is now pursuing the enemy, with what success remains to be seen. We have been staying five days at Tonk, and this rest is working wonders for the sick soldiers. The nabab of Tonk has been exchanging visits with the general, and is remarkable for his hospitable treatment of him and staff. He had a brush with the enemy before we came up, and is said to have killed some 300 or 400 of them. We only trust that we may receive good accounts of Colonel Holmes's proceedings.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**RETIREMENT OF JUDGES.**—On dit that Sir James Colville and Sir Arthur Buller will retire from the Calcutta bench in a few months. It is thought likely that the present attorney-general, Mr. Richie, will succeed to one of the vacancies thus created.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—Captain Sundilands, assistant engineer Lower Sirhind division, has been appointed to charge of the Rawul Pindee section, Lahore and Peshawur road. Mr. H. Monckton, deputy commissioner, has obtained an extension of six months leave of absence on medical certificate. Mr. James Murphy, collector of customs, Delhi division, has been appointed an extra assistant of the 1st class, on Rs. 600 per mensem, and posted to the Delhi division.

**COLONEL M'CAUSLAND** has been appointed to the temporary command of the Cawnpore brigade, as successor to the late Brigadier Campbell.

**LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—It has been intimated to the public, that in consequence of the Government having assumed entire charge of this admirable institution, no further subscriptions will be required.

**NANA SAHIB** is said to be in Nepal. It is also said that he contrived to upset the boat which conveyed across the Raptree his wife and children, who were in consequence all drowned.

**LUCKNOW, July 5.**—"I have forgotten to apprise you of the coronation of Birjisool Kudr in the rebel camp with the title of 'Ikbal Shah.' This occurred a little previous to the defeat at Nawanbunge. This disaster, it is reported, quite irritated the queen mother. When she came to hear of it, she exclaimed, that her women would have fought better than the *Nimuk haran* sepoys. The rebels are quite disheartened, and no doubt sorry at ever having come to play such a game. The scales have bent in our favour, and rebel recruits cannot now be procured to counterpoise it. We are at present perfectly quiet in Lucknow, though reports reach us that Madho Sing, rather Bance Mahdhoor, is on the eve of attacking Bunnee. Durrabad, is at present the rendezvous of the rebels. Baraithe the place where Ikbal Shah at present remains. Our troops are all quiet, only waiting for the cold weather, when it is hoped these hell hounds will be extirpated, and peace and tranquillity once more restored. The anniversary of the commencement of the Lucknow siege, which

stands unrivalled for its resolute and determined defence, has passed away quietly. Many of its brave defenders went on that day to view the relics of unforgotten associations, but all passed quietly. I suppose the salute is reserved for the day of its relief. The penal tax was to have been commenced to be levied on that day; but I have not yet heard if the beginning was made. We have lately had some rain, pretty heavy showers too, but yet nothing of any consequence. From a friend who called over this morning, I heard that some of the Punjab light horse troopers have been arrested serving with the enemy, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this until I hear authenticated details; but a Thannadar of ours is under arrest for spreading false alarms. His brother is now with Munroo Khan (the prime minister of the boy-king and paramour of his mother), with whom he was in correspondence."—*Durkaru.*

**NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.**—We understand that the girls of the Government Bethune Female School, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic in both languages, English and Bengalee, are taught ornamental needlework, such as carpeting, &c. A considerable number of native gentlemen, however, who send their children and wards to the school, and who can well appreciate the accomplishment mentioned above, think that some additional and more practical knowledge in that line ought to be imparted to the pupils. They are of opinion that the elder girls ought to be instructed in the art of cutting out and sewing up native wearing apparel. This will be of great use to them at home, and will prove beneficial, not only to their parents and other relations domesticated with them, but to themselves when they are older, and have establishments of their own and families to attend to. Accordingly, we hear that several of the native gentlemen mentioned above have come to the resolution of addressing a communication to the Secretary of the Institution, recommending that this additional instruction in the preparation of articles of native clothing form part of the system of education now pursued in the school.

**JEYPORE, July 15.**—On the 13th the rebels moved between Indurghur and Bulwan, apparently with the intention of getting to Depree Ghaut, and one party is said to have gone towards Goodba, in the Boondie territory. Captain Holmes's advance has scattered them. On his arrival at Kostulla, he found the rebels had only left four hours before his arrival. The Beloochi horse chased many of them towards the hills.

**THE 80TH FOOT**, who were ordered off at a moment's notice from Cawnpore to Allahabad, are now ordered to remain fast, as the 88th are to go from Cawnpore to Lucknow.

**TONK, July 15.**—Captain Holmes marched this evening for Indurghur, and the rebels were stated to be three koss from that place, brought up by a river which was not fordable for three or four days; so the chances are that Captain Holmes will reach them yet. Brigadier Smith is said to have been at Dipree, on the other side of the Chumbul, on the look out for them, and to intercept their route to Kotah. Some rajah has been hiding at Soorpore, and is now marching on Kotah with the Kotah rebels from Gwalior. One of our letters from Tonk tells us, what we hope may be corroborated, that the sirdar who was seized by the Jallie Thakoor is no less a personage than the rebel Amundoola Khan.

**THE NEW 4TH BENGAL EUROPEAN LIGHT CAVALRY** were to leave Allahabad by train for Futtch-pore, en route to Lucknow, on the 16th July. Nearly a third of them must be left behind in hospital, and even the men who go on to Lucknow are still weak from the effects of their journey from Calcutta. They appear, says a correspondent, to be very steady, willing, temperate little fellows; and a marked improvement in their appearance may be expected, now that they are under officers who really take an interest in their welfare and well-being.

**GORUCKPORE, July 13.**—The right wing of the 27th Madras N.I. arrived here on the 10th, commanded by Col. T. V. Fischer, and are likely to remain here for some time.

**PRICES CURRENT FOR JUNE.**—The rates of grain are noted as higher than in the preceding month. We know that the bunyas at Agra kept them steadily ascending till the last fall of rain on Tuesday, at which time they had got gram, for instance, up to 39 seers. Doubtless they were praying for a year of drought, as foretold by some wiseacres.

**TERRITORIAL CHANGES.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) understand that Behar is likely to be attached to the north-western provinces, so as to separate from Bengal all the disturbed territory. Gya, Dinapore,

and Patna of course fall to the jurisdiction of our Lieutenant-Governor, whoever he may be, and whenever he may be appointed. This addition of territory will compensate for the loss occasioned by the transfer of the Delhi division to the Punjab. We are not in a position yet to deliver any opinion on the several alterations of jurisdiction that have taken place or are in progress, in consequence of the rebellion, further than to remark that the whole scheme of territorial division seems to need careful consideration. What with governors, lieut.-governors, and chief commissioners, and their respective circles, there seems to be room for improved adjustment, with reference not only to our own territories, but also to our relations to adjacent native states.

**THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.**—In regard to the crisis which seems to be threatening the commercial world of Calcutta, we heard a curious anecdote illustrative of the opinions of the native Mahajuns on the matter, and which is suggestive of a more gloomy state of things than need, we hope, be feared. A day or two ago a number of merchants were coming down from one of the neighbouring stations by train; in the same carriage with them was a fat, sleek Marwarree of the Burra Bazar. As the Europeans laughed and joked among themselves, one of them, addressing the native, said, "Well, baboo, how many *kotees* do you think will shut up?" The Mahajun complacently smiled, and appeared to enjoy some inward joke. "Why, Sir," says he, "I don't think you put the question properly; you ought to have asked, how many *kotees* will remain standing; not how many of them will shut up!" To understand the joke properly, our Mofussil readers must be told that there is a sort of panic in commercial circles here at present, and that some few of the European houses are in the *Gazette*. The fears of the natives, as usual, have, no doubt, magnified the state of things, and exaggerated apprehensions of the coming evil.—*Phoenix.*

**ROHILCUND.**—Northern Bareilly continues to be troubled by visits from rebels from Oude. About 150 of them, mounted, were known to have effected a junction with that Nizam Ali, in the wild tract of Roodurpore, and put him on his legs again. Four hundred more, it was pretty well ascertained, were about to follow, and an attack upon Phillibheet was anticipated from these movements. Our indefatigable commissioner lost no time in suggesting to the brigadier-general, who always seems prepared for any contingency, to detach a garrison to Phillibheet. The Rohilcund Horse, some of the 2nd Punjab cavalry, and three companies of the Kumaon levies, under two European officers, accordingly proceeded, and have been in occupation of the place some days now. This judicious move has had the effect of causing the second party of 400 to retire; and the gathering in Roodurpore to disperse. It is a pity Nizam Ali should have found so safe an asylum as Roodurpore, and there likewise to be reinforced. When shall we bag this man? He seems to be one of those men whom you may throw down, but he will soon be on his legs again. I think he requires a little more looking after. The latest intelligence is, that in the vicinity of Mohomdi, at places called Sekundrabad and Alipoor, there are three bodies of the insurgents, where they are said to be making arrangements, to all appearances, for a protracted stay. One body of about 4,000 is under command of Khan Bahadur Khan, another under Khan Ali Khan of Shahjehanpore, late nazim of Oude, numbering 5,000. The third, under Wilayat Shah, mustering 3,000. They have about twenty-five guns between them, to be left behind should we engage this mob, as must be done. A report has been in circulation through the city, that, under orders of Government, mills are to be removed from the houses of the high and low, rich and poor, and their gram ground at mills about to be provided only at certain places. How anile, but it has its object. How much I should like to see one of the vile inventors of these reports meet with condign punishment. From Budaon we have information of fifty sowars, fugitives from Gwalior, disguised in Khakee uniform, having crossed over into Rohilcund from the district of Boondushahr; but the information is not credited, at the same time not neglected, for the direction they are said to have taken is being strictly patrolled. Mr. Carmichael is still at Suhiswan, while Mr. Colvin is looking after Budaon Khass. Bijnour, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore are without any stirring events.

**SIR R. HAMILTON** reports from Gwalior that Ab-hoojan, a relation of the Bauda Nawab, and Ahmed-ullah, Killadar of Muswara in the Shabad territory, were arrested on the 12th July.



**GWALIOR.**—Affairs are getting quiet here, and the men are getting covered in, thanks to the energy of Captain Turnbull, of the Bengal Engineers. General Napier is an active man, looks into everything himself, and likes—like his name-sake, old Charlie—to see that his men are taken care of and well fed by the commissary. Scindiah is putting his lines in order, has hanged several mutineers, and otherwise punished others. His commandant of artillery and head city kotwal are prisoners in the fort. He should have a younger and more active officer at his court; Major Macpherson is a good old man, but his day, and the days of the political of his style, have passed away. Sir H. Hamilton has left for Indore.

**PROTECTION TO TRADERS.**—The commissioner of the Agra division has been directed by Government to give effect to a scheme proposed by Mr. Grant (the accountant north-west provinces), of providing a monthly convoy for a fleet of boats to proceed to and from Agra and Allahabad by the Jumna river. The whole native trade and the traffic of European merchants will highly benefit by this arrangement—and opportunity will also be offered for private parties to send down or get up packages, or provide a safe, though slow, passage for their families.

**DEATH OF DR. BOYONG.**—The *Hurkaru* announces the death, by drowning, off Bishop's College, about half-past ten on the morning of the 19th July, of Dr. Edward Boyong. He was leaving the ship *Agra* in a boat, the boat capsized, and he was lost. The doctor belonged to the firm of Messrs. Smith and Stan's street.

**REPORTS** were current in Agra on the morning of the 20th of July, says the *Mofussil*, that Allahabad was threatened by a body of 40,000 rebels, under the Lucknow Begum. Rumours of the same kind had already been afloat for some days, and it was known that the 5th King's Regiment had been ordered to Futtehpore, in order to relieve the troops at that station, which had been ordered towards the anticipated scene of action. Major Le Messurier's reserved company of artillery had also been ordered in the same direction. Forty men had left Agra on the 19th, and the remainder were to follow immediately.

**THE NANA'S MOTIVES.**—A letter from the Nana, written at the beginning of the mutiny, has been intercepted, in which he gives as a reason for his rebellion, that the Government had deprived him of the pension of Company's Rs. 75,000 a month, enjoyed by his father, Bajee Rao, peshwa; and that he was determined either to get the arrears and interest, or to lose his life.

**A GOOD HUNT.**—A number of Government promissory notes, to the extent of from seventy or eighty thousand rupees, have been seized in Calcutta. These papers belong to Hyder Ally, an active resident of the north-west provinces. The magistrate of the twenty-four pergunnahs has sent them to the collector of the district to be deposited in safe custody. Investigation will be held as to the conduct of Hyder Ally, and if he be proved guilty of rebellion or accessory to it, these papers will be confiscated to the state.

**BAREILLY.**—The college building at Bareilly is occupied by the 42nd Highlanders, but is to be vacated in the cold weather, and made over to the Educational Department again. Meanwhile instruction is carried on in the best house procurable in the city. One hundred and ninety of the old students, and sixty new ones, had joined at the beginning of this month. All the district educational establishments have been reorganized in Rohilkund, and nearly the whole of the Government model schools have been set to work again.

**QUEEN KHAS MAHAL** lately applied to government that the case of her relatives now in confinement at Lucknow may be tried by the Supreme Government. The Supreme Council replied that the petition must be forwarded to the authorities in Oude, who will decide the case themselves.

**MEERAN MEEER, July 19.**—St. Swithin this year has outdone himself: we began to get the rain on the day sacred to the memory of that illustrious saint; and on the 16th and 17th had it upwards of twenty-four hours continuously, so that the station was fast beginning to assume the appearance which must have been presented to the eyes of Noah when he looked out of the ark. As far as the feeling of the air goes, we have not benefited much, as the atmosphere since has been such that you might cut it with a knife. Two mutineers of the 9th cavalry were hanged on the 15th. Another, a 26th man, is awaiting trial; as also a pay-havildar of the 9th, who has a chance of escape, as he is said to have rendered Colonel Camp-

bell some important service when that officer was in duress vile in the hands of the rebels at the regimental quarter-guard. Should this prove true, no doubt it will be a point in the prisoner's favour. Commanding officers of disbanded corps have been directed to send in returns showing how the officers are employed; and also rolls of men who have been shot, blown away, hanged, or otherwise disposed of. A fifth European dragoon regiment has been authorized, I hear; so the officers of the 5th and 8th cavalry will thus obtain employment. We have only heard, as yet, of three European infantry regiments; but surely such a disproportion between the two branches of the service will never be allowed to remain. There is an officer here on the way down to Bombay, to enlist Eurasians for the new half-caste regiment. We shall thus have a native army of three divisions. High-caste, half-caste, and no-caste. Why Bombay is supposed to be a favourable field for recruiting, deponent sayeth not: for it surely cannot be the intention of Government to enlist a lot of the miserable apologies for men, the Portuguese, that abound in that presidency under the general name of "boy," which they bear from the cradle to the grave. The officer who is appointed to the command of this regiment is a Captain Wood, H.M.'s 81st. I suppose the corps will be called "Wood's Boys." I don't know how the men are to be armed: the weapons they are most accustomed to, are knives and forks, which some of them are well skilled in—cleaning. If all the different races that have been proposed as soldiers were really enlisted, what a motley army we should have: Kroomen (whatever they are), Malays, Kaffirs, Half-castes—anything but Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen. The Government have lately discovered that natives of these islands, England and Ireland, make very indifferent soldiers, so it has been determined to fill the ranks with real trustworthy useful men, such as loyal Pandies, wild Malays, and ferocious eight annas in the rupee. There must have been on the average ten Christian drummers in each native regiment, still fit for service. Why are not these men all collected?—there would be enough to form one good regiment, I mean in respect of numbers: the only objection that can be raised against them is, that some have too much European blood in their veins." *Delhi Gazette.*

**GYAH, July 19.**—"The Gya district, we are glad to be able to assure our readers, is again quiet. The collections of budmashes and other such gangs have been scattered, and from the information which reaches us, they would not, we fancy, ask better than to creep back to their various homes, and so elude discovery. Many of the released or escaped prisoners have been recaptured and brought into the station. Captain Young, at the head of a small body of Madras sepoys, patrols the Patna road, and his presence appears to have been very serviceable in hastening the re-establishment of order. Again, troops are moving upon Doodhgunzur and Urwal on the Soane, and these, with the riles at Jehanabad, render the district more capable of holding its own."

**THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY** will shortly reap a golden harvest. We learn that the flat *Kaleepunga* was laden up to her draught in Assam, chiefly with tea. At this rate we shall soon be quite independent of the Celestials, and no longer look to them for the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." *Indian Empire.*

**REMOURS.**—In the event of Sir John Lawrence returning to Europe, Mr. Frere, it is said, will succeed to the chief commissionership of the Punjab; himself finding a successor in Mr. John Nugent Rose as commissioner of Sindh.

**REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.**—The *Mofussil* of the 20th July contradicts the statement put forth by the *Delhi Gazette*, "upon reliable authority," that Sir John Lawrence and Colonels Chamberlain and Edwards have been called upon to draw up a scheme for the reorganization of the native army. "Colonel Durand," says the *Mofussil*, "is drawing two thousand rupees a month for issuing papers of questions to the best authorities in the country upon the subject, and collecting the replies. That the distinguished officers named by our contemporary have received copies of the questions is extremely probable; but the drawing up of the scheme will doubtless devolve upon Colonel Durand. Nothing can of course be done until that officer's report has gone in, and then, probably, it will have to be considered by the Home Government."

**CANPORE.**—It is reported that Bence Madho's party are crossing the river about twelve miles downwards, intending to attack Canpoore; they have been manoeuvring about for a long time, and last of all they made a feint at Oonao, and are crossing now;

but we have got scent of it, and the steamer has just been ordered down, with some men on board, the depth of the Ganges now admitting of a cruise, so the rascals had better look sharp, or they'll get what they don't anticipate. The thing has been kept quiet; the first intimation we got was the noise caused by getting up steam.

**ALLAHABAD ITEMS.**—It is now pretty certain that the Governor-General remains up till the cold season—a Supplemental Bill, legalizing his stay out of Calcutta for another six months, will, it is said, soon be issued—it is probable Lord Canning will not return to Calcutta, but go home via Bombay. Conservancy measures are in progress under the energetic superintendence of the magistrate, Mr. Fendall Thompson, and the cantonment joint, Captain Glubb. Places of convenience are being erected, and no nuisance allowed near the station. Some of the thick bazars, Colonel Gunge and Kuttia, require clearing out—they are too near the barracks not to interfere with the health of the European soldiery. The firing across the Ganges at Suraoon has led to troops and guns being sent out there to polish off Bence Bahadour, the Allahabad moulvie, and their rabble; four 24-pounders, four mortars, the 32nd regiment, Lahore light horse, a Madras regiment of infantry, and a portion of the troop of royal horse artillery here crossed the river two days ago; all the gurbees (small forts) for fifteen miles round are to be demolished. The Allahabad levy are engaged in escorting treasure to Futtehpore once a week; they appear a promising body of men. Captain Langmore deserves great credit for training them in such a short space of time. The river is rising fast, though we have not yet had any rain; steamers come up easily now. The civil part of the town appears quiet. Mr. Clive Bayley is spoken of as the Secretary to Government elect, for the north-west provinces, when Mr. Muir gives up the ribbons, and enters on his work in the Sudder Board. Who is to be Foreign Secretary vice Mr. Edmonstone, no body seems to know; perhaps Mr. D. McLeod, from the Panjab. Two of the four European cavalry regiments are to go up country; the 4th, under command of Colonel Campbell, very likely to Meerut. The Governor-General's body-guard are well mounted on Cape bay horses, and cut a good figure. The new civil station is progressing; two new churches are to be built. Very little doing in the hanging line. The fat butcher who was apprehended some time ago is said to be still under trial. He was active at the outbreak last year, and was seen driving in Mr. Court's carriage before General Neill cleared Allahabad. Is he to escape? Mr. Pollock, the special commissioner, is the man to try such characters." *Delhi Gazette.*

**SHAHJAHANPORE.**—The rebels are showing fresh signs of activity in this neighbourhood, but across the Oude border,—their object being apparently to attack Powainie, if not Shahjehanpore itself. There is to be a great gathering of the rebel forces at Secunderabad, two of their regiments had already come on from Gurhee Royah, and Hur Pershau, (chukladar of Khyrabad) is soon expected with other chiefs and their forces. Khan Ali Khan (nazim of Shahjehanpore during its occupation by Quadir Ali Khan) has been appointed to the chief command by the begum; and Khan Bahadour Khan, and a brother of the late Moolvie, as also several other men of note, are with him, subject to his authority. He will first come to Mahomed which is his depot for commissariat stores; but it has been well ascertained that the chief camp will be formed at Secunderabad, and a division at Gokurnath. The number of the rebels is estimated as being certainly not less than 30,000, and probably 40,000, with 30 guns of all sorts; but spies report that all the rebels are not armed, many having no weapons at all. Probably the "effective strength" may be set down at about one-third of the total, the remainder being camp followers and rabble. Their movements are being watched, and a force, including De Kantzow's cavalry, has been sent on for the protection of Powaynee. Rajah Juggernath Sing, of that place, also has, it is said, about 2,000 men, who can be depended on to oppose the rebels. Feroze Shah, of the Delhi blood royal, still appears on the scene. He occupies Sundeela and Bangor Mow in the Oude territory; and Hurpershaud, chukladar of Khyrabad, is doing all sorts of mischief at that place, acting under the authority of the Lucknow begum. Azeer-ool-Hug, resident of Mohumder, has been appointed tusseldar of Burrore or Perora (the name is not very legible) and having entered on his charge with 1,000 horse and foot soldiers, at once began the work of revenue collection in that neigh-

bourhood. The decapitated moulvee's property was not, as previously reported, contended for and distributed amongst the rebels, but has been safely sent by Khan Ally Khan and Khan Buhadoor Khan to the begum. The train of carts, elephants, and camels conveying it was as large as one of our own commissariat trains. It appears that the begum's authority is supreme over all the rebel forces now moving in the territory of Oude, and that they are getting up a rainy weather campaign, it being reported in the same communication that while the army above spoken of threatens us on the north-west, another large body will take up positions at Shahabad and Sandee Palce. This activity on their side, and our resting so quietly during the rains, is, it is said, giving fresh heart to the disaffected in Rohilkhand."—*Delhi Gazette*.

**H.M.'s 8th FOOT.**—We have great pleasure in publishing the following extract from garrison and station orders issued by Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, C.B., commanding at Agra, on the occasion of the gallant 8th "King's Regiment" leaving Agra:—"After Orders—Agra, Sunday, July 18, 1858.—H.M.'s 8th 'the King's Regiment' is about to leave the station. This is the second time that Brigadier Showers has been associated with this fine regiment. Its services at Delhi have been acknowledged by the nation. During its tour of duty at Agra, the regiment has had but little opportunity of distinguishing itself in the field; but it has been often called out into camp to check the incursions of rebels; and the constant and sudden change from quarters to camp during the intense heat of the hot winds, has been as trying and harassing to the constitution as a continued campaign. This has been borne by the corps with the known energy of a Delhi regiment. In now taking leave, Brigadier Showers offers to Colonel Brooke and officers and men of 'the King's Regiment' his cordial good wishes for future success."

**A GALLANT CORPS.**—The 4th Punjab infantry (Wilde's rifles) marched into Rawil Pindce on the morning of the 2nd of July, and will be stationed there after its long and arduous campaign. The corps has seen much service since this time last year, having marched upwards of 2,500 miles, and taken a conspicuous part in every engagement from the fall of Delhi to the occupation of Rohilkund. In their front they carry seven flags captured from the enemy as trophies of many a hard-fought field, and their thinned ranks show the ravages war has committed among them. Having been always brigaded with the 93rd Highlanders through the Oude and Rohilkund campaigns, they have consequently been in the thickest of every fight, and the Commander-in-Chief's despatches show they were not unworthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with that magnificent corps. Their loss has necessarily been severe, amounting, in killed, wounded, and died from other causes, to 345 men. In officers also the corps has been peculiarly unfortunate. Two only of the five, who marched with it to Delhi, accompany it back, and neither of these scatheless, while thirteen in all attached at various times to the regiment have been killed or wounded, the corps having thus been totally swept of officers three different times. Considering how much the conduct of these corps must always depend on their personal acquaintance with, as well as attachment to, and confidence in, their officers, this speaks volumes for the spirit and discipline instilled into his men by their gallant commanding officer. Major Wilde is now on his way to England to recruit his shattered health after a lengthened residence in India of twenty years, and having, during the last twelve months, escaped death by a hair's breadth on three different occasions, from sunstroke in Eusofzaie, from cholera at Delhi, and lastly, from the enemy's bullet at Lucknow. — *Lahore Chronicle*.

**LUCKNOW, July 21.**—A force under Sir Hope Grant, consisting of 1st Madras fusiliers, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, 12 light guns, a heavy train, 1st regt. Punjab infantry, 7th hussars, and Hodson's horse, left to-day for Fyzabad, of which we are going to take possession. On their route they are to relieve Maun Singh, who is holding out in his fort at Shahgunge against 20,000 rebels. We also occupy Durrabad, which is another civil station, with the rajah of Kpurtullah's troops. About 9,000 military police are already raised here, chiefly Sikhs and Punjabees, but two regiments are of the lowest castes. They are to be ready by 1st October for the campaign. Two forts have been taken in the south of Oude last week by a force from Allahabad, under Brigadier Berkeley: at one the enemy lost heavily. The 88th and 4th European cavalry are en route here. The Oude

policy of conciliation is steadily withdrawing the large talookdars to our side; but few will hold out against us when our columns move, and we have the power to protect them. There are still large bodies moving about; Herpersaud, with 15,000 men and 12 guns, is near Sundeclah; Feroze Shah and Luckur Shah are giving trouble to the west; Beni Madho in the south has some 15,000 men, with 20 guns. The Begum is on the other side the Gogra, with some 10,000 men. — *Bombay Gazette*.

**A NICE POINT.**—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Mofussile* sends the paper the following record, which is worthy of a place among the *Causes Celebrées*:—"The Small Cause Court last week contributed quite to the laughing scenes which now and then occur, and afford 'material' to correspondents of our local journals. It appears that a bearer had invited several of his *conféres* to partake of a magnificent '*dejeuner sans fourchette*,' consisting of boiled rice and some 'methais,' but that whilst the former was being cooked, a cock belonging to a European gentleman had the presumption to look at the rice, probably arguing to himself that as a cat may look at a king there could be no harm in his looking at the rice. The bearer, however, thought differently, summoned the owner of the cock before the judge of the Small Cause Court and claimed damages, on the ground that he and his friends could not partake of the rice, which had become defiled by the cock looking at it. Now whether the eyes of the cock could produce such awful contamination, was the contending point between a whole host of pleaders and newspaper correspondents, and from the arguments adduced on both sides, the cock was rapidly rising into celebrity and notoriety, and I don't know where the matter would have ended, had not the judge put a stop to it by decreeing, that as God had created the bearer, and the European gentleman, as well as the cock, each had a right to look at the other; that the suit was a vexatious one, and that the bearer should pay Rs. 16 to the defendant as compensation for having caused him so much annoyance and trouble. Had the matter come before the senior magistrates, the decision would in all probability have been, that the bearer should receive damages for not having 'puck-rowed' the cock; that the European gentleman would eat the rice defiled by the looks of the cock, and that the cock itself be roasted for the benefit of all parties concerned. I do not know whether the cock engaged counsel for the occasion, but anyhow he appears to have had the best of the argument, as the dispirited bearer threw away in disgust the rice, which the cock is said to have enjoyed uncommonly."

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—At a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal held on the 23rd of July, Mr. William Maitland, of the firm of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., and Mr. James Scott Elliott, of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., were elected directors, the former in the room of Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, and the latter in the room of Mr. H. E. Braddon, both of whom have resigned their seats.

**CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.**—The proposition of the managers of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund to increase their rates of subscription has been submitted by the government of India to the Court of Directors for their consideration.

**THE CALCUTTA FAILURES.**—Larpent, Saunders, and Co., you are aware, stopped payment about a fortnight ago. Their principal creditors are their banian (formerly Cockerell and Co.'s) and the N. W. Bank, with whom they dealt freely in poor J. O. B. Tandy's time, though they were made less welcome under the new management. Fifteen or eighteen months ago, the firm were six or seven lakhs of rupees above the world after paying all debts, and now they are as much below it. The failure of Griffiths, Curtis, and Co., was not altogether unexpected. Much commiseration is expressed for Mr. Griffiths, who holds a high position as a man of integrity and prudence; and much admiration is felt for his manliness in accepting a subordinate situation in the Calcutta Auction Company, worth 300 or 400 rupees a month, after having but lately spent as much on house rent. The firm was one of the oldest in Calcutta, and was originally known as Becher, Macintosh, and Co., then Becher, Chapman, and Co., afterwards Chapman, Griffiths, and Co., and after one or two other changes of name, ultimately it became Griffiths, Curtis, and Co. The well-known house of Allan, Deffel, and Co., is also defunct. This concern was originally established by "magnificent John" and Mr. Paton on their retirement from the firm of Bagshaw and Co., many years ago; but the latter is dead, and the former's connection ceased long ago. The firm is

supposed to have a very large constituency among the members of the services, and I suspect the list of creditors (many for sums small in amount but important to the depositors) will be an exceedingly long one. The other two firms whose failure I have recorded have no non-mercantile creditors on their books, or very few; but it is otherwise with A. D. and Co., who among others have Sir James Outram down for a large sum. The only resident partner is J. H. Fergusson, who, in his official capacity of Sheriff of Calcutta, will now have to arrest himself. The agency business of the deceased concern is transferred to Mr. James Shaw, with the view of keeping the connection together. Lungleis and Co., a respectable and once flourishing French house, has failed, but under what circumstances, I am not aware. The founder of the house, a creole, native of the Seychelles (a dependency of the Mauritius), and his sons, retired from the concern long ago, while the present partners are fashionable Parisians, living in good style and mixing in the first circles in Chowringhee. One or two small houses have failed and more will follow, together probably with one of the big concerns. It is not a difficult matter to calculate on the stability or otherwise of the Calcutta merchants, for we know the nature and quantity of goods shipped by each one of them, as it is published every day, and most men of business keep a record by what their neighbours have done in this way during the year. Thus, suppose that between January and April last, Messrs. Dombey and Son shipped to London 500 bales of silk, 10,000 bags of rice, 5,000 bags of sugar, and other sundries. I know exactly what these articles cost them, and what freight they paid, while the price currents from home tell me at what rate they were respectively valued on their arrival in London during April and May, and I can thus calculate with great precision the amount of loss sustained by Messrs. Dombey and Son. I know that on every bale of silk they have lost on an average 50%, or 25,000% on the whole, and perhaps as much on the sugar and rice; and therefore I anticipate their ruin as a certain result. In this manner we know against whose name to place a black mark. The actual loss, however, when the home market sinks unnaturally low, in most cases does not fall upon the shipping house, but upon the bank that has purchased its bills against the goods; for, with the exception of the Greek houses, there are few concerns able to carry on without assistance of this nature. Suppose Dombey and Son to have shipped rice, the cost of which was Rs. 10,000, they will have no difficulty in selling to a bank a bill drawn on the consignee in London for 800% ; but when the rice arrives, the price at which it is resalable is barely sufficient to pay the freight and charges, leaving nothing over to meet the bill. Dombey and Son consequently fail; but the bank suffers, as the house very likely is without other assets to cover the bill. This sort of thing, in a greater or less degree, has occurred lately, and will continue to happen for some time to come. Now, the banks are exceedingly "costive," and look with doubt and suspicion on every one's paper, let it be covered with documents representing produce of any nature, except sometimes that which the banker thinks likely to meet a good market. A banker will tell a merchant that he has a bad opinion of sugar, but a good idea of saltpetre; and while therefore he will not object to take bills against the latter, he declines all accommodation in respect to the former. This gets wind, and up goes saltpetre, or whatever the favoured article is, for everybody rushes to the bazar to lay in a stock of it, not because he agrees with the banker's opinion, but simply because he must do business of some kind, and he can obtain advances on no description of article except that patronized by the banking bill-buyer. If this system continues, we shall have the banker ruling the produce market, and a most unhealthy trade established. However, I have written quite enough on a subject in which, I dare say, you don't take much interest."—*Correspondent of Mofussile*, July 13.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BROWNE, wife of Capt. C. F. 35th foot, d. at Dinapore, July 11.  
BURNBY, wife of Rev. A. B. d. at Calcutta, July 22.  
CALLNER, Mrs. G. F. d. at Burdwan, July 1.  
COLLIDGE, wife of G. W. a. at Saharunpore, July 16.  
DEVERELL, Mrs. G. T. d. at Rampore Bauleah, June 17.  
ELLIS, wife of J. a. at Jullundur, July 17.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BURMAH.**—There is a report in circulation that Sir Archibald Bogle, Bart., is shortly to resign the service. If true, this will, in all probability, confirm Capt. Hopkinson to the commissionership of Pegue, and Major Verner, his *locum tenens*, to the commissionership of this province. The public are aware of the good that has already been effected by Major Verner, while acting, and we have no doubt, when confirmed, we shall see a greater improvement in Arracan. We can anticipate the welcome that these arrangements will receive from many in this province; but there are others again who will experience chagrin and disappointment. The acting commissioner has established order and routine in every department of the public service, and it is nothing but fair that he should leisurely enjoy the results of his own labour and experience. May he long be spared to us to finish the good work begun.—*Akayb Rising Star*.

**HYDERABAD, July 3.**—The usual political intrigues are going on in the city. The rival houses of Shumsul Oomrah and Salar Jung maintain that spirit of enmity and opposition so generally remarked in the political history of native states—a spirit not unknown, as present events show, in our own country. Were the spirit a healthy one, some good might result, but as at present existing, serious results may possibly accrue from the unscrupulous efforts made by the "out" party to oust and injure the "in." In former times the then representative of Salar Jung's family pressed so powerfully upon Shumsul Oomrah, that, to place Shumsul Oomrah somewhat more upon a level with his powerful rival, the then nizam gave him his sister in marriage, since which time he has taken precedence of all the city nobles. Shumsul Oomrah is now a very old and feeble man, much emaciated; he has a kind, courteous expression, and pleasing manners. He has long been friendly to the English, not, perhaps, from love, but because he knows their power. He is a strict Mahomedan, and superstitious, it is said; he is the head of the high party, which is opposed to all innovations and improvements; hence all mischief-makers, fakeers, and disreputables find their way to the old man's palace, and though they receive no active sympathy from him, still it is very likely that they do from his party generally. This party, moreover, is strong enough, if need be, to shelter a delinquent, and "religious" enough to decline to hand up a firebrand if he be a Mussulman. The old nobleman is a timid man—afraid of death; his meat and drink are said to be weighed and sealed; he is fond of proselytism, and rumour has it that he is narrow-handed. He is very wealthy—the possessor of large jaghires, which, owing to the rascality of his managers, are among the worst treated in the Deccan. Many of his villages are in ruins, and his agents are said to be a most oppressive set. As an adviser, he is both valuable and faithful to his master; his own tenure of power as a minister is said to have been a failure. His influence at this time has been in our favour, and would probably have been so much more actively had it not involved an access of support to Salar Jung, and a proportionate weakening of the prospects of his younger son, Rushed ud Deen Khan. At the end of his long life he has reaped the fruits of his consistent policy and sound advice, by seeing the nizamat one of the very few independent sovereignties now left in India.—*Madras Times*.

**ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.**—With the sanction of the Government of India, it has just been ruled, that assistant-surgeons of ten years' standing in the Madras presidency are entitled to the staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, whether in medical charge of a regular or irregular corps.

**CAPTAIN CLARKE.**—On the strong recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, concurred in by Government, the Court of Directors have sanctioned the promotion of Captain George Clarke, of the native veteran battalion—whose term of service has extended over a period of fifty-three years, thirty-seven of which as a warrant and commissioned officer—to the rank of major.

**TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.**—It is stated in a letter from Banda, that General Whitlock's column have made a large "haul" from the rebels. A company of the Madras 43rd N.I., attached to the column, found one hundred and forty cart-loads of gold bricks and nuggets, and forty lacs of rupees; and more was expected to be discovered. Besides this large amount of treasure, an immense quantity of jewels has also been found. These are supposed to have been the

jewels belonging to the Peishwa's family, which, fifty years ago, mysteriously disappeared from Poona, and were supposed to be in possession of Scindia or Holkar. It is believed they were stolen by Bajee Row's brother, the adoptive father of the present Narrein Row, who is now a prisoner. The treasure and jewellery found is said to be of the value of nine crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling.

**THE DECCAN.**—A party of the Hyderabad contingent have been ordered to Julganum in north Berar, to prevent any rebels of the late Gwalior contingent from entering the Deccan, and creating any disturbance in the Nizam's territories; the above force consists of 100 infantry from Aurungabad and fifty cavalry from Hindolite.

**COLONEL BROWNE.**—We regret to announce that Col. Browne, in consequence of continued ill-health, has been compelled to leave the presidency. He sailed in the *Bengal* on Saturday last, for Ceylon, whence he will proceed to Australia, on two months' privilege leave. We hope the sea voyage and change of air will have the desired effect, and that he will return greatly benefited if not entirely restored. In any case, however, the presidency will lose the benefit of his ability and experience, as he will proceed to Europe for fifteen months. Col. Browne has, we understand, been thirty-five years in India, and those who have known him longest and most intimately, know how great is the loss which Madras sustains by his removal from amongst us. Still, if with improved health he is spared to reach London, he will be of great service to the friends of India, and to the cause of India's improvement.—*Madras Times*, July 12.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—We have been informed that the directors of the Madras Bank proposed to add about fifty lacs of rupees to the present capital, but Lord Harris, in a minute on the subject, has suggested that an increase of twelve lacs of rupees would be quite enough for the present. The proposition, however, has been submitted to the Court of Directors for their decision.

**THE LATE REV. JOSEPH BEAUCLAIR.**—The Roman Catholic mission of Mysore has lost a valuable agent, and the large congregation of the old Catholic chapel at Bangalore a faithful pastor and benevolent friend, by the death of the Rev. Joseph Beaucclair. The melancholy event took place on the morning of the 17th July.

**BRIGADIER MILLAR.**—Amongst the passengers to Madras on the steamer *Hindustan* from Calcutta, was Brigadier Millar, of the artillery, who distinguished himself so bravely in the battle of Banda, where he received the wounds which have been the cause of his return to the presidency. We trust that a few months' stay and quiet here will entirely restore the gallant brigadier to health and strength, so that he may be enabled once again to be at the head of his brigade on active service.—*Madras Examiner*, July 27.

**SIR ADAM BITTLESTON.**—Our new Puisne Judge, Sir Adam Bittleston, arrived on Sunday, the 25th July, by the *Alma*, and was sworn in yesterday morning, the 26th. We congratulate our readers upon an appointment which does so much credit to the Home Government. Sir Adam was well known to the English bar for his sound knowledge of the law; and to the higher classes of English society for his cultivated taste, as well as for the amiability and good sense which he exhibited on every occasion. He entered as student in 1836, was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1841, and in the following year joined the Midland Circuit. In 1850, he was appointed a revising barrister by Baron Parke, now Lord Wensleydale, and his name was inserted last year in the list of Commissioners of Gaol Delivery for the Midland Circuit. We may add that his talents and acquirements were especially appreciated by Justice Coleridge, and need scarcely say that we heartily wish him all success and happiness in his new career.—*Madras Spectator*.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

DONAVON, Mrs. E. s. at Royapooram, July 14.  
FITZPATRICK, wife of J. s. at Bangalore, July 26.  
HOLDING, wife of J. d. at Black Town, July 14.  
MINCHIN, wife of Chas. N. d. at Waltair, July 21.  
MORTON, wife of Mr. s. at Bangalore, July 10.  
PLATEL, wife of M. A. s. at Calicut, July 15.  
SANDERSON, wife of Rev. D. d. at Bangalore, July 21.

## MARRIAGES.

ANDRADE, John C. to Cecil L. d. of P. Wrey, at Cochin, July 13.

ELTON, wife of Dr. H. M. d. at Barrackpore, July 9.  
GILBERT, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, July 21.  
HARRIOTT, wife of J. P. s. at Umritsur, July 11.  
HENNESSY, wife of Maj. J. d. (still-born), at Mussoorie, July 16.  
HILL, Mrs. d. at Simla, July 9.  
LOCK, wife of G. s. at Allipore, July 15.  
MACKENZIE, wife of Lieut. A. s. at Peshawur, July 15.  
MARIANO, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, July 10.  
MELVILL, wife of Capt. H. d. at Simla, July 13.  
OLDFIELD, wife of R. C. s. s. at Mussoorie, July 14.  
PINCKNEY, wife of Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, d. at Landour, July 7.  
ROSS, wife of Lieut. W. A. art. d. at Munece, July 13.  
SIMSON, wife of Capt. R. G. d. at Meerut, June 3.  
STRAWBRIDGE, wife of Rev. A. d. at Umritsur.  
THORN, wife of W. d. at Kolapore, June 29.

## MARRIAGES.

LEWIS, G. C. to Emma M. d. of H. Stach, at Calcutta, July 17.  
WARDEN, Lieut. F. to Catherine V. d. of C. A. Beaumont, at Calcutta, July 20.  
WHYTE, D. B. to Janet, d. of the late T. Muir, at Tirhoot, July 8.  
WILLIS, T. K. to Eliza J. d. of the late J. Richardson, at Calcutta, July 19.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Mrs. C. E. at Cuttack, aged 42, July 9.  
BLANEY, C. A. on his way from Cawnpore, aged 38, July 12.  
CALDER, Duncan, at Calcutta, July 11.  
CAMPBELL, Col. W. H.M.'s dragoon guards, at Cawnpore, July 6.  
GEALE, Mrs. D. at Calcutta, aged 46.  
HATHORN, Maria S. at Calcutta, July 19.  
MAY, Robert, at Bustie, aged 28, June 24.  
THOMAS, Rev. James, at Calcutta, aged 58, July 20.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JULY 17.—Naval Brigade, Wright, Liverpool; City of London, Brown, Glasgow; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Liverpool.—18. Str. Australian, Boon, Madras.—19. Royal Saxon, Jackson, Sydney; Leecharde, Barrett, London.—21. Hastings, Forbes, Bombay; Genie, Young, Liverpool; Str. Asia, —, Vespasian, Alexander, Liverpool; Themis, Rodgers, Liverpool; Nethenbay, Bradshaw, Sunderland; William Cole, Clair, Liverpool; Carl and Auguste, Miller, Rangoon; Agatha, Thorne, Algoa Bay; Lord Harris, Neade, Moulmein.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gipsy Bride.—Mrs. Murphy and 2 children, Dr. R. T. Scott, H.M.'s 73rd regt.  
Per Australian.—Maj. Fowler, Capt. Fowle, Lieuts. Simpson, Cherry, and Morris; Cornet Campbell, Asst. surg. Duthorpe, Mr. Canval, and Miss Burton.  
Per Leecharde.—Dr. and Mrs. Surtze.  
Per Royal Saxon.—Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Stavers, Miss Peers, and Mr. Brooke.  
Per Hastings.—Mrs. Priestley and child.  
Per Shand.—Mrs. Christie.  
Per William Cole.—Mrs. Clair and infant.  
Per Asia.—Maj. Gordon, Capt. Chase and Grant, Lieuts. Johnson and Alexander, and Dr. Seers.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 24, 1858.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.              | Buy |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal            |     |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | dis. 18 8 to 18 12 |     |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | dis. 18 8 to 18 12 |     |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 9 0 to 9 4         |     |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 7 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 9 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 4 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 8 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 8 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 9 per ct. |

## BANK SHARES.

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... | 2125 to 2175 |
| Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....     | 125 to 150   |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 100) .....     | 140 to 150   |
| India General Steam Shares. ....    | 1500 to 1550 |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to —    |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 1 to 2 1½  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 2 1½ to 2 1½ |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0½         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9 15. 9 15 to 9 10    |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 31 8 to 32 0                  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16 3 to 16 4                  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22 0 to 22 2                  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 14 14 to 15 0                 |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 3 to 16 2 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 16 0 to 16 8                  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | " 104 0 to 104 2                |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 220 0 to 221 0     |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220 8 to 221 0                |

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 15s. 0d. to 1½; to Liverpool, 12s. 0d. to 15s.

DENSEM, W. H. to Isabella, d. of G. Winter, at Bangalore, July 26.

## DEATHS.

BARTLEMAN, Grace E. d. of J. L. aged 1, at Bangalore, July 25.  
 COORIN, Thomas C. s. of Rev. G. at Cochin, aged 2, July 15.  
 D'SILVA, Virginia, d. of J. G. at Black town, aged 17, July 14.  
 JULIAN, Ann R. d. of J. at Chepauk, aged 19, July 25.  
 LUNEL, Henry A. at Cochin, aged 74, July 6.  
 PALMAN, William H. St. s. of A. J. at Madras, aged 5 mo. July 20.  
 SCOTT, Charles, at Madras, aged 18, July 11.  
 TOOMY, Patrick, at Cuddru, June 24.  
 TURNER, Gilbert F. at Madras, aged 40, July 4.  
 VINCENT, Frederick, at Pursewaulkum, aged 40, July 13.  
 WALK, Georgiana, wife of R. at Madras, aged 33, July 22.  
 WALTER, Henry T. at Vellore, aged 48, July 23.

## BOMBAY.

## MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF OCCUPYING QUETTA.

We are altogether at a loss to understand the objections urged by our cotemporary of the *Standard* against the occupation of Quetta as an advanced post above the Bolan Pass.

The advantages of the position, which are altogether passed over in the remarks of our cotemporary, are very great. They have been urged with great force by Gen. Jacob, and were dwelt on quite lately by ourselves. The Bolan Pass, at the head of which stands Quetta or Shawl, lies in a country entirely friendly to us; the road through it is practicable for artillery and stores of every kind, which cannot be said of the Khyber. A British force at Quetta not only secures the Bolan Pass, but shuts the Khyber road to any invader; for, as Gen. Jacob truly says, "We could reach Herat from Shawl before an invading army could even arrive at Kabul." Therefore, when our cotemporary tells us that "a Russian army, even if interrupted at Quetta, might proceed by Khelat on the one hand or Ghuznee on the other," he exhibits the very ignorance of military tactics, which is part of his charge against "the Warden of the Sind marches." We are at a loss to conceive, indeed, what a Russian army could be meant to achieve by marching either on Khelat or Ghuznee. In the first case, they could only enter our North-west Provinces through the impracticable pass of Kutch Gundava, into which no general knowing the organization of our force in Sind would venture. In the next, they must proceed to Cabul and the Khyber, which, as Gen. Jacob truly says, would enable the Quetta force to advance without molestation to Herat.

Great stress seems to be laid on the isolation of Quetta; and the dangers incurred in the Kahun expedition of 1839-40 are mentioned as illustrating the error of advancing troops into localities distant from the base of operations. But the parallel will not for a moment hold. It should be known, first, that the Kahun campaign was successful, a fact which we might suppose to be denied in the observations of our cotemporary. Next, that the operations were carried on in a country altogether hostile, devoid of roads, and all means of proper communication. Now Quetta is in the Khelat territory, of which the chiefs are all in favour of our occupation. A distance of a few miles separates the proposed outpost and the mouth of the Bolan Pass, which, whatever our cotemporary may say, is not considered by Gen. Jacob to require 20,000 men to hold it. On the contrary, his idea of the force that might be required to hold Quetta is this:—

## "FRONTIER FIELD FORCE.

## "Cavalry.

"The whole of the Sind irregular horse to be moved to Quetta, with 2,000 Belooch irregular cavalry, armed, equipped, and officered after the

fashion of the troops of Khelat, attached to form the cavalry brigade of the proposed frontier field force. Each regiment of horse, with 1,000 Belooch attached, to be under its own regimental commander. This cavalry brigade to be commanded by a brigadier, with a major of brigade, and a quarter-master and interpreter of brigade, as his staff.

## "Infantry.

"Two regiments, armed with Jacob's rifles, each 1,000 strong, with 1,000 Belooch irregular infantry attached, formed into one brigade, commanded by a brigadier, with staff as mentioned for the cavalry.

## "Artillery.

"Two troops of horse-artillery. Two horse field-batteries. Brigadier and staff as above. Ordnance dépôt as for a division. The artillery to be raised for the purpose not forming part of the Indian artillery, or in any way under the authorities of the Indian army.

## "Engineers.

"One executive engineer; two assistant executive engineers. The whole field force to be commanded, under the political commissioner, by a brigadier-general, with the usual staff of a division. In case of war or other circumstances occurring to render the proceeding advisable, any number of regular troops might be stationed and accommodated at Quetta. But, in the first instance, the irregular field force above detailed should alone be established above the Bolan Pass."

That Quetta would not be "isolated" is proved by the same excellent authority, who says:—

"There is as much difference between the question of posting troops above the Bolan at present and formerly as there would be between now moving troops up the Bhor Ghaut and doing so under the conditions of the road being as it was up to 1829, and the country above being occupied by a hostile Murtha army and population. The Bolan Pass presents no difficulties for the party which holds it, and we should hold it securely at Quetta. The road through this pass I would improve, so as to make it the easiest mountain road possible for us; but I would make such arrangements that the force at Quetta could, by occupying the pass itself, if necessary, hold it against all the world. I would connect the foot of the pass at once by a good road with Sind, and ultimately by a railroad, and by means of the subsidized troops of Khelat acting as police, I would maintain the most perfect security along the whole line. The British camp at Quetta would not then be in any way isolated; it would, indeed, be as little isolated in reality as are the camp and town of Kurrachee at present, which, owing to the want of connection by canal with the Indus, are still chiefly supplied, even with such things as grass, grain, and firewood, by sea. As regards the tribes which hang about Quetta, I may observe, that for many years past the frontier districts of Sind, and the whole plain of Kutch, have been as quiet and peaceable as our old province of Guzerat, or even more so. The most formidable and most famous of the robber chiefs and their tribes have quietly settled down into the condition of contented, happy, and most industrious agriculturists. The former exploits of the old plunderers are fast becoming forgotten, and, as the last generation of border riders is passing away, no others are being formed to take their places. The tribes which formerly overran all Kutch and Northern Sind—the Boogtees, Doombkees, Jekranes, &c.—so far from being now under little control, are, almost to a man, ready to obey my orders to the uttermost. They are our most obedient humble servants, and have been brought to this state without any loss of self-respect or manliness on their part. The men have actually been reformed, and now feel themselves stronger, better, and happier than before. The Kakurs of the Bolan have for years past been perfectly quiet and submissive, while the great mass of Brahooee subjects of the Khan of Khelat to the westward of Kutch and the Bolan are as quiet and peaceable a race, with respect to their conduct towards Government, as any in the East, although they are by no means unwelcome in their own fashion, and under their own chiefs. The country intervening between our proposed camp at Quetta and Sind would be perfectly occupied and governed for us by the Khelat authorities,—more perfectly so, indeed, than it could probably be by our own officers and police,—not only without our incurring any odium as foreign rulers, but while we should be looked on as the best of friends."

That the Khelat people are friendly to us is due to the efforts of Gen. Jacob in years past. That they may remain so, and improve in social condition, will be the aim and object of the present Khelat mission, which, so far from being one of unmitigated folly, has been successful in producing the best effects; whilst, for the furtherance of the views put forth by Gen. Jacob, two new and efficient rifle corps of Beloochees have been organized, and are now ready for service. Col. H. Green has done excellent service at the court of the Khan of Khelat, by adjusting the differences which existed between the chiefs and his barons, if we may so call them. This was desirable as much for the Khan as for us. For us, because we should strive to keep all in peace; for the Khan, because his conduct seemed at one moment likely to sever any ties of attachment that might bind his chiefs to him. Young and inexperienced, and therefore wilful, the Khan of Kelat came to power from the harem in which he had been secluded since his youth, and would but for Col. Green have committed such serious indiscretions as might have led to a civil broil. But even though the wilfulness of the Khan were to produce internal broil, it would be comparatively of little significance to us, the chiefs being all in our favour, and possessors of the real power in the state. The chance of Col. Green getting into hot water with the tribes is thus simply out of the question. If Col. Green had taken with him a barometer, thermometers, and water-gauges, we might perhaps have been spared these remarks of our cotemporary; but his science is that of the rifle and sword, which, with a clear head and good faculties, will keep us, we doubt not, from all the disasters so confidently predicted.—*Bombay Gazette*, July 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL LEGRAND JACOB, 31st N.I., special commissioner for the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree states, has been appointed a brigadier-general. Colonel Jacob served on the staff with a field detachment in the Nerbudda jungles in 1823, and with the Kutch field force in 1825-26. He was likewise employed in the campaign of the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45, being engaged in various affairs with the enemy in the Sawunt Warree forests, and commanded the storming party at the Munohr stockades, where he was wounded; he was also present at the assault of the fort of Munsuntosh (wounded). This gallant officer more recently commanded the light battalion in the Persian expedition of 1857, being present at the bombardment and capture of Mohamreh, and subsequent occupation of that place. On his return to India, he was appointed special commissioner of the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree districts, on the breaking out of the mutiny in the late 27th Regiment N.I., and succeeded in quelling the spirit of insubordination in that quarter. On the 6th of December last year, an insurrection broke out at Kolapore, which was suppressed in three hours, by the promptitude and decision of Colonel Jacob, and ever since, that part of the country has remained perfectly tranquil.

SIR HUGH ROSE, K.C.B., the conqueror of Central India, reached Poona, on the 22nd July, after a journey of seven days from Indore by transport train. The gallant general, although slightly pulled down, was in excellent spirits, and we have no doubt that the bracing air of the Deccan will tend to restore him completely to health. Our Poona friends, who were inclined to be nervous at the approach of the Buckri Eed, must have felt a sudden return of confidence on the arrival of Sir Hugh, whose presence alone is worth a host of men. We hope to welcome him to Bombay in a few days, when he will meet with a reception worthy of his great deeds.

BOMBAY TO POONA BY RAIL.—We are glad to learn that the railway arrangements between Khandalla and Poona are now almost faultless. The directors have seen the absolute necessity of paying higher wages, and procuring better men; so that we have no doubt, under the new system, the Deccan line will soon be as creditable to the management as any line in England. The railway guards have had their pay increased by twenty-five rupees per month. European station-masters are to be generally employed at the larger







## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are down to the 7th July.

On the 16th, Golam Hyder Khan being very ill, sent to Dost Mahomed, requesting he would have the Candahar accounts squared. This was accordingly done, and it appeared Golam Hyder Khan had over-paid. When Dost Mahomed saw the account, he sent to tell Golam Hyder Khan that the country belonged to him, and that it was quite unnecessary to render any accounts. On the 17th, Dost Mahomed received a letter from Balkh. Mahomed Afzul Khan had advanced from Balkh to Tash Kur-gand, with the intention of attacking Koondooz. Meer Ataliq Beg, however, received intelligence of the intended attack, and procured from Koolap 10,000 men, and from Hissar 7,000, his own troops being 30,000. Afzul Khan, finding the ruler of Koondooz so well prepared to defend himself, took counsel with his Sirdars, and returned to Balkh.

18th.—The feud between Saiud Mahomed Khan and Abdool Gufoor Khan, regarding the murder of the daughter of the former, goes on, and it appears probable it will end in great bloodshed sooner or later. On the 19th, Dost Mahomed issued a "general order" to the effect that in future the soldiers should neither shave nor cut their beards. The order had been productive of great satisfaction, and many who had refused to enlist before, took service. On the 20th, there was a "marriage in high life." The parties were Khan Sowance, and a daughter of Nazir Nahim Khan Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and a great number of Sirdars collected on the occasion in a garden. The festivities were marred by a serious dispute between Shah Nuwaz Khan, a great grandson of Dost Mahomed, and Mahomed Shercef Khan. Swords were drawn and pistols fired, but the parties were separated before any blood could be spilt. On the 21st, intelligence was received via Candahar, that 16,000 horse and 40 guns had arrived at Mushed from Teheran. Sooltan Ahmed Jan, at Herat, was, in consequence, "much troubled," and was preparing to receive them in the event of any attack being made on him. On the 23rd a letter from Herat reached the Dost. It stated that Rahimdil Khan had arrived at Furrak, and that it was his intention to proceed to Mushed, avoiding Herat. He had with him 113 men and his wife. Dost Mahomed remarked that he was very sorry Rahimdil Khan should go wandering about the country instead of remaining at Cabul.

Our correspondent writes that the Moollahs are holding meetings and stirring up the people to a religious war against the infidels. Dost Mahomed has forbidden these meetings, &c., but to no purpose. On the 24th a letter from Afzul Khan, at Balkh, stated that he had written to the King of Bokhara, reminding him that he had agreed with Dost Mahomed that the country on the right bank of the Amoo river should be under Bokhara, and that on the left bank under Afzul Khan, and that they should not interfere with each other. Afzul Khan added that Koondooz having rebelled, he intended to advance on it, but that contrary to treaty, Hissar and Koolap had assisted Koondooz. Dost Mahomed expressed himself highly satisfied with the course adopted by Afzul Khan. On the 25th, Dost Mahomed received intelligence from Candahar to the effect that the Shah of Persia was determined to oust Sooltan Ahmed Jan. On the 26th, Golam Hyder Khan became very ill, and was senseless for some hours. Dost Mahomed was in great distress. — *Lahore Chronicle*.

Intimation has since been received of the demise of Gholam Hyder Khan, the heir apparent of the Ameer of Cabul.

"On the 1st July, Dost Mahomed received a letter from Afzul Khan. He stated that the Bokhara ambassador, and the one sent with him by Dost Mahomed, had arrived at Balkh.

On the way they had been partially plundered by the Sheik Aly tribe, and two of the robbers had been captured. Afzul Khan requested instructions as to their punishment. The Dost ordered them to be sent to Cabul to be dealt with by him." Afzul also stated that he was about to forward the ambassadors on to Bokhara. On the 2nd, Dost Mahomed inspected the cavalry of Khan Sheerin Khan. He observed to Sooltan Mahomed, that the Kuzzul Bashas were the best troops; adding, that the Cabulees were worthless, and that it was money thrown away to keep them in pay. On the third a letter was received from Candahar. It stated that intelligence had been received from Herat, confirming that previously given, of the advance of 10,000 Persian horse and twenty guns, with orders to halt at Ghorian until further orders. Another firman had been received by Sooltan Ahmed Jan from the Shah, reminding him how often he had been ordered, either to proceed to Mushed himself or to send his son, neither of which orders he had obeyed. He was again ordered to obey, or threatened with evil consequences.

On the morning of the 4th, Dost Mahomed was sent for in haste to see Gholam Hyder Khan, who was very ill. He went at five o'clock in the morning. On asking Gholam Hyder Khan how he felt, he replied that he was sick to death, and requested Dost Mahomed to hearken to his last will. He said, first, send for Mahomed Afzul Khan quickly, and appoint him your heir. Having said this, he then and there caused a document to be written, stating that Afzul Khan should succeed him as heir, and affixed his seal to the document. Secondly, he said, I have seven lacs of rupees in the hands of Nazir Naheem Khan. Of this I leave you five lacs, and the remainder to my mother. Thirdly, I authorize my widows to marry, if they wish, with any of my brethren—and anything I have at any time given them, as jewels and other property, is to be absolutely theirs, and not to be interfered with. Fourthly, I desire you to maintain friendship with the British, as long as you live. There are many evil counsellors who have endeavoured, and will continue to try to induce you, to break with the English, but do not listen to them.

"Golam Hyder Khan then whispered into the Dost's ear for a short time; what he said is not known. Dost Mahomed at once had a letter written to Afzul Khan. Till three o'clock in the afternoon, Dost Mahomed remained with Golam Hyder Khan. During the night Gholam Hyder Khan expired. Dost Mahomed and the sirdars took torches and assembled at the house, where there was waiting till the morning. On the morning of the 5th, vast numbers of the inhabitants flocked to the house. Dost Mahomed had the corpse placed in the kafan. Presently Shere Aly Khan, Mahomed Ameen Khan, and Mahomed Shercef Khan came out of the house, and going on one side, sat down with Sooltan Mahomed Khan. Shortly afterwards, Dost Mahomed appeared at the gate. The sirdars and people all arose on seeing him, excepting the four just named, who remained sitting and conversing together in an eager manner. On seeing them, Dost Mahomed addressed Shere Aly Khan, and said he knew that he was glad his brother was dead. The Dost then re-entered the house, and had the remains removed to the Shahee Musjeed, and laid out there. The Dost then returned to Golam Hyder Khan's house to mourn, but Shere Aly Khan went off to his own dwelling.

On the 6th, Dost Mahomed sent to call Shere Aly Khan. The latter said that he would first visit the remains of the deceased, and afterwards attend upon the Dost. When Dost Mahomed received this reply, he remarked to Mahomed Shercef Khan, that Shere Aly Khan seemed to be much pleased at the death of his brother. It is supposed to be the Dost's intention to have the remains of Golam Hyder Khan taken to Toorkistan, and interred by the side of Mahomed

Akhbar Khan. On the 7th, Dost Mahomed sent for Shere Aly Khan, and ordered him to prepare to proceed to Candahar to take charge of that place. A letter arrived from Afzul Khan, but its contents are unknown. The cossid who brought it stated that it was sent in consequence of some intelligence received from Bokhara. — *Lahore Chronicle*, July 21.

## CEYLON.

The Legislative Council of the island was opened on the 28th July, by the Governor, Sir Henry George Ward.

We take the following from his Excellency's address:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, "I esteem myself most fortunate, at the close of my third year in Ceylon, notwithstanding a financial crisis in Europe, and the disturbances that have agitated the neighbouring continent, in being enabled to submit to you proofs of the growing prosperity of this island, and of the success of those measures which your co-operation has enabled the Government to adopt for its improvement."

"The revenue for the year ending the 31st of December, 1857, was 578,028*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The revenue for 1856 was 504,174*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, so that there was a net increase of 73,853*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* in 1857. And this is but one in a series of increase. The revenue of 1856 exceeded by 27,901*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* the revenue of 1855; and that of 1855 by 68,231*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* the revenue of 1854; so that in four years the receipts of the colony have risen from 408,041*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* in 1854 to 578,028*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in 1857, with every prospect that they will exceed 620,000*l.* during the current year, and may reach 650,000*l.* The expenditure has risen during the same period from 333,267*l.* in 1854 to 535,893*l.* in 1857, exclusive of 17,656*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* spent under the surplus fund ordinances, which are not included under the returns of ordinary expenditure. This gives 553,459*l.* as the aggregate expenditure of the colony during the present year, of which 161,174*l.* were spent upon works of acknowledged public utility. I am the more particular in dwelling upon this fact, because there is, in my judgment, the most intimate connexion between the one increase and the other; and I wish the Council to feel with me that we are labouring upon a great soil—that trade and agriculture respond to every measure favourable to their development, and that when the outlay is well considered, the effect upon the revenue is as rapid as it is remarkable."

"The electric telegraph is open as far as Kandy, and will reach Mannar by the end of October. The cable which is to connect Ceylon with India, and to make Ceylon the port of call for vessels engaged in the Indian trade, is already deposited at the Pamban Straits, and ready to be carried across them so soon as the weather will permit. The survey of Galle Harbour is rapidly advancing, and I hope to be able to communicate to you the results in the course of the session."

"The pearl fishery, under the able superintendence of Mr. Vase, has again afforded a most seasonable addition to the ordinary resources of the colony, the receipts being 21,120*l.*, after 18 days' fishing, which produced 16,455,254 oysters."

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, "The fact which it has been my pleasing duty to submit to you must, I think, be accepted as proofs that this colony is in a healthy and thriving condition. For five consecutive years the revenue has increased. The colony has no debt. It is executing large works out of its own surplus funds; and these works, as soon as completed, increase the resources out of which they spring. During the last critical year the public tranquillity has been maintained without even a shadow of an interruption, and that tranquillity is due less to the presence of superior force than to the general contentment of the population. All classes are gainers by the changes now in progress. All know that the maintenance of order is the condition of their continuance."

"To these happy results you have yourselves largely contributed by the impartial spirit that has guided you in the distribution of the public resources. If the demands of the European settlers have been liberally met, the irrigation votes show that native wants have not been neglected. And, having now seen more of this island than any one man in it, and having had large opportunities of studying its natural capabilities, and the disposition of its inhabitants, I

beg to record my conviction that it is by a steady adherence to this policy that the interests of all classes will be most effectually promoted. For not only is there no incompatibility between them, and no lack of means to do justice to both, but in many respects they are completely identified.

"The vast properties which British energy and capital are creating in the interior furnish the readiest market for every article that the industry of the low country can supply. What is wanted is a more intimate knowledge of the field upon which we have to work, improved means of communication, greater familiarity with the wants and producing powers of each separate locality. And in urging upon you, as I have done upon the Queen's government, the necessity of increased expenditure in the Survey Department—in roads, and bridges, and irrigation works,—I feel that I am but adding fresh links to that chain which will bind all classes of her Majesty's subjects most firmly to the Crown by the ties of a common interest rightly understood."

### Escape of Capt. J. Y. Gowan.

Foreign Department, Allahabad, May 22, 1858.

The Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Capt. J. Y. Gowan, of the 18th N.I., reciting the particulars of his escape, and the names of those parties to whom he was indebted for his life.

In consideration of the good conduct of the parties named by Capt. Gowan, his Lordship has been pleased to sanction the following rewards to them, viz. :—

To the brothers Gungaram Misr and Chundau Persaud, of Bujheyra, in the district of Shahjehanpore, the proprietary right of a confiscated village or villages assessed at 2,000 rupees per annum, and for their lives a remission of one fourth the assessed revenue.

To Bikka Sing Thakoor, of the same place, the proprietary right of a village or villages assessed at 1,000 rupees per annum, and for his life a remission of one-fourth the assessed revenue.

To Bhooray Sing of Bettara, in Shahjehanpore, the proprietary right of a village assessed at 1,000 rupees per annum, and for his life a remission of one-fourth the assessed revenue.

To Seetaram Misr of Bangaon, the proprietary right of a village assessed at 200 rupees per annum, with the above remission.

His Lordship has further been pleased to sanction the payment to Bhooray Sing, of 500 rupees, as compensation for the losses suffered by him, and to each of his two sons, Sheo Gholam Sing and Hurjoo Sing, a reward of 1,000 rupees for their loyalty; as also to Luchee Kubar of Tilia, Boodhoo Sais, Jodhun Sais, and Moosa Dhohey, a donation of 100 rupees each.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India,

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov.-Gen.

Camp Puteecalee, April 22, 1858.

Sir,—Having observed that the Commissioners of Divisions have been called upon to furnish the names of such natives of the country as have rendered valuable services to the government or its officers during the late disturbances, with particulars of their services, that they may be suitably rewarded, I have the honour to request that you will submit the following statement from me to the favourable consideration of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen.

When the troops at Bareilly mutinied, I escaped through the assistance of a Naik of the corps from the station, and wandered about for several days, receiving much sympathy and kindness from the poor people, but not allowed to remain in the villages by the owners, until, on the morning of the 5th June, I was sheltered by a man named Gungaram Misr, Brahmin, resident of Bujheyra, in the Pergunna of Khara Bujheyra, and district of Shahjehanpore, who had formerly been a Sepahi, but left the service about ten years ago. As usual, I had been denied permission to stay in the village by the head man; but Gungaram, though aware of this, and though employed as a servant by this head man, after consulting his elder brother, took me secretly to his own home, amongst his own female relatives, and there protected and sheltered me, unknown to any one save the family (and one particular friend, Bikka Sing, whose assistance was necessary for that purpose), for several weeks, until circumstances necessitated my quitting the house for a time. During this period, Gungaram,

his brother Chunder Pershad, and their mother and wives and children did everything in their power to serve me, unaided by any one save Bikka Sing, at a time when they could have scarcely if any hope of reward, for the continuance of the British power in India was doubted by all, and at great risk to themselves, not only from the Mussulmans, but any and every one who might wish to ingratiate himself with the powers that then were. Afterwards they continued to show the utmost devotion to me, until, at the end of five months, through their efficient assistance I was enabled to escape to the right bank of the river, and met Mr. J. C. Wilson, C.S., who had nobly come down amidst the disturbed districts to rescue me. Nor was this all; for through their assistance I was enabled to communicate with Nynee Tal, Cawnpore, Allypore, and Delhi, and learn of the whereabouts of other fugitives in Rohileund, and to bring over to their village Sergeant-Major Belcham with his wife and family, and to carry them with me across the river. Since then they have been continually employed to arrange for the rescue of other fugitives in Rohileund, of whom upwards of forty-five, in addition to my own party, have been brought over. All these exertions on their part for the good of European and Eurasian servants of Government and native Christians, have led to corresponding persecution on the part of the rebels. A price has been put on the head of each, which has forced them to flee from their home; their homestead has been sold, and their families, among them some helpless children, are obliged to wander about in fields and forests to escape the hands of the rebel soldiery. That they are poor is another favourable feature in the case, as they had the temptation of the large rewards offered for the apprehension of European officers; and the trouble and expense of supporting an European and waiting upon him, and this to a perfect stranger, and one of the race which the agents of disorder were continually telling them had done all in its power, through fraud, to subvert their religion.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend them to the most favourable notice of Government, with a request that they should be rewarded with the proprietary right of such an estate as would mark appreciation of their noble conduct extended over so long a period.

Bikka Sing, their humane coadjutor, did almost if not quite as much as these two brothers. He is a resident of the same village, and a petty landholder in it. From the very first he was consulted by Gungaram and Chunder Pershad, and it was to his house I removed when obliged to quit my first abode. All I have urged in favour of the two Brahmins is equally true of this thakoor, for he helped them to clothe, shelter, feed, and protect me, and finally to effect the escape of the whole party of Europeans. He has also been outlawed by the rebels, and cannot remain at his home, though as Gungaram, he has been actively employed in aiding other refugees to cross over from Rohileund, and in other service for Government; numerous attempts were made to capture me, but through the influence of the three friends, aided by their prudence and zeal, each was happily frustrated. Bikka Sing deserves equally well with the two Brahmins the favourable notice of Government, and I would therefore recommend him for a similar reward.

Booray Sing Zumeendar of Bettara, in the Pergunna of Khara Bujheyra and district of Shahjehanpore, and his two sons Sewgholam Sing and Hurjoo Sing, also deserve well of Government. They apprehended me of the numerous attempts made for my apprehension, at times sheltered me when obliged to flee from Bujheyra, and have aided other refugees to escape from Rohileund. They have also brought over two Government stallions, and lately attacked some of the rebel posts. They and their families are outlaws, and their homestead has been destroyed. I would recommend that Booray Sing be granted the proprietary right in a village paying an annual revenue of Rupees one thousand (1,000), and Rupees five hundred (500), as compensation for the losses he has suffered; and that each of his sons receive a reward of Rupees one thousand (1,000) for their loyalty.

Seetaram Missur Brahmin, of Bangaon, in the districts and Pergunnah before mentioned; Luchee, Kubar, resident of Tilia, Pergunnah Crore, district Bareilly; Boodhoo and Jodhun Sais, and Moosa Dhohey, also did good service in conveying letters about for me in different directions, more especially the first, who twice went for me to Cawnpore, once to Delhi, once to Allypore, and by his combined boldness and prudence was the means, under God, of

my escape being effected by Mr. Wilson; and I would, therefore, recommend him for the grant of proprietary right in an estate paying an annual revenue of Rupees two hundred (200), and the rest donations of Rupees one hundred (100) each.

There are others whose loyalty I have to bring to the notice of the Government, but of whose circumstances I can give no account at present.

J. Y. GOWAN, Capt. 18th Regt. N.I.  
To J. C. Wilson, Esq., Commr. on Special duty,

### The Skirmish at Jugdespore.

Allahabad, June 2, 1858.

The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to publish, for general information, the following despatch from the dep. adjt. gen. of the army, dated 26th May, 1858, forwarding a report by Brig.-Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., of the operations of the Azimgurh field force, with returns of casualties and ordnance captured in the skirmish at Jugdespore, on the 9th ult. :—

From Brig.-Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., comdg. Azimgurh field force, to the Chief of the Staff.  
Dated Camp Jugdespore, May 10, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the operations of the Azimgurh field force under my command, for the information of his Excel. the C.-in-C.

My last despatch, dated the 25th ult., will have informed you of the result of the pursuit of Koer Sing's force, which I had directed under Brig. Douglas, C.B., and of my having marched from Azimgurh on the 23rd idem, to join the brigadier, in furtherance of the operations against the fugitives.

On the 30th ult., learning that alarm was felt for the safety of Arrah, I directed Brig. Douglas, who had already crossed his troops over to the right bank, to move the 84th foot, Sikh cav., and two nine-pounder guns to that station without delay; and by making forced marches, I reached "Synha Ghat" on the 2nd inst., and at mid-day of the 4th, the whole of my force was crossed to the right bank, notwithstanding the prevalence of a strong easterly gale, which continually prevented the boats leaving the bank, and on the 5th inst., I reached Arrah.

As my troops had not halted since quitting Azimgurh, and the marches had been of great length, I remained at Arrah on the 6th, to give them rest, and to enable me to have an interview with the commissioner of Patna, and Brig. Christie, who had come over on purpose to afford me all the assistance in their power in making my arrangements.

On the 7th, I moved from Arrah, by the line of railroad to "Beheea" with the force as detailed below, leaving my heavy baggage, sick, &c. behind, with 81 inf. and 155 dismounted sikh cav. for their protection, in addition to the party of the 35th foot and naval brig. already holding the entrenched position, and taking nothing but provisions and tents, which in this season, are absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives of Europeans, many having already fallen a sacrifice to *coup-de-soleil* :—

*Artillery*.—8 Royal horse art., 6 Cotter's bat., 2 8-inch howitzers (R.A.), 2 5½-inch mortars (R.A.)  
*Cavalry*.—Military Train 188, 4th Madras Cav. 100, 3rd Sikhs 275, 12th Irreg. 35—598.

*Infantry*.—Punjab Sappers 57, 10th foot 582, 84th foot 585, Madras Rifles 69, Ratray's Sikhs 114—1407.

So far as I could learn from the extremely scanty information procurable (every soul in the district being apparently against us), the rebels confidently calculated upon my moving upon them east by the direct road from Arrah *via* "Deena," or due south from Beheea, both of which led through dense jungle, and had been strongly entrenched. I therefore decided upon attacking from the west; but to provide against any attempt upon Arrah, I detached from Beheea on the morning of the 8th a movable force, composed of a party of Sikh sowars, two nine-pounder guns, two cos. 84th foot, and one co. Madras rifles, under Maj. Carr, M.R., with instructions to take post a few miles from the town of Arrah on the Jugdespore road, and to be prepared to move as circumstances required. At the same time I despatched a patrol of cav. and horse art. towards Dommaon, under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, mil. train, to distract the attention of the enemy, and to conceal my ultimate plans, whilst I remained at Beheea threatening that road. A body of rebels made an attempt during the day to cross the line of railroad to my rear, but were driven back into the jungle with some loss.

On the 9th, I moved through the belt of jungle

beyond Beheca, and circling due south, came upon the west side of Jugdespore, where the country is pretty open by the village of Hetumpore. Sowars had given timely notice of my approach to the parties posted at the entrenchments of Deleca and Duwa so on my arrival opposite Jugdespore, I found the whole rebel force prepared to defend their position; this decided me upon attacking the place at once, and as soon as the troops were formed I advanced upon it in line; the 10th foot and one co. of Sikhs, with two nine-pounder guns on the right, the two eight-inch howitzers in the centre, and the 84th foot, with a co. of Madras rifles and two nine-pounder guns on the left; the cav. and horse art. protecting my flanks and rear.

The rebels made a determined stand, first at the high embankments of a large tank, and when driven back by the artillery fire, they held with much obstinacy the village and house of Jugdespore, but were speedily dislodged and driven through the jungle by the infantry. Some of the 84th arrived first at Koer Singh's house, and turned a gun they found inside the inclosure, charged with grape, upon the enemy; this gun (with two others unfinished) had been recently constructed for the purpose of defending the position. It was formed of wood with a copper tube, most skilfully made, and although unfit for much service, would have answered effectually for a short defence. A good deal of ammunition, tents, &c. were captured, with some store of grain. The rebels fled south through the jungle.

After posting four comp. of Eur. inf. and one comp. of Sikhs, under Capt. Norman, 10th foot, to hold Jugdespore for the night, I encamped the remainder of my force on the plain between Hetumpore and Jugdespore.

My casualties, I am happy to say, amounted to only two men slightly wounded.

I have much pleasure in expressing my great approbation of the conduct of all the troops engaged.

EDWARD LUGARD, Brig.-Gen.  
Commdg. Azimgurh Field Force.

## Operations at Jugdespore.

Allahabad, June 7, 1858.

The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the dep. adj. gen. of the army, dated May 29, 1858, forwarding one from Brig. Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., comdg. Azimgurh field force, detailing further operations of the troops under his command.

The Gov. Gen. offers his best acknowledgments to Sir Edw. Lugard for the ability and energy displayed in his operations, and his lordship cordially concurs in the praise bestowed by his Exc. the C.-in-C. on the troops employed.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Sec. to the Gov. of India, Mil. Dep., with  
the Gov. Gen.

From the Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army to the Sec. to the Gov. of India.

Mil. Depart., with the Gov. Gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by the direction of the C.-in-C., to forward for the information of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. copy of a despatch, dated the 14th inst., from Brig. Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., comdg. Azimgurh field force, detailing further operations of the troops under his orders.

2. His Exc. desires to record his thanks to the brig. gen. for the skill he has displayed in the conduct of this as well as of preceding operations, and to express his admiration of the manner in which the troops have undergone the great exposure and fatigue to which they have been subjected.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,  
Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Camp Futtchgurh, May 29, 1858.

From Brig. Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., comdg. Azimgurh Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Camp Jugdespore, May 14, 1858.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch dated 10th inst., I have the honour to report for his Exc.'s information, that in consequence of intelligence reaching me that evening of the probable arrival at "Peeroo" of Col. Corfield with troops from Sasseram, to co-operate with me, I directed Lieut. Col. Longden, chief of the staff, to proceed the following morning across the open country, west of the jungle, with horse art. and cav., under Lieut. Col. Robertson, mil. train, to reconnoitre the country in that direction, and endeavour to communicate with Col. Cor-

field, to whom I had written on the 4th inst., after crossing the Ganges, but of whose movements up to this time I had only heard indirectly and vaguely.

During the morning of the 11th, the special commissioner with my camp (Mr. Macdonel, civil service) received what he conceived trustworthy intelligence that the rebels, who had been strongly entrenching themselves near Dulcepoore, and at the bungalow at Chitoura, were preparing to decamp; and as I deemed it highly important that a blow should be struck before they separated, I immediately advanced through the jungle with the force as per margin,\* carrying nothing but spare ammunition and soldiers' rations; elephants laden with packkalls of water accompanied the party, and to this arrangement I mainly ascribe the success of the operation and the safety of the troops, for the heat was beyond all description, scarcely a breath of wind penetrated the dense jungle, and many old and tried soldiers sank exhausted.

At the same time I communicated, by express, my intentions to Lieut. Col. Longden, who, receiving my letter at "Peeroo," to which place he had pushed on, leaving Lieut. Col. Robertson and his party to guard the west, at once applied to Col. Corfield for two 9-pounder guns under Lieut. Franklin, R.A., and 100 of Rattray's Sikh sowars, and proceeded to watch the south-western portion of the jungle; whilst Col. Corfield got the remainder of his force under arms, consisting of about 750 Europ. inf., 110 naval brig. with two 9-pounder guns, one 5½-inch mortar, and 60 Sikh battalion, as per copy of report annexed.

At Dulcepoore, the rebels first attempted to oppose our progress, and after being routed by the line of skirmishers, which extended well into the jungle, and a few discharges of grape, they spread round, right and left, through the thickest part of the jungle, where our soldiers could scarcely penetrate, and attacked the rear flanks of the column; but the steadiness and quick fire of the companies of the 10th foot in support speedily drove them back, and we pushed on to the "Bungalow," where another and more determined stand was made, with however the same result, except that the loss of the enemy was more severe. About this time firing was heard to the south, which we subsequently ascertained was caused by an attack made by the troops under Col. Corfield upon a party of the rebels who had established themselves in the villages at the southern limit of the jungle. Col. Corfield, after driving the enemy from the villages and setting them on fire, returned to his camp at "Peeroo," and it was not until the following day that I learned of his co-operation, when I moved my party to the vicinity of his camp, as the heat in the jungle was unbearable.

The rebels suffered severely, as shown by several masses of their dead lying about the extensive cordon of pickets with which I surrounded our position during the night, preventing their being removed.

My casualties amounted to one officer, 10th foot (Lieut. St. John), shot through the left arm, one soldier of the same regt. killed, and five wounded, also three men of the Madras art. wounded. After driving the enemy from their position at Dulcepoore, I sent the Sikh cav., under Lieut. Jennings, through the jungle, by a path to the east, to cut off any fugitives that might attempt to escape in that direction; this party rejoined me at the "Bungalow" late in the evening.

A strong body of the rebels, said to be under Ummur Sing, broke from the jungle after our forcing their position at Dulcepoore, and attacked the cav. and horse art., under Lieut. Col. Robertson, but were driven back with severe loss; another body of about 300 showed themselves at the edge of the jungle to the south-west, but retired on Lieut. Col. Longden moving up his guns.

On the 13th I halted at "Peeroo," having previously sent back to Jugdespore for provisions; but learning, that evening, that the rebels had again shown themselves in force at Jugdespore, attacked our position, and threatened our camp, I marched back on the morning of the 14th, since when I learn that the main bodies of the rebels lie concealed in the thickest parts of the extensive jungle, whence, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, and the

exhaustion experienced by the troops as soon as they enter the thick jungle, I fear it will be most difficult for me to expel them with the means at my disposal.

I am of opinion, that the only measure to be adopted for clearing this district of the rebels, or indeed for getting at them in the jungle, is to cut broad roads through it in several directions; I have already communicated with the civil authorities on the subject.

I beg you will assure his Exc. the exertions made by the force under my command to insure the success of our operations have been of no ordinary kind; without tents or anything but the clothes on their back, they (one and all) have been exposed to the inclemency of the weather in the several attempts to accomplish the object in view, viz., the destruction of the rebel force; no troops but the two seasoned regiments now with me could, I feel confident, have gone through all the fatigue and exposure to which they have been subjected; indeed, the casualty return of Col. Corfield's force, which simply operated for a few hours before sunset, will prove my assertion, seven men having died of *coup-de-soleil* in that time; and further, that out of a party of 110 men of the 6th foot which left their camp, with Lieut. Col. Longden, on the 13th inst., to meet the convoy already mentioned, as ordered from Jugdespore, full 60 men fell out, most of whom had to be carried into their camp.

Lieut. Col. Fenwick, comdg. 10th foot, fell. I regret to say, from the effects of sunstroke, near Dulcepoore,\* and the immediate presence of the doctor alone prevented a fatal result. This officer will not be able to resume his duties again without a change to Europe.

From Col. T. B. Corfield, comdg. S. P. Shahabad, to the Chief of the Staff, with Brig. Gen. Sir E. Lugard.

Dated Camp "Peeroo," May 12, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Brig. Gen. Sir Edw. Lugard, K.C.B., that yesterday, after I had detached my cavalry, and 20-pounder guns of the R.A. with you, on hearing firing in the direction of "Juttowra," I immediately proceeded with the force noted in the margin† towards the jungle. After advancing about two miles, and just at the entrance of the jungle, the enemy opened fire upon me, on which I advanced three companies of inf. in skirmishing order, and opened fire with my guns.

After considerable opposition, I brought up my right shoulder, driving the rebels towards my left, in the direction you had proceeded in with the cav. and art.; all firing on my right then ceased, as I had arranged with you that I should not advance into the jungle unless I heard long-continued firing in the "Juttowra" direction. I then halted to watch the outlets of the jungle on this side; about half an hour afterwards the rebels again appeared in force, moving from our left front towards the position they first occupied. On this I advanced, and reinforcing the skirmishers, closed round the village and stormed it. The rebels then retreated into other villages close at hand. I pursued them steadily, burning each village as I took it.

At sunset I recalled my skirmishers, and was retreating to camp, when the brig. gen.'s message to advance on "Juttowra" reached me. As night was coming on, and my men had had no food all day, I was unable to comply with his orders.

I have the honour to inclose a return of my casualties; it is impossible to estimate correctly the loss of the rebels, but I have every reason to believe it must have been heavy, more particularly on my left.

I beg to state that I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and men engaged both with the inf. under Major Stratton, H.M.'s 6th regt., and the Indian Naval Brig., under Lieut. Carew, who worked their guns admirably. The small detachment of Sikhs under Lieut. Earle behaved with their usual gallantry.

The deputy magistrate of Sasseram, Mr. E. Baker, accompanied me, and was of the greatest assistance, and Lieut. Staunton, engs., who, in the absence of my staff officer, kindly consented to officiate as my orderly officer, was of the greatest use to me.

\* Artillery.—Four 9-pounder guns, Cotter's batt., and two 5½-inch mortars, R.A.

Cavalry.—Mil. train ..... 80  
3rd Sikh cavalry ..... 75  
155

Infantry.—10th foot ..... 570  
1st co. Madras rifles ..... 85  
655

\* When Capt. Orme assumed command of the regt.  
† H.M.'s 6th regt., with drafts, 750 strong; Indian Naval Brig.—two 9-pounders, one 5½-inch mortar, and 110 men; Sikh Bat.—60 men.

## CAPTURE OF LOHAREE.

From Maj. R. H. Gall, comdg. Field Force Detachment, to the Chief of the Staff, Central India Field Force.

Dated Camp Poonch, 5th May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Maj.-Gen. comdg. Central India field force, that in pursuance of his instructions, I marched with the force as per margin,\* at 2 A.M., on the 2nd inst., upon the fort of Loharee, about nine miles distant from, and to the north-west of Poonch. My cavalry rapidly pushed forward, and completed an investment of the place soon after day-break, and my main body was halted on the plain to the east of the fort, and within cannon-shot of it at half-past six o'clock.

As I passed Sirsa, I sent a party of the 3rd regt. Hyderabad Contingent, under Duffadar towards Khullea, a fort reported to be occupied by the enemy, and to my right as I advanced, with orders to watch any hostile movement that might be made from that quarter.

When the force halted, I rode, accompanied by Capt. Baigrie, dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. Central India field force, and Guneshee Lall, a native official in the service of the Gov.-Gen.'s agent for Central India through the village of Loharee up to the walls of the fort, and sent Guneshee Lall to the main gateway, with directions to summon the killedar of the place to surrender at discretion. A man soon after made his appearance, whom I supposed to be the killedar, but he was not; though he did, by my order, summon the garrison to surrender, they paid no attention to him.

Discovering, however, that Munohur Singh was himself in the fort, I sent Guneshee Lall to summon him.

Munohur Singh delayed obeying my summons for a long time, but at last he came out with a small retinue and gave up his sword, and all his retinue laid down their arms. To Munohur Singh I returned his sword at his own urgent request; at the same time I called upon him to order out his garrison, and direct them to lay down their arms.

To the best of my belief, he endeavoured to induce them to do so, but they refused. Munohur Singh had clearly no command over them whatever.

All my own efforts failing to induce the garrison to give themselves up, I proceeded to make my dispositions for attack, my skirmishers advancing through the village, until on the right and left they had reached some low mud enclosures, beyond which was an open space between it and the fort, about 150 yards in extent. I placed two guns on the Khullea road, and a howitzer and one gun opposite a guard-house that stands outside of, and on the eastern side of the fort.

The fort and village of Loharee are situated in an extensive level plain, the village being separated from the fort by the clear piece of ground above alluded to.

The little fort itself is square, and built of mud and sun-burnt bricks. The square is flanked by round towers at the corners; it has a ditch and a second line of works outside the ditch, and the length of the interior side is about 100 yards.

A company of the 3rd Europeans (Bombay) crossed the open space between the village and fort without opposition, and established themselves in the guard-house close to the ditch.

Two of the fort gates were opened for us by Lieut. Armstrong, comdg. the left wing of the Europeans; they were undefended, the garrison having retired within a third, which was closed, the enemy taking post behind it.

The last of several summonses, accompanied by a threat, that if not obeyed, I would destroy the fort and the garrison too, having failed to cause a single man to come out and lay down his arms, I directed Capt. Field, R.A., to open fire with two 9-pounders and a 21-pounder howitzer on a building at the summit, whence the men of the 3rd By. Europ. might have been seriously annoyed by sepoys who were collecting there. Capt. Field, R.A., continued firing on various parts of the wall wherever the enemy showed themselves in any numbers, and the enemy replied to my fire with matchlocks and with a 9-pounder brass gun, that fired grape and round shot alternately upon the dragoons in the plain, and all who came near a well commanded by the bastion on which it stood.

Lieut. Bonus, of the By. engrs., after a very close reconnaissance, had reported to me the extreme

difficulty of taking the place by escalade. Nothing, then, remained, in my opinion, but to blow open the gate with a bag of gunpowder, and carry the fort by storm.

By good luck a gunsmith's shop had been discovered in the village, and in it an old pair of forge bellows. Lieut. Bonus, borrowing fifty pounds of powder from the art., soon converted this into a very efficient powder-bag.

The distribution for the assault was as follows:—Twenty-five files of the 3rd By. Europ., under Lieuts. Armstrong and Donne, and Ensign Newport, were told off as a storming party; an equal number of the 25th By. N.I., under Lieut. Rose of that regiment, was formed in support.

The storming party and support occupied the gateways that were already in our possession; twenty-five files of the 3rd By. Europ., and fifty files of the 25th were in reserve behind the guard-house. The remainder of both detachments were so disposed as to afford support to the guns; and also to meet any attempt at escape from the fort into the village.

A false attack with three scaling-ladders under the superintendence of Lieut. Fenwick, drew the attention of a few of the garrison for a short time to the south side, and was not without its use.

When the powder-bag was filled, Lieut. Bonus, under cover of a sharp fire from the 3rd Europ., placed it in front of the closed gate, a strong wooden one, studded with iron spikes. The small piece of port-fire was lighted, and the firing party withdrew.

After about a minute and a half, the explosion took place, the gate was demolished, and the stormers, under Lieuts. Armstrong and Donne and Ensign Newport, whom I accompanied, rushed in through the smoke, and almost immediately met the enemy face to face. At a fourth gateway, at right angles to the third, and from which a very narrow curved passage, with a wall of seven feet in height on either side, led to where the garrison was assembled, and whence they rushed yelling down, sword in hand, and firing matchlocks, a desperate combat commenced; and as the stormers, so well led, advanced, they were assailed by a shower of stones and brick-bats from above, as well as by men who cut and stabbed and shot at them from the walls on either side as they went by. The enemy were giving way, when a cloth full of loose powder, and burning, was dropped from above into the midst of the crowded stormers, who, thrown into some confusion, fell back to avoid the explosion, which, not taking place immediately, was harmless. The enemy, following their advantage, came close up to the bayonets of the Europeans, and dealt sword-cuts at them, but were repulsed. Again advance and retreat were made under precisely similar circumstances.

A third time Lieut. Donne and Ensign Newport led on their men with daring valour into the very midst of the enemy, from whom, I regret to say, these noble young men received some very severe wounds whilst fighting hand-to-hand; yet, wounded as they were, they beat off their assailants, and their retreat was protected by the bayonets of their men. Lieut. Armstrong could give them no assistance, as he had just been knocked down by a blow on the head from a brick-bat, which stunned him for a time. Matters were becoming serious as the enemy pressed boldly down to the fourth gateway, into which, however, they were not permitted to gain a footing.

Lieut. Rose now came opportunely to the front, and the fight was continued in the narrow lane, until, with a final shout and charge, the Europeans, with some of the 25th N.I., fairly broke and drove their foe before them, to our right, along what I can only describe, as an uncovered way, passing round the walls of the fort; but at less than fifty yards beyond the first corner turned, the fugitives rallied behind two trees, and, firing off their matchlocks, actually advanced again: beneath the trees a bloody *melee* took place, and on this spot ten of the garrison were cut or shot down. The remnant, now reduced to about five and twenty fled: some vainly sought refuge in a mud guard-house below the south wall, some in the interior of the place itself; they were followed up and slain. A last stand was made by a few desperate men to the immediate left of the gateway, near which the conflict had commenced, and here the last man of the garrison of Loharee fell.

Fifty-seven bodies were counted by an officer within the gateways of the fort.

Previous to joining the column of assault, I had made over command of the cavalry on the plain to Capt. Thompson, 14th dragns. He reports that several of the enemy being observed letting themselves down from the bastion at the north-west angle

of the fort, he moved forward a division of his dragoons, intercepted, and cut them down. All who endeavoured to escape on the south side into the village, were met and shot by a co. of the 25th, under Lieut. Fenwick.

I can safely assert that none of the garrison (which must have numbered, including Munohur Singh and his retinue, at least ninety men) escaped.

During the assault, Capt. Blyth, of the 14th dragns., rode within a very short distance of Khullea, and observed a great many men assembling on the bastions of that fort, and some in the "topes" that surround it; but seeing our cavalry drawn up on the plain between them and Loharee, they did not venture to make a forward movement.

I would here observe, that many indications of the presence of mutineer sepoys amongst the garrison met my eye; for instance, a European drum and bugle were found in the fort, also many brass cap-plates belonging to the 12th regt. Beng. N.I., which garrisoned Jhansie at the period of the mutiny there, and several red coats with yellow facings. Many of the slain had the appearance of sepoys of the Bengal army, tall, broad-shouldered, narrow-waisted men.

In conclusion, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the Maj.-Gen. the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the officers and men of all arms composing the field force, which I had the honour and the pleasure of commanding on this occasion. I feel much indebted to Capt. Little, comdg. the left wing of the 25th By. N.I. for the manner in which he brought up a support consisting of twenty-five files of his detachment, which followed close upon the heels of the storming party when the place was carried, and subsequently aided them in several combats with the remnant of the garrison before it was completely destroyed. Capt. Field, comdg. the batt., I have to thank for rendering unobtainable by his fire one of the strongest positions the enemy could have occupied to annoy me; and Capt. Thompson, 14th Lt. Dragns., for his dispositions outside the fort during the assault, and for the vigilance with which he intercepted fugitives. Capt. Baigrie, dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., deserves my best acknowledgments for making himself so generally useful to me throughout the day.

I beg also to thank Asst. Surg. O'Brien, attached to 3rd Europ., and Asst. Surg. Skipton, 78th Highlanders, attached to the 14th Lt. Dragns., for their prompt attention to the wounded; but the following officers and men I beg especially to recommend to the protection of the Maj. Gen., as having, under my own eyes, greatly distinguished themselves in the conflict at the gates, one of unusual severity. Lieut. Armstrong, 3rd By. Europ., who commanded the storming party; Lieut. Donne, 3rd By. Europ.; Ensign Newport, of the same regt., who both fell severely wounded; Lieut. Rose, of the 25th By. N.I., who joined me from the rear, and when the two former officers were struck down, ably supplied their place.

The readiness of resource evinced by Lieut. Bonus, will, I feel assured, be appreciated by the Maj. Gen. I can further bear witness to the coolness with which, under fire, Lieut. Bonus adjusted the powder-bag to the gate, and enabled us to effect an entrance into the fort.

On the wall of the fort, a brass 9-pounder gun was captured and brought into camp. I had the carriage, which was perfectly new, destroyed. Upwards of 150 stand of arms were taken from the enemy, swords, matchlocks, and spears, which I caused to be broken up; one of the garrison used a double-barrelled gun.

R. H. GALL, Maj., 14th Lt. Dragns.,  
Comdg. field force detachment.

A JIHAD.—According to the *Mofussilite*, the Afghan moulvies are preaching a religious war at Caubul, and recently appeared before the Dost to advocate the cause. The people of Caubul, however, believe that the Dost allows this merely for the purpose of keeping them quiet. A vakeel from Bockara is at Caubul. The dost is reported to have said to him, "that he (the vakeel) did not understand what a people the sahib logue are, but that he (the Dost) did." A vakeel from the Cashmere chief is also at Caubul.

\* 1 squadron 14th light dragoons, 120; Non.-Comd. officers rank and file; Hyderabad cav., 100; 4 guns R.A. under Capt. Field; left wing 3rd Europeans; left wing 25th By. N.I.; 20 sappers, Bombay.





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

**Fort William, July 13.—No. 106.**—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c. :—

Lieut. F. J. Granville, 2nd Eur. Madras fus. for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,073.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c. :—

Capt. J. Gordon, 6th N.I., dep. jud. adv. gen., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

Lieut. S. Cary, 37th N.I., offic. brig. maj., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. R. Davidson, 64th N.I., dep. asst. commy. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

July 15.—No. 1,074.—The undermentioned officer, recently posted, is, at his own request, trans. to corps specified opposite to his name :—

Cornet C. J. Prinsep, fr. 8th Native L.C., to 1st Eur. L.C.

No. 1,075.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c.

Lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, of the Bengal art., for 18 mo., under old rules.

No. 7,076.—Brev. maj. J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay art., has leave for 18 mo., to Eur., on m.c., new regs.

No. 1,077.—Capt. S. Chalmers, late 53rd N.I., sub-asst. commiss. gen., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., new regs.

No. 1,078.—Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I., has leave, on m.c., to Eur. for 12 mo., new regs.

July 16.—No. 1,079.—Admitted to the service, as a cadet of infantry, and prom. to ensign :—

Infantry.—Mr. P. L. N. Cavagnar, date of arrival at Fort William, July 12.

No. 1,080.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of art. and inf., and prom. to the rank of 2nd lieutenant, and ens. respectively :—

Art.—Mr. W. S. Alexander, date of arrival at Fort William, July 11.

Inf.—Mr. H. W. Franks, date of arrival at Fort William, July 11.

Mr. C. H. Palmer, date of arrival at Fort William, July 12.

No. 1,083.—Lieut. W. C. R. Mylne, 74th N.I., sub-asst. commiss. gen., has leave for 4 mo., from July 1 to Nov. 1, to Nynce Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., new regs.

No. 1,084.—The leave to Murree, on m.c., granted to Lieut. col. C. Campbell, 42nd N.I., dep. paymr. Peshawar division, of May 4, is commuted to leave to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on m.c., new regs.

No. 1,085.—The leave granted by the commiss. of Pegu to Lieut. W. Macdonald, doing du. with Pegu L.I. batt., from July 1 to Aug. 31, to pres., prep. to leave, on m.c., to Europe, is confirmed.

No. 1,086.—Unposted Ens. W. L. Samuells, of infantry, doing du. with H.M.'s 35th foot, has leave, on m.c., to Europe, for 15 mo., new regs.

Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay L.C., for 15 mo., new regs.

No. 1,087.—Returned to duty :—

Lieut. E. Thompson, 67th N.I., 2nd class ass. commissioner Punjab, date of arrival at Fort William, July 12.

No. 1,089.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave on m.c. :—

Lieut. W. H. Parish, art., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. W. Macdonald, 25th N.I., d. d. with Pegu Light inf. batt. for 15 mo., under new regs.

**Foreign Depart., July 16.**—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed municipal commissioners for the station of Simla for the year 1858-9 :—

Col. P. Innes, Mr. C. H. Barrett, Capt. G. Pengree, Maj. S. B. Goad, Dr. W. Peskett, and Col. C. D. Blair.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commissioner 2nd class at Moulecin, has passed the first standard of exam. prescribed in the rules for exam. of assistants in Tanasserim and Martaban Provinces.

**Financial Depart., July 14.**—Leave of absence.

Mr. J. H. Rostan to offic. as assistant Sub-Treasurer, during the absence of Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt.

July 17.—No. 1039.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, on m.c. :—Brev. Col. E. A. Cumberlege, 40th N.I., for 18 mo., under new reg.; Capt. J. Hood, 49th N.I., commandant of 12th Punjab irreg. inf., for 3 years, old regs.; Capt. D. H. Osborne, 54th N.I., for 3 years, old regs.; Ens. F. Allan, 39th Madras N.I., for 18 mo., new regs.; Vet. Surg. G. Kettlewell, horse art., for 12 mo., under new regs.

July 19.—No. 1,094.—The services of Lieut. Col. J. G. A. Rice, 11th N.I., military sec. to pres. of the council of India, placed at disposal of the C.-in-C. in order to his being app. to com. 4th Bengal Eur. inf.

July 20.—Mr. N. S. Alexander, appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors a member of the c. s. on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival at the pres. on the 13th inst., by the str. "Nemesis."

July 20.—Lieut. H. M. Elliott, 4th asst. to commissioner of Mysore, left Mysore territory May 30, and returned to his duty on 21st ult.

Lieut. C. B. L. Smith, offic. asst. commiss. 3rd class, at Nagpore, resumed charge of his duties in the Raipore district, on 27th ult.

Lieut. J. E. B. Parsons, asst. commiss. in the Punjab, has leave, on m.c., from May 9 to Oct. 15.

July 20.—2nd class sub-engineer Mr. C. J. Hopper, to be barrackmaster of Ferezopore.

1st class sub-engineer dep. asst. commissary J. Wallace, to be barrackmaster of Jullunder.

Mr. J. Vertannes is appointed a probationary asst. eng. in the Public Works Department, and posted to Bengal.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Foreign Dep., Allahabad, July 7.—No. 1,094.**—Mr. J. G. Anderson to be an asst. commiss. of the 2d class in the prov. of Oude.

Mr. Anderson joined his appointment on 29th April last.

No. 2004.—Mr. J. C. Murphy to be an extra-asst. commiss. of the 1st class in the Delhi territory.

**Public Works Dep., July 5.—No. 42.**—Capt. G. Sim, engineers, exec. eng. of Cawnpore, to be a dep. consulting eng. in the railway department.

Lieut. D. Limond, eng., replaced at disposal of this department May 29, to be exec. eng. at Cawnpore, with rank as an exec. eng. of 3d class.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

With effect from April 29 1858.—No. 43.—Mr. J. Watson, 1st class asst. eng. to be special asst.

Lieut. R. Home, eng.; Mr. H. Nuthall and Mr. W. B. Macrone to be 2d class probationary as-ts. irrigation depart. N. W. P.

Mr. Conductor W. Willcocks, sub. eng. 2nd class, to be an extra sub-eng. of the 1st class.

No. 44.—The Right Hon. the Governor General is pleased to confirm Mr. W. Willmot, civil engineer, in his present acting appt. of exec. eng., Mean Meer. His lordship is pleased also to appoint Capt. A. K. Moffat, offic. exec. eng. Lower Sirhind, to permanent charge of that division.

No. 45.—Lieut. H. H. Foord, 16th Madras N.I., is app. a 1st class asst. eng. in Public Works Department of Hyderabad assigned districts.

July 6.—No. 46.—Mr. Pedrian is appointed temp. an asst. overseer in Department Public Works, and posted to Moradabad.

**Allahabad, July 3.—No. 219.**—The appointment of Lieut. B. W. Ryall, 63rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. Meade's Horse, cancelled at his own request.

July 5.—No. 252 of 1858.

## PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

1st Cavalry.—Lieut. A. F. Danvers, 5th Bombay N.I., doing du. with 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to do du.

2nd Cavalry.—Lieut. F. J. Craigie, adj. 4th Punjab Cav. and acting 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Nicholson.

1st Infantry.—Capt. F. W. Lambert, offic. commandant, to be 2nd in com. and to continue to offic. as commandant, during period Lieut. Col. Coke may be employed as Brigadier, or until further orders.

2nd Infantry.—Lieut. H. L. C. Bernard, 3rd N.I., doing du. with 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be adj.

3rd Infantry.—Lieut. J. J. Boswell, offic. adj. to be adj.

6th Infantry.—Lieut. G. N. Saunders, 24th N.I., offic. adj., to be adj. Lieut. A. M. Stewart, 64th N.I., to do du.

8th Infantry.—Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th Madras N.I., to do du.

12th Infantry.—Capt. J. Hood, 49th N.I., to be commandant, v. Capt. Blagrawe, resigned.

22nd Infantry.—Capt. R. Ouseley, 34th N.I., offic. commandant, to be 2nd in com., and to continue to offic. as commandant.

25th Infantry.—Capt. H. Close, 27th Bombay N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. Boisragon, app. offic. commandant.

2nd Sikh Irregular Cav.—Lieut. B. W. Ryall, 63rd N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. leave to Eur. of Lieut. Aikeman, m.c.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. R. I. Grant, actg. adjt., to be adj.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut. A. I. Shuldham, 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. during leave of Lieut. Corbett.

No. 253.—The services of Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th Madras N.I., placed at disposal of government N.-W. prov. for appointment to Benares division of military police.

**Leave of abs., July 5.—No. 799.**—Mr. E. Churcher, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Etah, for 12 mo., to Europe on m.c.

July 6.—No. 2187.—Mr. J. G. Cordery, asst. in Allahabad div. posted to Banda district.

## COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

July 6.—No. 2219.—To be Divisional Commandants :—Capt. G. G. Moxon, 52nd N.I., Jubbulpore; and Major W. Davis, 31st N.I., Jhansi.

To be 2nd in Command of Divisions :—Capt. G. A. Harrison, 33rd M. N.I., Jubbulpore; and Lieut. A. G. Remington, 12th N.I., Jhansi.

To be Commandants of Districts :—Lieuts. F. A. Dickens, 31st N.I., Saugor; G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N.I., Seonee; E. R. H. Twyford, 22nd M. N.I., Baitool; N. Barton, 52nd N.I., Mundlah; F. B. Foote, 71st N.I., Hoshungabad; F. N. Miles, 66th N.I., Nursingpore; Capt. G. Swiney, 7th N.I., Jaloun; Lieut. A. A. Currie, 45th N.I., Chundeyree; and Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 37th N.I., Humeerpoor.

To be Adjts. of Divisions.—Lieut. H. Montford Bromley, 52nd N.I., Jubbulpore; and A. Ollivant, 35th N.I., Jhansi.

To be Adjts. of Districts.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, 42nd N.I., Saugor; Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd M. N.I., Seonee; Lieut. F. R. Turner, 33rd N.I., Chundeyree; and Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, 60th N.I., Humeerpoor.

July 8, No. 2266.—Mr. J. H. Prinsep to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, and to be stationed at Meerut.

Mr. G. B. Pasley to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, and to be stationed at Etawah.

No. 2293.—Lieut. A. F. Corbett to be commandant of military police in Budaon district.

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 31st Madras N.I., to be 2nd in comm. of police battns., Benares div., v. Lieut. Corbett.

No. 856.—Mr. S. Naher, dep. coll. of Nimar, promoted to 2nd grade on a salary of 350 rs. per mensem.

No. 2160.—Mr. P. Wigram, asst. mag. and coll. is transferred to the Jhansi division, and posted at Humeerpoor.

**Leave of Absence.—July 10.—No. 912.**—Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, offic. inspector 3rd Circle Dep. Pub. Instruction, N. W. Prov., for one month, on urgent private affairs, fr. June 21, in addition to the term commencing May 21, during which the Benares College was closed.

July 6, 1858.—The services of the Rev. W. J. Jay are placed temp. at disposal of government of India, military department.

**Military Depart.—No. 257.**—Col. G. Campbell, Bengal art., brigadier commanding Sind Saugor district, to divisional staff, with the rank of brigadier gen., and to command Dinapore division, vacant by the departure to Europe, on m.c., of Brigadier gen. Sir E. Lugard.

Col. F. Skelly, 37th foot, to be a brigadier of 2nd class on the establishment, in succession to Brigadier G. Campbell.

Col. T. Chute, 70th foot, to be a brigadier of 2nd class, in succession to Brigadier H. W. Hartley, deceased.

**Foreign Department, July 9, 1858.—No. 2,026.**—The services of Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, of the 60th N.I., lately attached to Kandahar mission, replaced at disposal of Military Department from the 1st inst.

July 12.—No. 2,066.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to vest Capt. H. O. Mayne, comm. irreg. horse, with powers of a political asst. in Gwalior territory, and of a magistrate within the lines at Goonah.

No. 2,070.—Lieut. W. Cadell to be an asst. commissioner of 1st class in Hyderabad assigned districts, with retrospective effect fr. April 14, 1857.

No. 2,096.—Lieut. J. T. Bushby to be an extra-assistant commissioner in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

**Public Works Depart., July 8.—No. 48.**—Mr. W. Purdon, executive engineer of the Punjab Salt Mines, is promoted to the 2nd class of executive engineers.

July 13.—Dr. Orton, royal art., to have ch. of the civil estab. of Jaloun district, June 5.

July 17.—No. 2,485.—Brev. Capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comm. of military police in the Jhansi division, v. Lieut. Remington, on sick leave.

Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., to be command. of police in Damoh.



To be Adjutants of districts:—Lieuts. H. Macdonald, late 19th N.I., Dehra Doon, and C. S. B. Walton, 28th Madras N.I., Dumoh.

Mr. J. Watts to be a local lieut. in the Jubbulpore battalion.

July 12.—No. 2,366.—The appoint. of the following officers, notified in orders of 10th April and 19th June last, are cancelled, at their own request:—Capt. V. Tonnochy, H.M.'s 81st reg., to be command. of the military police in the Budaon district.

Capt. J. D. Macdonald, 39th N.I., to be command. of the military police in Humeerpore district.

Capt. J. Y. Gowan, 18th N.I., to be command. of military police in the Mozuffernugger district.

July 17.—No. 986.—Mr. D. H. Inglis is declared qualified for the pub. service, and posted as an asst. to the Benares division.

July 13.—Lieut. T. A. Corbett, 61st N.I., to be an asst. in Jhansi Division.

July 14.—Mr. H. S. Boulton, asst. to mag. and col. of Agra vested with special powers.

July 15.—The appointment of Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd N.I., to the com. of military police in district of Bijnore, is cancelled. Capt. Hicks remains in command of Etah police.

July 16.—Asst. surg. G. Naylor, Bombay army, to med. charge of civil station of Jhansi, from May 1, last.

Capt. R. Banter, H.M.'s 75th reg. to be commandant of military police in the district of Bijnore.

No. 262.—The services of Asst.-surg. A. M. Dallas, 4th N.I., placed at disposal of foreign dep. for civil employ at Lahore.

July 14.—No. 276.—Meade's Horse.—Lieut. D. Stewart, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Ryall, res.

No. 277.—The order issued by Col. Beatson, com. Beatson's Horse, dated July 3, app. Sub-asst.-surg. Smith, Hyderabad Contingent, to med. charge of 1st regt. of Beatson's Horse, is confirmed.

Foreign Depart., July 16.—No. 2,203.—Capt. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd By.L.C., is permitted to resign his appt. of offic. assist. to Gov. Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana, and his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Gov. of Bombay.

July 19.—No. 2,230.—Ens. J. J. Blair, of 31st N.I., and district adj., Mynpoorie, is apptd. to do du. with the irreg. cav., which Capt. H. O. Mayne was apptd. by G.O., No. 553, Feb. 5, to raise in Central India.

No. 2,233.—Capt. A. L. McMullin, apptd. in G.O., No. 942, May 8 last, to offic. as an asst. to gen. superintend. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Agra, received charge of his office, June 27.

No. 2,239.—Asst. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald, 27th, Madras N.I., had civ. med. ch. of Bunnee and Poorwah in Oude, fr. May 1 to June 8.

No. 2,240.—Dr. T. M. Lownds, apptd. in G.O. April 24, No. 759, to offic. as agency surg. in Rajpootana, rec. ch. of the agency fr. Dr. Young, June 16.

The following temporary arrangements made by the offic. agent in Rajpootana, consequent on the departure of Dr. Ebdon, on furl. to the Cape, are hereby confirmed by the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen.:—

Dr. Mathias, of the late Kotah contingent, held med. ch. of the Rajpootana agency, fr. April 1 to 26 inclusive; and Dr. Young, of the late Jodpore legion, fr. April 27 to June 15, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. Murray, of the late 7th inf. regt., Gwalior contingent, had med. ch. of the late Kotah contingent and the Meena corps, from April 1 to 27, on which date he made over charge to Dr. Mathias.

No. 2,242.—The Gov. Gen. makes the following appointments in the assigned districts of the Hyderabad territory:—

Mr. L. Ricketts, extra asst. commis. of the 1st class, to be an asst. commis. of the 3rd class.

Mr. C. Davies to be an extra asst. commis. of the 3rd class.

No. 2,247.—Mr. W. Wood, app. extra asst. commis. in Oude in G.O. No. 1,211, May 17, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 12th inst.

Pub. Works Depart., July 15.—No. 51.—Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st Madras N.I., asst. engr. 2nd class, is prom. to grade of 4th class exec. engr., and posted to the Jubbulpore div. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, with effect from the date on which he assumed ch. of the duties of that division.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

July 9.—Mr. S. Da Costa, to be sudder ameen of Purneah and moonsiff of the sudder station of that district.

Mr. W. Da Costa, moonsiff of Mozuffernugger, prom. to 1st grade of moonsiffs.

July 14.—Mr. T. J. Atkinson to be an asst. mag. in Burdwan, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in that district.

July 15.—Mr. A. C. Barnard, in charge of sub-division of Govindpore, vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in district of Maunbhoom.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, in charge of sub-division of Kalaroon, vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Baraset and Nuddea.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, in charge of sub-division of Kurrumpore, vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, in charge of sub-division of Bood Bood, vested with powers of a joint-mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Burdwan and Bancoorah.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-quarters, Allahabad, June 30.—The under-mentioned officers have acquired colloquial proficiency in Hindostanee language:—

Brev.-maj. G. A. Lockhart, 78th foot, and Ensign G. B. Singer, of the 75th Foot.

July 10.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

9th Light Drags.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. J. de H. Chadwick, has been accepted.

43rd Foot.—Ens. D'Urban W. F. Blyth to be lieut. without purch., v. Elmes, dec., May 24.

79th Foot.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. T. B. Dougal, is accepted.

86th Foot.—The retirement from the service, of Lieut. G. A. A. Conran, by the sale of his commission, is accepted.

83th Foot.—Lieut. E. E. Austin to be adjt., v. King, dec., July 10.

#### The Jat Horse Yeomanry.

Allahabad, July 2.—No. 240 of 1858.—The Jat Horse Yeomanry regt. commanded by Capt. J. J. Murray, having proffered their services to government as a military corps for general service, whether in Hindostan or out of it, or beyond sea, to go wherever they may be ordered, without reserve of any kind, the right hon. the Governor General is pleased to direct that this regiment be borne on the returns as a military corps for general service.

Officers attached to the Jat Horse Yeomanry regiment:—

Commandant, Capt. J. J. Murray.

2nd in Command,

Adjutant, Local Lieut. N. C. Hennessy.

Assist.-Surgeon, E. Mackellar.

The establishment of this regiment will be announced in a subsequent general order.

#### COMPENSATION TO THE UNCOVENANTED.

July 15, 1858.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from the proceedings in the financial department, No. 3,702, dated the 30th ult., for general information:—

"Extract from a resolution passed by the Hon. the President of the Council of India in council, in the financial department, under date June 30, 1858, No. 3,700 A.

"Para 4.—In accordance with the proposal contained in the 11th paragraph of the Hon. Court's despatch noted in the margin,\* the President in Council is pleased to resolve that, in cases in which an uncovenanted officer may have lost his life in the mutinies, and may leave a widow, children, mother, or sisters, who were dependent upon him for their support, a gratuity equal to six months' salary of the deceased may be granted to the survivors, irrespective of their private means, or of any pension which they may receive from the uncovenanted service family pension fund, or from any other fund unsupported by the Government. In cases in which the destitute families of uncovenanted officers have received grants of money under the rules passed by the Government, such grants shall be deducted from the amount now claimable under the above orders.

"Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above paragraph be forwarded to the home department for further necessary orders."

#### New Regiments.

Fort William, July 15.—No. 1090.—Under instructions from the hon. the court of directors, and with the sanction of H.M.'s government, three regiments of European infantry will be added to the Bengal establishment.

Each regiment will be of the same strength as the present European infantry corps.

The regiments will be officered by transferring to each the officers of two regiments of native infantry.

The transfer of officers will hereafter be notified.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th regiments of Bengal European infantry will be immediately formed at Barrackpore, Dinapore, and Hazareebaugh respectively, and his Ex. the C.-in-C. is requested to cause transfers of a portion of non-commissioned officers

and soldiers to be made to these corps from the present European infantry regiments.

The formation of the 4th regiment will be commenced at once with the European infantry recruits now at Barrackpore.

#### Division of Territories.

Allahabad, July 7.—No. 261.—The Right. Hon. the Governor General is pleased to direct that the Saugor and Gwalior territories shall, for the present, be formed into two divisions, to be commanded respectively by Maj. Gen. G. C. Whitlock and Brig.-Gen. R. Napier, C.B.

The Saugor division, under Maj.-Gen. Whitlock, will extend to the Jumna, and will consist of the stations of Saugor with its outposts, Jubbulpore, Bandah, Humeerpore, and Calpee.

The Saugor district will continue, as heretofore, a 1st class brigade command.

The Gwalior division, under Brig.-Gen. Napier, will include Gwalior, Seepree, Goonah and Jhansi.

No. 262.—The services of asst. Surg. A. M. Dallas, 4th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dep. for civil employment at Lahore.

#### The Staff.

July 20.—No. 1008.—The hon. the President of the Council of India in council is pleased to add the following office on the staff to the list published in g. o. of Sep. 21, 1855, in which service as lieut.-col. shall be held equivalent to actual regiment command in qualifying for promotion to rank of colonel in the army:—

Judge advocate-general of the army.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 26.

No. 764.—Asst. surg. Naylor was placed at disp. of Gov. Gen.'s agent for employ. at Jhansi on April 26.

No. 765.—The services of Capt. H. Close, 31st N.I., placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

No. 766.—Admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry:—

No. 331.—Mr. J. G. McRae; date of arrival, July 10.

July 27.—No. 768.—13th N.I.—Lieut. S. Cousins to be adj., v. Lieut. Cooper, permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 769.—Dated June 30.—By Maj. gen. Roberts, directing 1st class Asst. surg. Wyllie, staff surg., to afford med. aid to Lieut. Macaulay's horse.

No. 770.—Surg. G. J. Shaw, med. estab., and assay master at Madras, has ret. to his duty; date of arrival at Madras, July 7.

The undermentioned officer has been perm. by the Govt. of India (June 30) to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Bombay Eur. reg., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 772.—The privilege leave to Deccan granted to Lieut. A. A. Bayly, art., asst. mil. aud. gen., dated June 30, is to have effect fr. 24th inst.

July 28.—No. 773.—The services of Asst. surg. C. Johnson are placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for military duty, on his being relieved of med. charge of Bheel corps, at Dhurrungam.

July 29.—No. 775.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 1, by Maj. Grimes, app. Capt. Moyle and Lieut. Blair, the former to act as interp., and the latter as gr.-mr. to 2nd gren. regt. N.I., during absence of Lieut. Scamone, v. Lieut. Law, employed as act. asst. political agent in Mahee Kanta.

Dated June 22, by Maj. Evans, app. Capt. Maude, 4th N.I. (rifle corps), in the absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as interp. to 9th N.I.

Dated July 2.—By Lieut. col. Call, appg. Lieut. Daniell, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, to act as staff officer to Bombay field force at Jaulna, also to receive ch. of the treasure-chest, v. Lieut. Sandwith, 3rd N.I., app. adj. to Poona irreg. horse.

Dated July 5.—By Maj. Evans, appg. Lieut. Hawthorn to act as adj. to left wing 9th N.I., dur. its separation fr. hd. qrs. of the regt.

Dated July 5.—By Brig. Ferryman, appg. Capt. Maclean, 31st N.I., in addition to his regimental duties, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 89th regt.

Dated July 6.—By Brig. gen. Jacob, appg. Lieut. Campbell, adj. of 3rd regt. Scinde irreg. horse in addition to his other duties, to act as 2nd in com. to that corps, v. Lieut. Dickinson, app. to act as 2nd in com. 1st regt.

July 6.—By Lieut. Col. Troward, app. Capt. Oliver to act as interpreter to the native vet. batt. during abs. of Capt. Taylor.

No. 777.—June 4.—By Lieut. Bushe, directing 1st class Asst. Surg. DeCrispigny, Civ. Surg. Rutnagherry to rec. med. ch. of the detach. 15th N.I.

\* No. 30 of 1858, dated 21st April. Paras. 9 to 11.

No. 778.—Pursuant to the G. G. O. No. 704, July 7, the following appointments are made upon the staff of the Malwa division, viz:—Capt. Champion, 24th N.I., to be asst. adj. gen.; Lieut. Holland, 13th N.I., to be asst. quar. mas. gen.; Capt. Ashburner, 8th N.I., to be dep. jud. adv. gen.; Surg. Vaughan, to be dep. med. storekeeper and staff surg.; Capt. W. Scott, 13th N.I., to be pay master.

No. 779 of 1858.—The separate appointment of paymaster to the Rajpootana field force will cease fr. Sept. 1 next, and the payment of all the Bombay troops in Rajpootana and Central India be brought under the charge of the paymaster of the Malwa division.

No. 782.—Capt. H. J. B. Macleod, Bengal art., has leave to sea and Australia, for 2 years on m.c., old reg.

July 30.—No. 781.—The following order is confirmed:—

July 12.—By Lieut.-col. Call, appg. Lieut. Phels, sub-asst. commissary-gen., to act as interp. to the Bombay field force at Jaulna.

July 31.—No. 783.—Confirmed:—An order by Capt. C. Tower, comg. detachment of H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds. and roy. art., dated Camp Sassor, Feb. 17, making the following appointment from the 16th idem:—Lieut. A. White, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., acting staff officer.

No. 784.—June 21.—By Brev.-lieut.-col. Robertson, appg. Lieut. J. F. Forbes to act as adj. to 25th N.I., v. Lieut. Rose, dec.

June 29.—By Maj. gen. Michel, c.b., appg. Staff surg. Larkin, to perform duties of the superg. surg. Poona div., fr. 2nd inst. dur. the abs. of Superg. surg. Morehead, on duty to Bombay.

No. 787.—July 10.—By Capt. Bough, direct. Asst. surg. Chisholm, m.b., res. surg. Indore, to rec. med. ch. of left wing 9th N.I. at that station.

May 17.—By the Brig. comg. 2nd brig. Central India field force, appg. Lieut. Bonus, Bom. engs. in add. to his other duties, to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., v. Capt. Leckie.

No. 789.—Capt. R. W. Mackechnie, 5th N.L.I., to be line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Capt. Boodle, fr. July 18.

No. 790.—With reference to G. O. No. 754, 19th inst., the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of the C.-in-C. for empl. in the extra battalions of N.I.:—Capt. G. U. Price, 3rd Eur. regt.; Capt. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I.; Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I.

No. 791.—Capt. W. S. Hewett, 11th N.I., to act as brig. maj. at Ahmedabad, v. Collier.

Aug. 2.—No. 792.—The services of Lieut. R. Johnston, 18th N.I., are pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for employ. under Col. Beaton, in Beaton's Horse.

June 25.—No. 793.—By Brig. gen. Waddington, c.b., placing the services of Lieut. Leith, 14th N.I., at disp. of Brig. gen. Jacob, for duty with the Sindo irreg. horse, at Jacobabad.

July 21.—By Capt. Field, app. Lieut. Grant to act as qr.-mr. to the 6th N.I., v. Lieut. Wigney.

No. 794.—The services of Lieut. col. Shortrede are pl. at disp. of the public works depart.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 22.

Maj.-Gen. Farrell, is attached to southern div. of the army and directed to assume command.

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 30th N.I., is app. a dep. asst. q. m. gen. for a special duty in that department.

July 23.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, having returned to Poona from the command of the Central India field force, will resume command of the Poona division of the army.

Capt. Wood, asst. adjt.-gen. Central India field force, having returned to Poona, will resume his appointment of dep. asst. adjt. gen. Poona division.

Leave of absence.—Divisional staff, Maj.-Gen. C. Waddington, comg. Scinde div. of the army, from Aug. 3 to Sep. 2, in extension of his privilege leave, to remain at Poona.

July 24.—Cadet F. J. Smith, engr., recently arrived from England, attached to hd.-qrs. of corps of sappers and miners at Poona, to join.

July 26.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men:—

24th N.I.—Ens. H. B. Jacob, July 15.

July 27.—With reference to G.O. No. 1, dated Feb. 4, Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence was appointed to med. ch. of 11th N.I. from that date.

July 28.—Ens. H. J. Stock, 1st grenadier N.I., will remain attached to 1st batt. art., at Ahmednuggur, till further orders.

Lieut. Harris, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), to proc. and join hd. qu. of his regt. at Mooltan.

July 30.—16th N.I.—Maj. C. G. Munro has leave for 30 days, fr. the date of depart., to proceed to Domas, on privileged leave.

Aug. 2.—Capt. G. W. Price, command. 1st extra batt., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has been reported by the garrison surg. fit for duty:—

Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, 11th N.I.

Adjutant-Gen.'s Office, August 3d:—

The undermentioned officers, having been reported by the garrison surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave, have their leave prolonged up to the 31st instant:—

Capt. F. Macgowan, 10th N.I.

Lieut. R. Lichfield, 30th N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Johnson, 29th N.I.

Lieut. F. C. Donne, 3rd Eur. reg.

2nd Lieut. C. E. Basevi, reg. of art.

Ens. W. H. Newport, 3rd Eur. reg.

Ens. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.I.

#### CIVIL.

Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1851, Mr. R. W. Hunter, 2nd asst. mag. of Tanna, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the powers of flogging and review.

Messrs. W. H. Havelock and H. N. B. Erskine, respectively 1st and 2nd assts. to the mag. of Belgam, are vested with the full powers of a mag. to pass sentences of flogging.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, act. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, deli. over ch. of the adawlut at that station to Mr. White, July 15.

Lieut. Geirtzen to be an asst. supt. of police in Belgam.

Appointed assistants to the collectors and magistrates of the districts mentioned:—Mr. A. H. Spry, Kaira; Mr. R. B. Worthington, and Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Ahmednuggur; Mr. A. K. Nairne, Khandeish.

The following junior civil servants have been directed to study the languages set opposite their names, at the stations indicated below:—Mr. C. W. Bell, Murathee, Tanna; Mr. N. M. W. Daniell and Mr. L. Copeland, Hindoostanee, Poona; Mr. W. R. Ferguson, and Mr. R. S. Smith, Hindoostanee, Ahmednuggur; Mr. C. A. Middleton, Murathee, and Mr. J. Hunter, Hindoostanee, Bombay.

Mr. A. H. Spry has leave for 6 mo., to Allahabad.

Mr. A. R. Grant to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. C. G. Kemball to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, dur. abs. of Mr. Leighton.

Passed the departmental examination according to the first standard:—Messrs. H. Burra, J. MacFarlan, W. G. Pedder, and J. W. S. Wyllie.

Mr. H. P. St. John Tucker, acting 1st asst. to the accountant gen., assu. ch. of his duties on July 23.

Lieut. La Touche, of the southern Muratha irregular horse, in addition to his other duties, to act as postmaster to the field force.

The Rev. J. J. W. Jervis is prom. to the rank of chaplain, from May 18, the date of the Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt's retirement from the service.

#### INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, July 27.—No. 134.—Lieut. G. O'Brien Carew, comm. Indian naval detach. at Sasseram, has been granted 1 month's leave of abs. on m.c., from May 28.

No. 135.—Mr. A. Rattray, having produced the prescribed certificates of qualification, is adm. to the service from 11th inst. as a volunteer for the Indian navy.

No. 136.—Asst.-surg. Ticehurst, having completed his tour in the Indian navy, is relieved, and the services of Asst.-surg. Colston are pl. at the disposal of the C.-in-C. of the Indian navy in Mr. Ticehurst's stead.

July 28.—No. 137.—Messrs. J. H. Pulman and W. May, appointed by the Court of Directors volunteers for the Indian navy, arrived from England on 11th inst.

#### Organization of the Extra Battalions of Infantry.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, July 23.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 754, dated 19th inst., directing the formation of two extra battalions of infantry, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that they shall be organized as follows:—

##### 1st Extra Battalion.

To be composed of the 11th and 12th companies of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 22nd, and 26th regiments N.I., the native commissioned and non-commissioned staff being furnished by regiments as follows:—

5th N.I.—A subedar, as subedar major.

6th N.I.—A jemadar, as native adjutant.

7th N.I.—A havildar, as havildar major.

22nd N.I.—A havildar, as quarter master havildar.

26th N.I.—A havildar, as drill-havildar.

##### 2nd Extra Battalion.

To be composed of the 11th and 12th companies of the 2nd grenadiers; 8th, 11th, 16th, and 17th regiments native infantry, with native commissioned and non-commissioned staff, being furnished by regiments as follows:—

2nd gr. N.I.—A havildar, as drill-havildar.

8th N.I.—A jemadar, as native adjutant.

11th N.I.—A havildar, as havildar major.

16th N.I.—A havildar, as quarter-master havildar.

17th N.I.—A subedar, as subedar major.

It is understood that, consequent on the augmentation of two additional companies, on the 11th of July, 1857, transfers were made from the several companies of regiments to the extent which would render the 11th and 12th in all respects equal in strength to the others, and that thus all the companies of corps are proportioned as equally as possible with trained men and recruits. The commander-in-chief, therefore, directs that the 11th and 12th companies be detached complete as they now stand, with the exception of any men who may belong to the native commissioned or non-commissioned regimental staff, or band, or with the exception of such transfers as commanding officers may desire to make, in order to give selected men for the native commissioned and non-commissioned staff, allotted to each regiment as above set forth.

The facings of the 1st extra battalion will be black; those of the 2nd, white.

The following appointments to the extra battalions of infantry are made:—

##### 1st Extra Battalion.

Capt. G. U. Price, 3rd European regt., to command; Lieut. William Bannerman, 3rd N.I., adjt.; Lieut. W. Creagh, 19th N.I., to be quartermaster, interpreter, and paymaster.

Assistant surgeon — in medical charge.

##### 2nd Extra Battalion.

Capt. J. A. Collier, 7th N.I.—To command. Lieut. G. Steven, 20th N.I.—To be adjutant, to be quartermaster, interpreter, and paymaster.

Assistant surgeon — In medical charge.

All minor regiment staff appointments will be made by commandments of the several companies joining head quarters.

The C.-in-C. relies upon officers commanding the regiments, from which these transfers are ordered, using their best exertions in recruiting their respective corps up to 830 privates.

THE PASIES.—These are a race of the lowest caste, feeders of swine, and some of them are found in every village. Their duty is that of village watchmen, and at the same time they are the chief thieves and robbers of the country. But the Pasi never robs that which is committed to his trust, and his fidelity when trusted is proverbial. By his hand the landholder remits his quota of revenue to the Treasury, and not a rupee is ever missing. To his care the talookdar entrusts without fear the guard at his fort gate. The Pasies are good hunters and athletic men, and form an excellent material for soldiers. But hitherto their low caste has excluded them from the high-caste army of Bengal. They have been wiser on the Bombay side; and hundreds of the Oudh Pasies cross the continent of India, and find service in the army of Bombay.—*Mutinies in Oudh.*

TALOOKDARS.—The term talookdars means "holder of a talooquah," or "collection of villages;" for the payment of the land revenue assessed upon which villages the talookdar, or holder, was admitted to engage. The single engagement with one person for a number of villages saved the native government trouble, and has long obtained; but it used to convey no right of property to the talookdar in the villages for which he engaged. He paid to the State a lesser sum, realized from the villages a somewhat larger one, which constituted his remuneration. The size of his talooquah was constantly liable to change. If the central government was weak, and the local official his friend, his talooquah would rapidly expand. If a new official arrived unfriendly to him, he would lose many or all the villages which he had acquired. It should be observed, that the best native rulers of Oudh, were always opposed to the growth of large talooquahs.—*Mutinies in Oudh.*

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.—The brotherhood which resides in each village is the only real proprietor of the soil, and among its members the ancestral fields are divided. The only person competent to alienate the right in each field, whether by sale, gift, or mortgage, is the individual sharer whose patrimony it is; and each village forms in itself a complete community, or, as the late Lord Metcalfe justly termed it, a separate little republic. Every village has its accountant and its public servants—the priest, the carpenter, the smith, the washerman, and the watchman—who are generally paid by dues claimable from the grain produce of each shareholder. The payment of a land-tax is one of the oldest institutions of the country. It is levied from the several shareholders by a rate upon the land, the shares, the ploughs, or the grain produce, and is paid to the government officer through the head man of the village.—*Gubbins's Mutinies in Oudh.*

*\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Sept. 3, 1858.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE report of the select committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to inquire into the causes of the delay that has occurred in the construction of railways in India has been printed, together with the evidence taken upon the subject of Indian railways generally.

The conclusion to which the committee arrived is, upon the whole, satisfactory. They approve of the principle which has been adopted for the construction of railways in India, viz—the employment of the agency of private companies, with the assistance of a guarantee from Government; the proceedings of such companies and their officers being subject to supervision. Without recommending any alteration in the system which has been pursued, the committee insinuate that that system would be more effective if simplified in its working, especially as regards the mode and extent of the supervision exercised in behalf of the Government in India. A well-merited compliment is paid to Sir James Melvill, the ex-officio director of the Railway Board in this country, and to his judgment and discretion exercised on all occasions; and to the respect shown to his opinion is attributed the harmony which has prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the railway companies in this country.

The evidence taken before the committee shows the enormous proportions to which these works have now attained, upwards of 4,400 miles being in course of construction. That more than 300 miles are not now open for traffic, the committee attribute to the backwardness or timidity of the Board of Control, who hesitated so long in approving of the Court's propositions in 1846, to commence, in a bold spirit, and under a novel system, certain main lines of railway for Bengal; that the discussion was overtaken by the monetary crisis of 1848; and the difficulty of raising capital for the purpose put a stop for a time to the project. If, therefore, no other good will be derived from the inquiry that has just terminated, sufficient will have transpired to prove how unfounded have been the allegations, that it was the Court of Directors who were averse to the introduction of railways into India.

### THE HILL TRIBES.

EVER and anon since the annexation of the Punjab, the English public has been puzzled by the announcement that, during a time of apparently profound and universal tranquillity, an expedition was being organized against the hill tribes to the north and west of Peshawur. The uncouth names of those fierce barbarians rendered it almost impossible to distinguish between the different clans; nor could much interest be expected to attach to a narrative of operations which seemed invariably to terminate in the destruction of two or three

miserable villages. If sympathy of any kind was ever elicited, it was, probably, rather in favour of the hardy mountaineers who maintained their independence against the disciplined armies of an imperial government; and a romantic parallel was instituted between the predatory incursions of these savages and the forays of the Scottish Highlanders into the rich plains and fertile vales that owned the sway of the Sassenach. The comparison, while it holds good in some respects, is certainly not flattering to "the children of the mist." The independent tribes beyond the North-western frontier of our Indian empire are described by Mr. Temple, the secretary to the chief commissioner, as utter savages, "noble savages, perhaps, and not without some tincture of virtue and generosity; but still absolutely barbarians nevertheless."

"They have nothing," he goes on to say, "approaching to government or civil institutions. They have for the most part no education. They have nominally a religion, but Mahomedanism, as understood by them, is no better, or perhaps is actually worse, than the creeds of the wildest races on earth. In their eyes the one great commandment is blood for blood, and fire and sword for all infidels; that is, for all people not Mahomedans. They are superstitious and priest-ridden. But the priests (Moolas) are as ignorant as they are bigoted, and use their influence simply for preaching crusades against unbelievers, and inculcate the doctrine of rapine and bloodshed against the defenceless people of the plain. The hill-men are sensitive in regard to their women; but their customs in regard to marriage and betrothal are very prejudicial to social advancement. At the same time they are a sensual race. They are very avaricious; for gold they will do almost anything, except betray a guest. They are thievish and predatory to the last degree. The Pathan mother often prays that her son may be a successful robber. They are utterly faithless to public engagements, it would never even occur to their minds that an oath on the Koran was binding if against their interests. It must be added that they are fierce and blood-thirsty. They are never without weapons: when grazing their cattle, when driving beasts of burden, when tilling the soil, they are still armed. They are perpetually at war with each other. Every tribe and section of a tribe has its internecine wars, every family its hereditary blood feuds, and every individual his personal foes. There is hardly a man whose hands are unstained. Each person counts up his murders. Each tribe has a debtor and creditor account with its neighbours, life for life. Reckless of the lives of others, they are not sparing of their own. They consider retaliation and revenge the strongest of all obligations. They possess gallantry and courage themselves, and admire such qualities in others. Men of the same party will stand by one another in danger. To their minds, hospitality is the first of virtues. Any person who can make his way into their dwellings will not only be safe, but will be kindly received; but as soon as he has left the roof of his entertainer, he may be robbed or killed. They are charitable to the indigent of their own tribe. They possess the pride of birth, and regard ancestral associations. They are not averse to civilization, whenever they have felt its benefits; they are fond of trading, and also of cultivating; but they are too fickle and excitable to be industrious in agriculture or anything else. They will take military service, and, though impatient of discipline, will prove faithful, unless excited by fanaticism. Such, briefly, is their character, replete with the unaccountable inconsistencies, with that mixture of opposite vices and virtues, belonging to savages."

These warlike barbarians appear to be far more numerous than is generally imagined in this country, and were it possible for them to forget for a time their mutual grievances, and to act in concert, their numbers and fierceness would render them a truly formidable foe. Mr. Temple estimates the fighting men of the independent tribes at 135,000, and of those within the British territory at 80,000. Fortunately,

these tribes hate one another with an intensity that excludes all immediate danger of combination. "When one tribe, or section of a tribe," says Mr. Temple, "is hostile, it generally happens that another tribe or section is friendly. Situated as we now are, the support of some tribes could be always counted upon in the event of hostilities. Anything approaching to a general combination, is a contingency quite beyond the range of probability." This assertion, however, was made in 1856, prior to the mutinies; at a time when the British power appeared to be so securely established as to be unassailable from any quarter. The hill tribes, indeed, have remained quiet spectators of the strife that was raging in the broad plains at their feet; but it would be rash to assert that "a general combination" is now such a very improbable contingency. There is, at least, one bond of union among these otherwise antagonistic clans,—a fanaticism common to all. Had Dost Mahommed been a younger man, or had Akbar Khan been alive, it is impossible to say what consequences might have ensued, had either of those leaders unfurled the green flag, and, uttering the war-shout of Islam, "Deen! Deen!" swept through the mountain passes into the plains of Hindostan. Tens of thousands of men skilled in the use of arms, and inflamed to frenzy by fanaticism and the prospect of plunder, would have responded to the call, and, in the name of the Prophet, would have swooped on the defenceless villages of the Punjab. It is truly a subject for heartfelt congratulation that no chieftain of commanding genius, no leader "born for empire," has arisen in this crisis to give cohesion to the scattered elements of discord both within and without the boundaries of our Indian possessions. Infinite praise is due to the authorities of the Punjab for the admirable manner in which that province has been administered, and the hostile tribes on the frontier held in check or summarily chastised. There, as elsewhere, a good system has produced good servants; and even the subordinate officers of the local government have acquired a reputation that has extended far beyond the limits of the empire in which they so honourably distinguished themselves. From the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 to the close of the year 1855, no fewer than fifteen expeditions were undertaken against the hill tribes, whether independent or owing allegiance to the British Government. The turbulent habits of these lawless clans have necessitated the maintenance of a very considerable force on the frontier, and at the same time have furnished a school that has turned out some of the best soldiers in the Indian armies. Who, for instance, is unfamiliar with the achievements of the Guide Corps? or to whom are the courage and loyalty of the Punjab Irregulars still unknown? In the five frontier districts upwards of 23,000 troops are actually engaged in repressing outrage or insult, of whom 10,800 belong to the regular force; about 13,000 men being usually massed in the Peshawur district, of whom not more than 2,500 are irregulars. When conciliatory measures have failed of success, reprisals have occasionally been instituted by the seizure of cattle and the apprehension of any members of the offending tribe who might

happen at the time to be in the British territory. If the barbarians still continued contumacious, the mouths of the passes leading to their country were closed, and access debarred to all markets, salt mines, &c. &c. As a general rule, reprisal and embargo combined sufficed to bring the offenders to their senses, and security has been extorted for their future good behaviour. But if they still refused to come to terms, a military force was sent into the hills to destroy their villages and stores of grain. These operations were oftentimes attended with great difficulty, owing to the configuration of the country, but they never failed to produce the desired effect. It may at first sight appear a harsh and cruel proceeding, to destroy their wretched hamlets and scanty supplies of food, but it must be remembered that every individual of the clan bears arms and in his turn takes part in the predatory excursions of the tribe. There are no peaceful and unoffending traders or cultivators of the soil—all are robbers and murderers, and all equally deserving of punishment. As Mr. Temple rightly observes, "this is not civilized warfare."

"The enemy does not possess troops that stand to be attacked, nor defensible posts to be taken, nor innocent subjects to be spared. He has only rough hills to be penetrated, robber fastnesses to be scaled, and dwellings containing people, all of them, to a man, concerned in hostilities. There is not a single man of them who is innocent, who is not, or has not been, engaged in offences, or who does not fully support the misconduct of his tribe, and who is not a member of the armed banditti. The enemy harasses the troops as they approach, threading the defiles; and leaves the village, carrying off everything that can be carried, abandoning only innovable property, walls, roofs, and crops—what are the troops then to do? Are they to spare these crops and houses, losing the only opportunity they are ever likely to have of inflicting damage on the enemy? Marching back to their quarters without effecting anything, amidst the contempt of the hill men, who would attribute the sparing of the property to nothing but their incapacity? These villages and grain are the resources and sinews of guerilla warfare, and the basis of operations. They are as much the property of the enemy as the stores, convoys, arms and munitions belonging to an army in the field. The latter would never be spared; why should the former? To spare these villages would be about as reasonable as to spare the commissariat supplies or arsenals of a civilized enemy."

The result has been almost invariably the submission and subsequent good conduct of the tribe punished in this summary manner. Defensive measures, alone, have been found ineffectual. The defensive system was that which was first attempted. Fifteen forts and fifty posts were established along the frontier, and many hundreds of miles regularly patrolled; but the hillmen would suddenly descend from their heights, plunder the surrounding country, and make off with their spoils before a force could turn out to oppose them. The storming of their mountain fastnesses, and the destruction of their almost inaccessible homes, have inspired them, however, with a salutary terror of their powerful neighbours; and for the last four years no depredations have been committed on a large scale.

The independent tribes are twenty-four in number. Adjoining the Huzara district are the Hussunzyes, whose principal seat, the "Black Mountain," was scaled by Colonel Mackeson, in 1853, to avenge the murder of Messrs. Carne and Tapp: their fighting men are estimated at 2,000 strong. Next to the

frontier of the Peshawur district are the Judoons of Muhaboon, who have never given any trouble. Near the base, however, of Muhaboon, is the colony of Sitana, the most fanatical of all the settlers on the border.

"The Syuds of this place are the remnants of the followers of that extraordinary adventurer, Syud Ahmed, who, gathering the handful of "Ghazves" (warlike devotees) from various parts of India, raised a formidable rebellion in Peshawur. After winning and losing Peshawur and Ensuzye, the Syud was eventually slain at the mouth of the Kaghan glen by Sher Singh, the son of Maharajah Runjet Singh. Most of his adherents, chiefly foreigners to the Punjab, dispersed, and the remainder settled at Sitana. These Sitana people are evil-intentioned and ill-conditioned; but their power of mischief has as yet proved insignificant. They endeavour to rouse the bigotry of the surrounding Mahomedan tribes, and especially of the Swattees. The King of Swat, indeed, was elected to his present position from among these very people. They endeavour to intrigue with Wuhalees and such like fanatic religionists among the Mahomedan population in various parts of India. More than once correspondence relating to them has been intercepted, but nothing tangible has been elicited."

Beyond the Judoon country on the North-west are the rugged heights of Bunnoor, whence a tolerably strong force of armed men can descend at any time into the lowlands, though they have generally abstained from molesting British subjects. Next in order comes the Swat tribe, holding in subjection the Raneezyes and the Lower Osmankheylees. The Swattees can send out 20,000 fighting-men, but not of the most martial character. Their rulers are a padshah, or king, and an akhoond, or spiritual director. The people of the Swat tribe were long opposed to British rule; nor were they finally reduced to live in amity until the autumn of 1852, by which time their pride was completely humbled by the force under Sir Colin Campbell. The Upper, or Hill Momunds, who inhabit the country between the south western border of Swat to a little beyond the Cabul river, muster some 12,000 fighting-men, and are subdivided into the Pindee Alee, the Alumzye, and the Michnee Momunds. The capital of this triple tribe is Lalpoora, and their chief Saadut Ali, the inveterate enemy of the English. After the Momunds, come the Afreedees, the most important tribe on that frontier. The Afreedee hills intervene between the Kohat and Peshawur districts, and present a frontage of eighty miles towards British jurisdiction.

"The Afreedees are entirely independent. Their hills are lofty, steep, and rugged, most arduous for military operations. The villages are strongly posted, and difficult of access. The Afreedees are fierce by nature. They are not destitute of rude virtues, but they are notoriously faithless to public engagements. They are split up into factions. The sub-divisions of this tribe are numerous. They can muster 15,000 or 20,000 fighting-men. As soldiers, they are among the best on the frontier. They are good shots. Their tactics resemble those of the other tribes. They retreat before the foe as he advances, and press upon him as he retires. From the size of their country, and the strength of their numbers, the Afreedees, if united, might prove formidable opponents; but they rarely or never combine. If their independence were threatened, or if some peculiar opportunity offered, they might act together; otherwise they will usually be found at war with each other."

This powerful tribe was reduced to submission by Sir Charles Napier; or rather, after the partially successful expedition of that great general the Afreedees agreed to accept black mail in lieu of the uncertain returns of their frequent forays. The Sepahs and Buzotees live

close to the Kohat Pass, but are powerless though brave. The Orukzyes join the Sepah tract, and number upwards of 20,000 fighting men. Until 1855 this tribe "gave no positive trouble;" but in that year they threw off all restraint, and necessitated an expedition under Brigadier Chamberlain. After the Orukzyes must be mentioned the Zymoosht Afghans and the Toorees, each about 5,000 strong, who were finally tranquillized in 1854. The Wuzerees occupy the rugged hills overhanging the Bunnoo valley, and can muster upwards of 20,000 warriors. Below the Wuzerees limits run the Sheoranee hills, inhabited by men of Pathan lineage, warlike and predatory, who are said to be able to send out 4,000 to 5,000 "braves" within a few days, but were reduced by Brigadier Hodgson in 1853. South of the Sheoranee hills dwell the comparatively feeble tribe of Oshteenanees, "brave and pugnacious, but not predatory." We now arrive at the boundary line between the Pathan and Belooch tribes, some of whom dwell on the hills and others in the plains—the former being addicted to raids, while the latter are disposed to peace:—

"All the (hill) tribes are at feud with each other; they not only fight in the hills, but they carry their contests into the plains; they attack all villages in the plains excepting those belonging to their own tribe. The men of the plains usually resist the attacks with spirit at the time; but they are not allowed to retaliate afterwards, as they used to do under the Sikh rule, and as they would do still, were they not prevented by the British Government. It is to guard our villages and people from their constant aggression that the strong cordon of military posts has been fixed along the base of the Sulaimanee range. Raids and forays are not, however, entirely repressed, and even the posts are sometimes attacked. The marauding parties are 50, 100, 200, 300, occasionally even 500 strong. They are often mounted; and will fly, if hotly pursued, for 15, 20, and even 30 miles. Many of the villages and much of the cultivation is close to the hills and in front of the posts; so that the plunderers can, in the shortest time, carry off their booty to the hills before the detachment comes up. If they plunder in the rear of the posts, and towards the valley of the Indus, there is a central waste which favours their coming and their flight; in many places affording cover to them, and opposing obstacles to the movements of cavalry."

Our limited space will only permit us to enumerate these tribes according to their topographical distribution. The Kusranees, 1,200 strong, were subdued by Brigadier Hodgson in 1853. Next to these are the Bozdars, who muster at least 3,000 fighting-men, and are "the most formidable robbers in this part of the frontier." Then come the Kosahs, with a force of 1,200 warriors, and after them the loyal and well-affected Lugharrees, followed by the Goorchanees. We now arrive at the territory of the Murree tribe, 3,000 strong, adjoining to whom are the Boogtees, subjects of the Khan of Khelat, many of whom serve in the Punjab cavalry. Such are the independent tribes. Those within the frontier, and regarded as British subjects, are the Turnoulees, Gukkurs, Doonds, Suttees, and Kaghan Syuds, inhabiting the Huzara district; the Eusufzyes, Khulceels, and Momunds of the plains, occupying the Peshawur district; the Khuttuks and Bungushes in the Kohat district; the Bunnooches, Murwutees, Butanees, chiefs of Tank, chiefs of Kolachee, chiefs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Nootkanees, and Loonds, in the district of Dehra Ishmael Khan; and the Dresbuchs and Muzarees in that of Dehra Ghazee Khan.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian railways reported to the House on the 13th of July, and their report, with copious minutes of evidence, was published on Tuesday. The committee notice the seven distinct companies at present engaged in constructing lines of railroad in India, and classify the delays attendant upon such works under four distinct heads—1, delays arising from Government supervision at home and in India; 2, delays incidental to the execution of extensive and complicated works under novel circumstances in a distant country; 3, delays produced by political causes, such as mutiny and insurrection; and, 4, delays arising from natural or geographical difficulties. Into these questions the committee enter at some length. The committee, on an impartial review of the history of Indian railways, have no doubt whatever that much valuable time was lost in the preliminary negotiations for the introduction of railway enterprise into India, and also on account of the commercial crisis having arisen while those negotiations were incomplete; but, making every allowance for circumstances, the committee opine that if the matter had been taken up at first with the earnestness that its importance deserved, in accordance with the proposal of the Court of Directors in 1846 to the Board of Control, and had the proposals of the originators been met with the same liberality that has since been displayed in the agreements with the different companies, our Indian possessions might, ere this, have been provided with many hundred miles of rapid internal communication, the value of which for military concentration and the more speedy development of their resources is obvious. But the committee have no means of judging of the considerations which actuated the Government. They think that the progress of lines under construction in India will bear favourable comparison with that of English lines, and they say that the value of rational and temperate Government control has been willingly admitted by many of the railroad authorities themselves. In conclusion, the committee are of opinion, first, that the Government has acted wisely in committing to private enterprise the execution of these great public works; secondly, that a guaranteed interest on the requisite capital was indispensable to induce the public to invest their money in undertakings of this magnitude and novelty; and, thirdly, that, in order to protect the Indian revenue from undue expenditure, Government control over the railway operations is requisite, and even valuable to the interests of the shareholders themselves. At the same time, the committee would observe that, under a system complicated in its character, and necessarily somewhat cumbrous in its machinery, a system, moreover, the greatest defect of which is the facility it affords for the evasion of responsibility, a clear and distinct definition of the duties, responsibilities, and extent of jurisdiction of all heads of departments, and those under them, is essentially requisite for its smooth and successful working; always assuming that due care be taken to intrust discretionary power only to men who are to be relied on as competent to distinguish an effective general control from too minute an interference in details. By a judicious adherence to the spirit rather than to the letter of the contract, the committee feel assured that arrangements may be simplified, united action for one common object secured, and railway enterprise in India may before long assume proportions commensurate with the vast commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of that country. The witnesses examined before the committee were Mr. Juland Danvers, Mr. D. I. Noad, Mr. G. Sibley, Mr. J. Freeman, Mr. G. B. Bruce, Colonel J. P. Kennedy, Colonel T. T. Pears, C.B., Mr. J. Walker, Mr. W. P. Andrew, Colonel W. Erskine Baker, Sir M. Stephenson, and Sir J. Melville, K.C.B. The evidence will repay perusal.

## DOMESTIC.

## MARRIAGE.

Storr, Capt. 92nd Highlanders, to Anna Maria, d. of the late Col. Macdonell, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Edinburgh, August 17.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 1. Robins, Montgomery, Akyab.—2. Ellenborough, Hayes, Calcutta and West Indies; Indus, Aalsopp, Akyab; Hesperian, —, Maudslayi.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Salsette, from Southampton, Sept. 4, to proceed per str. Nubia from Suez. For Malta.—Capt. Ital-

lett, R.N. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Gleig, Mr. R. J. Lewis, Mr. J. H. Alexander, Mr. A. W. Capel, Maj. Reddie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Slater, Mrs. Bell, Lady Hearsey, Mr. Gataher, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwich and infant, Maj. Simpson, Miss Bruce, Mr. Booth, Miss Furrell, Mrs. Smart, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. H. Murton, Mr. W. Kelsey, For MADRAS.—Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. G. J. Shawe, Miss Benson, Mrs. S. Patten, Mrs. F. N. Smith, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. L. Owen, Mr. J. O. Goldie, Mrs. Nickle, Mr. E. D. Way, Capt. Ridout, Mr. R. H. Russell, Dr. Scott, Mr. D. W. Williams, Mr. Green, Mrs. S. G. Elsdale, Mr. J. P. James, Mr. Balfour, Mr. W. Carr, Dr. Finlayson. For SHANGHAI.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Hobson, Miss Marriott, Mr. J. Birdsaye, Mr. G. W. Coutts. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. K. R. McKenzie, Mr. J. D. Thurburn, Mr. C. C. Rainbon, Condr. Woodhouse, Mr. Vickers. For CEYLON.—Col. and Mrs. Maydwell.

Per str. Euxine, from MARSEILLES (Sept. 11), to proceed, per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Mr. Page, Mr. J. Sherrin, Mr. Teill, Mr. Barston, and Mr. Noble. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gravier and child, Mr. A. Paulan, and Mrs. Cornet and child. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. J. Willis. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Waller. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. H. Read and Mr. J. O. Sullivan.

## East-India House,

September 1, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Fitzgerald, art.; Capt. W. H. Stubbs, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. J. Brereton, 33rd N.I.; Assist. surg. W. F. Clark.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. R. Pinder, 2nd Eur.; Lieuts. F. R. Fox, 14th N.I., and H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. Soppiitt, 12th N.I.; Lieut. H. R. Van Helythusen, 9th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. A. Wright (uncov.).

## MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. B. Morgan, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. B. Weston (uncov.), 3 mo. Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Ritchie, 3 months.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Douglas, 2nd fus., 3 months; Lieut. H. L. Gleig, 32nd N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. W. Childers, art., and Surg. W. Lloyd, M.D., 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I., 6 months, from Aug. 26.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. E. D. Silver, M.D.

## RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

## MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Octavius Sturges, art.

## APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Arch. Kennedy Arnot, appointed captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.

## BOOKS.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, No. DXV. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

Blackwood's Magazine for the present month contains a paper as remarkable for its wisdom and earnestness as for its brilliancy and eloquence. It is entitled "John Company's Farewell to John Bull," and is the last of an admirable series of imaginary letters addressed to the British nation by the great East-India Company as a personification. These farewell words are worthy to be seriously and anxiously perused by statesmen and journalists and the public generally, for they are written by a singularly able man, an experienced magistrate and judge, and an accomplished gentleman. Unhappily, the very limited space at our disposal, precludes the possibility of making such copious extracts as we could wish; but the few we are able to subjoin may suffice to awaken the curiosity of our readers, and induce them to procure for themselves a particularly interesting number of *Maga*.

The inconveniences, or rather the positive danger, likely to arise from the injudicious use of the electric telegraph, is pointed out in the most emphatic manner, in its double bearing with regard both to measures and to men.

"The new system will not, in all human probability, be much more than a year old before, in the course of a few hours, a message will be flashed from Calcutta to London, or from London to Calcutta. The 'lightning post,' as the natives of India felicitously call it, will be in full operation, and if you are unscathed by it you will be happy indeed. In any great crisis which demands prompt action on the part of the governing country, this rapid intercommunication will necessarily be a source of strength. The resources of England will be brought to bear upon any part of India four or five weeks sooner than under existing circumstances; but the ordinary work of government, at either end of the wire, will be greatly complicated and embarrassed by this frequent intercommunication of ideas. I do not envy, John, your future governors-general. The Council of India, composed as it is, and as I trust it ever will be, of experienced men, will never be prone to interference. The Indian Minister will, perhaps, be equally disinclined to send curt sentences of advice or remonstrance to the distant viceroy. But do you think that Parliament will suffer him to exercise a wise forbearance? I shudder, John, when I think of the not very distant period when India will be governed by the electric telegraph. The telegraph is the great agent of interference; and it is by too much interference from England that India will, if ever, be lost to you, John. You cannot stop the progress of science any more than the progress of time; but 'to be forewarned,' the proverb says, 'is to be forearmed;' and I warn you, that if you do not exert yourself to restrain Parliament from continual interference in Indian affairs, the electric telegraph will cost you more than a sepoy mutiny or a Russian invasion. In truth, I hardly see how India is to be governed under such evil influences, or who will undertake to govern it. A sensitive governor-general may be worried to death by the electric telegraph in the course of a few months, and an irritable one may be stung into indignant resignation after the experience of a fortnight. Ask Lord Dalhousie, John; ask Lord Ellenborough, what he thinks about this matter; does he think that, if there had been an electric telegraph sixty years ago, India would now be a dependency of the British Crown?"

Another obvious inconvenience of the electric telegraph will be the opportunity of "taking care of Dowds." Nepotism is the great evil of aristocratic influences; and it is much to be feared that ere long India will cease to be a fair arena for real merit. Another danger to be apprehended is the prejudice against "black fellows" engendered by the present rebellion. Hitherto there has existed among the servants of the Company "a traditional interest in India—a traditional kindness for the people kept alive in many families. It was no uncommon thing for a young civilian, or a young soldier, on landing in India, to be met by one of the native servants who had dandled him in his boyhood, eager to see 'Harry Baba,' and perhaps to follow his fortunes." No doubt of it. The exclusiveness against which it is the fashion now-a-days to declaim, was the very thing suited to India. Liberalism is not understood in the East, or, rather, not justly appreciated. A *novus homo* with "all the talents" is far less likely to succeed there than the *vir generosus* of ordinary ability, but who is guided and strengthened by the traditions of the family—and where, indeed, is that not the case? But to return to "John Company." The idea of ever ruling such a country as India by mere military force is, very properly, laughed to scorn. An army of 40,000 to 50,000 Englishmen might march (perhaps?) from Calais to Calcutta; but, unless the natives were conciliated, what chance would there be of ultimate conquest or tranquillity. Years must elapse before goodwill can be restored between the two peoples, but no time will suffice for that purpose if respect, or forbearance, be not shown to the religious prejudices of the natives. On this point the writer in question discourses so excellently well that we really regret our



inability to do more than transcribe the following passages:—

"Our own blessed religion is very dear to us. Our hearts tell us that it is right, John—our heads tell us that it is right; but the false gods of the heathen are dear to them too. Their grotesque idols of wood or stone are not, in their eyes, monstrous abominations of folly or impiety. They reverence their ancestral faith after their kind. In the very cruelties and barbarities of their dreadful superstitions, they see the grandeur of the hero and the martyr above all the folly and the crime. It is very right that we should pity them for this; it is not right that we should loathe or condemn them. There is a sincerity in some falsehoods greater than in many truths; and this sincerity, at all events, we may respect. We know that the greatest service that we can render these people, individually and nationally, is to substitute a living saving faith for the falsehoods to which they so blindly cling. And what is thus said primarily of the Hindoos, as of the great bulk of the people, may be said with equal truth, *mutatis mutandis*, of the smaller body of Mohammedans. There is no question upon this point, John. The question to which I desire to draw your attention is simply whether it is in accordance either with justice or with policy that the British Government in India should in any way use its authority for the conversion of the people, by direct or indirect means, to the religion of Christ.

"You must not misunderstand me, John. Upon this greatest of all great questions, we know what we mean better, perhaps, than we are able to express it. 'Neutrality in matters of religion,' is a common phrase in our state papers, and to this neutrality it has been said that the British Government in India is pledged. This neutrality is called my traditional policy—the traditional policy of the East-India Company; but only so far as neutrality implies non-interference, can it be said that the British Government in India is neutral. The British Government in India supports a State church. From the revenues of India it pays a large number of Protestant and some Roman Catholic chaplains. It gives large salaries to bishops and archdeacons, and contributes to the building of Christian churches. So far as the assertion of its own Christianity goes, the Government is demonstrably a Christian government. Ever let it remain so, John. Never have a church less, or a chaplain less, than you have now. Worship your own God in your own way. The natives of India, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, will not grudge you that privilege. They will neither respect you less, nor love you less, for demonstrating that you have a religion of your own, and are not ashamed to acknowledge it; but beyond this you cannot, as a Government, proceed with justice, and you cannot with safety. In every other respect than in the maintenance of a church for your own Christian people, you are bound to be wholly passive."

#### GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From PATNA, July 16, 1858; 6 p.m.  
From Commissioner to Calcutta, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

Matters in Arrah same as before. Rebels getting very bold; burnt down Koilwar and house of friendly zemindars at Kooburrew, six miles from Arrah.

From PATNA, July 16, 1858; 10 a.m.  
From Commissioner to Calcutta to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

I see it stated in the *Phoenix* of 13th, that 200 prisoners escaped at Dinapore from the custody of 40 burkundazes. The story is entirely without foundation.

ALLAHABAD, July 19.—Captain Rattray reports from Dehree on the 18th July: "Sungram Sing having committed some murders in the neighbourhood of Rotas, and the road being completely closed by him, I sent out a party of eight picked men from my regiment, with orders to bring in or kill Sungram Sing. This party succeeded most signally; they disguised themselves as mutinous sepoys, brought in Sungram Sing last night, and killed his brother (who is the man who committed the late murders by Sungram Sing's orders), his sons, nephew, and grandsons, amounting in all to nine persons,

bringing in their heads. At this capture all the people of the south are much rejoiced. The hills for the present are clear from rebels. I shall try Sungram Sing to-morrow.

SASSERAM, July 21.—The Grand Trunk Road between Jehanabad and Kurumnassa is closed. The detachment formerly at Ajanabad has been ordered back to protect the suspension-bridge at Jehanabad. A detachment of her Majesty's 73rd is halted. Rebels only formidable from being in detached parties. No troops in subdivision to send out against them.

PATNA, July 4.50 p.m.—Douglas returned this morning from Bulcah, having cleared out Ghazepore; he goes over to Arrah to-night. Either Meghur Sing or Joodhur Sing has gone towards the Trunk Road at Mohunnea. No other news of importance.

SASSERAM via SHERGOTTY, July 22, 11.30 p.m.—The Western mail arrived to-day. Sikhs from Benares arrived and had a fight with the rebels near Doorgowtee. The mutineers ran away towards the north of the Grand Trunk Road. Doorgowtee bridge safe. A few hundred mutineers near Nokha, and some to the south of the place in the hills.

From PATNA, July 23, 1858; 12 p.m.  
From Commissioner to Calcutta, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

A party consisting of 100 of the 38th, 100 of the 60th, 40 Sikh infantry, and 35 Sikh cavalry, went out from Arrah yesterday, and had a successful encounter with the rebels at Julpura, killing between 20 and 30 of them. Our loss one Sikh duffadar killed.

Service Message from Secy. Mil. Depart. with Gov.-Gen. to the Secy. Mil. Depart. Calcutta and Allahabad, July 22, 6 p.m.

The following arrangements have been made:—Lieut.-col. Turner to take charge of the Grand Trunk Road and all military posts adjoining it, with an adjutant to assist him, under the orders of Brig. Douglas. The camel corps ordered from Cawnpore for protection of the Grand Trunk Road, also two squadrons of Sikh cav., two cos. of 73rd foot, halted at Ajanabad to act against the rebels from Benares, 21st. Major Peto, 73rd foot, reports he has driven the rebels from the Grand Trunk Road, only 10 killed; the remainder fled too rapidly. Road said to be clear now, and Calcutta post just come in.

PERFECT TOLERANCE.—Every Indian village has its temple or mosque; and it was a disgrace, happily now forgotten, that for years the soldiers of our armies met to worship God in the barrack or the riding school. The Government, especially in the Punjab, have now liberally helped their servants to build churches and chapels, and this reproach no longer exists. Let the Hindoo and Mahomedan see clearly that whilst we boldly profess our own, we desire not to constrain their mode of belief; that though we are not indifferent to all religions, we treat all men alike. If we hold India as conquerors, we hold it as moderators. Our vocation is to keep the public peace, not to govern the public mind. If a Hindoo thinks proper to paint his nose with vermilion, to tie his hair in knots, to squander his money on natch girls or pagodas, let him do so. But when he wants to sacrifice his infant children to the river gods, to sing filthy songs on the highway, or to stop up his grandfather's mouth with mud and then launch him still living into the sacred stream, our laws should interfere. In like manner, if the Mahomedan solace his spirit by beating his breast and calling on his prophet or martyrs in public procession, we should allow the procession to pass on; but when he rushes about, sword in hand, frantic with drugs and fanaticism, we should take away his arms and put him to cool in the nearest police station. Even so, if, under the garb of religion, a minister of Christianity were to offend decency, public or private, the law would strip his gown from the offender.—*Raikes's "Notes on the Revolt."*

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe | E. I. Co.'s Bills at 60 days' sight, pr. Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to three presidencies. |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½                                    | 2s. 2d.                                             | £. s. d.<br>1,500 0 0                      |
| Madras       | 1s. 11½ 1s. 11½                                    | 2s. 2d.                                             | 1,373 7 6                                  |
| Bombay       | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½                                    | 2s. 2½d.                                            | 100 0 0                                    |
|              |                                                    |                                                     | 2,973 7 6                                  |

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                    | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Siooa Rs. | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57    | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1853-55        | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55    | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1843-45        | —          | —           | —             |

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Sultan, August 26, 1858.

Bombay ..... £2,315

Per Salsette, September 4, 1858.

India and Mauritius..... £20,100 ..... £20,000

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                    | Paid. | Prices.          |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| £.      |                                                    | £.    |                  |
|         | India Stock.....                                   | 215   | 215              |
|         | India Loan Debentures ...                          | 98½   | 98½              |
|         | India Debentures (2nd ind.)                        | 97½   | 97½              |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                               | 12s.  | 12s. 10s. pm.    |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                               | 11s.  | pm.              |
|         | <b>Railways.</b>                                   |       |                  |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) | 9     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Cap. A                            | 6     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 18      | Ditto, B.                                          | 4½    | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 5 p. ct.)                            | 2½    | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                      | 2½    | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | East-Indian                                        | 100   | 104½ 105½        |
| 20      | Ditto E. Shares Extension                          | 5     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)            | all   | 21 21½           |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                  | 4     | per 10½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto                                              | 2     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ p. ct.)                           | all   | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 p. ct.)                             | all   | 20 20½           |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ p. ct.)                  | 15    | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 p. cent.)             | 5     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 p. cent.)             | 5     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 p. cent.)                          | 15    | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                  | 5     | per 10½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)        | 5     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 20      | Punjab (5 p. ct.)                                  | 5     | per 10½ pm.      |
|         | <b>Banks.</b>                                      |       |                  |
| 100     | Agra and United Service...                         | 50    | 68½ bus. done    |
| 40      | Australasia                                        | all   | 57 58            |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt                                      | all   | 23½ 24½          |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China      | 10    | 3 2½ dis.        |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                          | all   | 37 38            |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank                                       | all   | 18 18½           |
|         | <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                              |       |                  |
| 20      | Eastern Steam                                      | all   | 2 3              |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                         | all   | 7½ 7½            |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Com. pany                       | all   | 10½ 10½          |
| 1       | Oriental Gas                                       | all   | 10½ 10½          |
| 1       | Ditto New                                          | 15s.  | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 60      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com. pany | all   | 81 83            |
| 50      | Ditto New                                          | 10    | 7½ 8 pm.         |
| 20      | Red Sea and Indian Telegraph                       | 2     | 10½ dis. 10½ pm. |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip.                         | all   | 10½ 10½          |
| 1       | Ditto Registered                                   | all   | 10½ 10½          |

SIR HUGH ROSE lost only two dress-swords at Goonah. His orders and medals escaped the notice of the thieves. The gallant old general was entertained, on the 29th July, at a banquet given by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, at which the Right Hon. the Governor was also present. Sir Hugh occupies the bungalow in camp recently vacated by General Michell. A grand ball and supper were also to be given in his honour on the 19th August, by the officers at the station.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 19th August, 1858.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, that an EXAMINATION will be held, on MONDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1859, and succeeding days, of CANDIDATES for the appointments of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in India, and that the probable number of vacancies to be then filled up will be FIFTY.

J. D. DICKINSON, Secretary.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

**MR. H. T. PRINSEP** having retired from the Direction of the East-India Company, in consequence of his Election to a seat in the Council of India, I beg to offer my services to supply his place.

Under the provisions of the Act 21 & 22 Vict., ch. 106, clause 69, the number of your Directors will be required to be maintained at Twelve until, at successive Biennial Elections in the ordinary course of rotation, they are reduced to Six.

It is consequently necessary that the vacancy created by the disqualification of Mr. Prinsep should be filled up in the usual manner.

I am induced to offer myself to your notice from my former position as a member of the Court, and from the desire I still feel to keep up my connection (though to a limited degree) with India, in the prosperity of which I must ever be deeply interested; and because I indulge in a hope that, as one of your Directors, the means may yet be afforded me of being useful.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

19, Portland Place,  
3rd Sept., 1858.

J. A. MOORE.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

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The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the largest Fire Offices in the kingdom.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the 6th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

**FIRE BRANCH.**

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| In 1855 the premiums were | £130,060 |
| 1856 " " "                | 151,733  |
| 1857 " " "                | 175,028  |

From which it appears, therefore, that whereas the year 1856 showed an increase of £21,673, the year 1857 furnishes a further advance of £23,295—together making an increase of Fire Premiums alone of nearly £45,000 in the last two years.

It is believed that ONLY THREE OFFICES NOW EQUAL the ROYAL in Fire Revenue.

The Increase upon the duty paid by this Company in 1857 on Fire Insurances is no less than £5,126.

No two London offices equal, in their united increase of duty for that year, the additional amount contributed by the Royal Insurance Company.

**LIFE BRANCH.**

The progress of this department has been most remarkable, as evinced in the following statement:—

|                                                          |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| In 1855 the premiums arising from new Life policies were | £5,900 18 6            |
| 1857 " " "                                               | amounted to 10,270 8 6 |

It will thus be seen that the new business of the past year nearly DOUBLES that of two years since. This is mainly consequent upon the large Bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 PER CENT. UPON THE PREMIUMS PAID.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

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Secretary—A. P. FLETCHER.

Vice-Secretary—EDWARD FUCHS.

**PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.**

|               | 1856.       | 1857.       | 1858.        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
|               | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.    | £. s. d.     |
| FIRE PREMIUMS | 77,550 19 9 | 91,306 3 6  | 101,230 13 6 |
| LIFE PREMIUMS | 62,184 7 11 | 67,062 18 3 | 75,920 7 9   |

**FOREIGN INSURANCES.****SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.**

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FIRE.—The Directors, having had all the important places abroad practically surveyed, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of Premium and Conditions, and a Discount is allowed to Merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' Insurances.

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The Directors are open to receive applications for places in which the Company is not already represented.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 363.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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|                         |          |                        |         |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Aug. 9   | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | July 2  |
| Madras .....            | " 15     | Bombay .....           | Aug. 19 |
| Agra .....              | " 10     | Ceylon .....           | " 14    |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | July 23. |                        |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 0s. 6d. | ½ oz. 1s. 2d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay mail of the 19th August having overtaken that from Calcutta of the 7th of the same month, we are enabled to bring our summary of events down to a later date than could fairly have been expected. And not only is the intelligence thus obtained of recent date—it is also highly satisfactory. The troubled waves of civil commotion are gradually subsiding, and propitious gales once more impel the vessel of the State. That once fine force, the Gwalior contingent, may now be numbered among the things that have been. On the 14th of August, Gen. Roberts is stated to have come up with its last coherent survivors, and to have dispersed them in all directions, after inflicting a severe loss in slain, and capturing their four remaining guns, with their ammunition-waggons.

From Oude the news is equally favourable. Sir Hope Grant took possession of Fyzabad without firing a shot, and on the following day, July 30th, was joined by the vacillating Maun Sing, who has at length recognized the folly of contending against British discipline and valour. His example will, probably, be followed by the majority of the Oude zemindars, and thus the rebellion will be reduced within a very narrow compass. The bulk of the sepoy mutineers, accompanied by those who prefer a life of adventure to one of peaceful toil, have rallied round the begum and the rajah of Gondah. The adjacent province of Rohilkund appears to have already returned to a normal state of tranquillity, save on the borders of the Oude territory, which are still unsettled. Order reigns throughout the Doab, and the Allahabad division is reported as being "quite quiet." The state of the Benares division is likewise improving, though disturbances continue in the Ghazee-pore and Aizinghur districts. The worst accounts received by the present mails are from Bhopal and Jaloun. Fugitives from Gwalior, Rajpootana, and Bundelkund had there flocked together as to a common rendezvous, but were already marked down as a sure prey by a British column marching from Calpee.

The Calcutta papers extract from an up-country journal a rumour reflecting on the loyalty of the 18th Punjab infantry, but which the same authority was the first to contradict. Whatever may be the future of Sir John Lawrence's levies, they have thus far rendered nothing but good service, and must not rashly be subjected to injurious suspicions.

It is generally understood that the same cause which prevented Mr. John Stuart Mill from accepting Lord Stanley's offer of a seat in the Council of India, will deprive the Secretary of State for India of that gentleman's invaluable services in any other capacity. Mr. Mill, we believe, proposes now to terminate his long and meritorious public career. We sincerely hope that the relaxation he is at length about to enjoy may be the means of speedily restoring his shattered health, and that after a brief repose he will again be enabled to apply his vigorous intellect to the investigation of those deep mines of truth to which he long since directed the researches of earnest thinkers, and which he himself has worked with so much honour to himself and advantage to mankind.

We regret to learn that Lord Harris, the Governor of Madras, has been seized with a paralytic stroke, which for a time threatened fatal consequences. The latest accounts, however, are more satisfactory, and speak of his lordship as being out of immediate danger. Dr. Sanderson was immediately telegraphed for, and within two days after leaving Madras arrived at Ootacamund.

Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell were still at Allahabad. Sir Henry Somerset remained at Poona, but Lord Elphinstone had left Dapoorie to pay a short visit to Ahmednugger. Sir Patrick Grant was enjoying the mild temperature of the Neilgherries.

The report of a conclusion of peace with China is fully confirmed, and the treaty itself has been brought to this country for her Majesty's signature by the Hon. F. D. A. Bruce, the secretary of legation. The Marquis de Bellecourt, the secretary of the French legation, is in like manner charged to submit a copy of the treaty for the ratification of the Emperor Napoleon. It will be seen under the head of "China" that the articles extorted by the "barbarians" from his Celestial Majesty are more liberal than any that have hitherto been accorded to the European powers.

The scheme devised by the united sagacity of Sir James Melvill and Mr. Leach, for the amalgamation of the two establishments hitherto engaged in the conduct of business connected with the government of India, has been entirely approved by Lord Stanley, and will be immediately carried out. The chief offices in the Secretary of State's department will, we believe, consist of six secretaries for correspondence, who are to be placed in charge of the various branches of the Government. It is probable



that these important posts will be filled in the following manner:—

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue Department    | ... Mr. Prideaux.   |
| Judicial              | ... Mr. Hawkins.    |
| Political             | ... Mr. Kaye.       |
| Railway and Telegraph | ... Mr. Danvers.    |
| Public Works          | ... Mr. Thornton.   |
| Public Department     | ... Mr. Bourdillon. |

The Military department, it is said, will be placed under the charge of a military officer, on the anticipated retirement of Mr. Philip Melvill—the assistant secretary being Mr. Eade. The head of the Marine department will be Mr. C. C. Plowden, late assistant-secretary of the India Board—Mr. Mason retiring. Mr. Sandoz is spoken of as the new auditor, and Mr. Dunsmure as cashier—*vice* Mr. Morgan, who retires. The retirement of Mr. Collingwood leaves the field clear for the appointment of Mr. Friend as accountant-general. Mr. Hornidge, we imagine, will remain at the head of the statistical office, while Mr. Clark will act as agent to the administrator-general. Further details we must reserve for a future opportunity.

In our advertisement columns there appears a notice to the effect that the debentures for the second portion of the new eight millions loan will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 20th instant.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Maj. Meyers, Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Mr. H. O. King, Mrs. Pillans, Capt. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Mons. De Bellecourt, Mr. G. W. Bradley, Mr. W. Broughall, Rev. H. D. Blockers, Mr. Ilanos, Mr. Aguirre, Mr. King, Capt. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Ximenes, Mons. Coune, Capt. and Mrs. Joines and 3 children, Capt. Betard, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Chalme, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brodd, Mr. Coffey, Dr. Fraser, Maj. and Mrs. Forbes and 2 children.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Sept. 20.—Mr. E. M. Cowell, Maj. J. Macdonald, Lieut. Phillips, Capt. Browne, Mr. H. A. Brown, Capt. P. G. Scott, Col. Corfield, Capt. Baker, Capt. J. C. Moore, Mr. James Silverlock, Mrs. Herbert Diaper, Capt. Bridge, Mrs. Mullens and infant, Lieut. Twyford, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Ximenes, Capt. H. Ximenes, Lieut. Col. Robertson, Dr. Brodshaw, Rev. W. White, Mr. Charles Plank, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. Musker, Mr. W. Clarke, Lieut. Knight, Capt. Uniacke, Maj. Bruce, Miss Monteith, Capt. Dew, Lieuts. E. T. Thompson, R.N. and W. B. Pauli; Messrs. W. H. Loch, J. Bragg, George Pierce, and Dr. Alexander Rat-tray, R.N.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H. M.'s FORCES.—Col. Charles Otter, H.M.'s 61st regt., at Calcutta, aged 53, July 27; Capt. G. Evatt, H.M.'s 70th Foot, at Peshawar (by suicide); Rev. P. Fairhurst, Roman Catholic chaplain to H.M.'s forces, at Lucknow, June 28; Ens. W. King, H.M.'s 88th regt., at Cawnpore, June 22; Ens. Hugh Gordon, H.M.'s 90th regt. L.I., at Lucknow, June 19; Asst. surg. Daunes, at sea, of cholera, after lately joining 59th Foot.

BENGAL.—Dr. A. C. Lee, civil surg. of Nowgong, of sun-stroke, at Nowgong, July 17; Maj. Gen. R. Ben on, C.B. Bengal army, at his residence, on the Lake of Buttermere, Cumberland, aged 74, Aug. 28; Col. J. Turtan, art., at Kedgeree, on board the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Hindustan* (which left Calcutta on the 19th inst.).

MADRAS.—Dr. Scales, Madras Rifles, at Dinapore, about June 29.

AN INDIAN FAMINE.—A famine in the Guntoor district in Madras, in 1833, occasioned a loss of revenue to the Government in that district alone, during the six subsequent years, of sixty-six lakhs of rupees (660,000); whilst 256,806 men, 74,260 bullocks, 150,340 milch cattle, and 325,694 sheep and goats, were ascertained to have perished from hunger.

#### GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., to J. D. Dickinson, Esq., East-India House.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6, 1858.

OUDE.—The column under Sir Hope Grant reached Fyzabad on July 29, just in time to see the last boats of the rebels crossing the river. No opposition was attempted by the rebels either at Fyzabad or during the march of the column to that city. Rajah Maun Sing joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th July. The great bulk of the rebels who had been besieging Shah Gunj have retired across the Gogra, and the Bareilly division, and have rejoined the Begum, who is with the Gondah Rajah. A portion of the rebels have gone towards Sultanpore. All is quiet.

FYZABAD.—The merchants reopened their shops, and confidence is being restored. The fort of Bhyspore was abandoned by its garrison on the approach of Col. Berkeley's column, and is now being destroyed. Bence Madhoo is said to be encamped near Kalikunkur, on the left bank of the Ganges.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—BENARES DIVISION.—The Ghazepore district and frontier portion of the Azimgurh district are in a disturbed state; the remainder of the division is quiet. The Goruckpore district is also settling down, the advance of our troops to Fyzabad having caused the retreat into Bareilly of most of the rebels who infested the Ahmrah pergunnah.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—This division generally is quite quiet. The steamer *Burham-pooter*, on its way downwards from Cawnpore, was fired on from the Oude bank of the Ganges, near Doondra, and at Kalikunkur. A party of Madras sepoys have since destroyed the villages near Doondra, from which the firing proceeded. The *Burham-pooter* having taken on board at Allahabad two 12-pounder howitzers and 130 military police, under the command of Capt. Dennehy, proceeded upwards again to search for and destroy the boats of the rebels. Twenty-two boats were captured. They were opposed at Manikpore, where was collected a body of about 800 men with two guns. Capt. Donnelly landed his men, and under fire of the howitzers, cleared the fort and three neighbouring villages. The police behaved remarkably well. Seven men were wounded, two severely. The rebels lost about 31 men killed. They are said to have been commanded by Bence Madhoo's brother, and were driven back on Kalikunkur.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.—A thanuah in the Shahjahanpore district has been burned by a band of rebels from Oude. With this exception, and the portion of the Pillibhet frontier, which borders on the Oude territory, the remainder of the division is tranquil.

There is nothing of importance to communicate from the Agra, Meerut, and Kumaon divisions.

THE BHOPAL DIVISION is much disturbed. The rebels between the Betwa and Tessa rivers have increased in number, and have made incursions in the Jaloun district. Jaloun itself is threatened by them. A detachment from Calpee has marched to its relief.

JERBULPORE DIVISION.—This division is settling down, though in the Demough district there are still several bodies of rebels.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—The fugitive rebels under Tantea Topce and the Nawab of Banda, when last heard of, had crossed into Meywar by a route impassable for guns. Gen. Roberts was moving so as to cover Nussacrabad and Ajmere.

Nothing new from Bengal, Punjab, Nagpore, or Hyderabad.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor-General.

Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Summary of Aug. 6, 1858.

In a telegraphic message from Sir R. Hamilton, dated the 8th of August, it is reported that Gen. Roberts came up with the Gwalior rebels on the 14th, ten miles from Nathwara, defeated them, took their four guns, and four ammunition waggons. The enemy's loss severe in killed; the British casualties few. The enemy fled south.

All quiet in the Bombay Presidency.

H. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 12, 1858.

#### GENERAL ROBERT'S FORCE.

From Maj.-Gen. Roberts, comdg. Rajpootana Field Force, dated Camp Saganeer, Aug. 10.

After a march of thirty miles I came up with the rebels at 5 p.m. yesterday. They were stretched in a long line on the other side of the Kottaree river, near Saganeer. I crossed opposite their right flank, after breaking it with artillery fire; they then retired in a southerly direction covered by their cavalry, among whom the artillery made some good practice. It soon became dark, and the infantry being quite exhausted, pursuit was impossible. The rebels are chiefly cavalry. I have 500 of H.M.'s 83rd, 213 N.I., 60 Guzerat horse, and three guns with me. The men have borne the fatigue cheerfully, and behaved well. The rebels are this morning at Goosla, on the Oodeypore road.

From Major-General Roberts, dated Bagoo, 11th August.

The rebels have gone west, and, it is said, intend descending into Marwar by the Chut-terbooj, or one of the Marwar passes. They are a few miles north-east of Amait to-day. I do not think any of the thakoors will join them. Colonel Holmes has rejoined me.

The following telegram satisfactorily explains an ominously obscure passage in a recent message:—

From Sir R. Hamilton, dated Indore, 14th August, 10 a.m.

General Roberts writes that Colonel Holmes, having guns, could not get through the pass the rebels made off by, and was obliged to go round by another; hence the report that he had been thrown out. The rebels are dispersed and flying.

From Major-General Roberts, commanding Rajpootana field force, from Camp Kotarea, via Indore, Wednesday, 18th August, 8-30 a.m.

I came up with the rebel army this morning about 9 o'clock, at this place, Kotarea, about ten miles north of Nathwara, and totally defeated him, capturing his fine guns, four in number, with ammunition, &c. The loss of the enemy in killed, very severe; our casualties few. The enemy were scattered in all directions, but seemed most to be going towards the south-south-east. Cavalry and horse artillery gone after them.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.—At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 2nd day of Sept., 1858:—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. E. H. Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley) to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by her Majesty's command, sworn one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.—Col. R. B. Wood, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of Ireland, has been appointed Secretary to this Commission.

## BENGAL.

## INDIA AN IRON-PRODUCING COUNTRY.

We have long been sensibly alive to the importance of India becoming an iron-producing country, and have never for a moment questioned its possibility. The mass of evidence collected during the last thirty years, of the existence of immense iron deposits in Bengal in proximity to the coal formation, together with the knowledge that limestone for flux, although found in distant localities, could be supplied at a price not exceeding that paid for it in many places in England, left but little doubt in our mind that time and Anglo-Saxon energy alone were wanting to enable India to supply her own great and growing demands for iron; but the recent discovery of limestone in Beerbhoom reduces the matter to a certainty, and leaves not a peg on which to hang a doubt. To the possession of iron ore and the means of manufacturing it, may in a great measure be traced the present greatness of the British empire. The presence of iron ore, coal, and limestone in any country may be received as unquestionable evidence that it possesses the germ of civilization, for it is impossible to carry out to its legitimate end the working of those minerals, without bringing in its train the blessing of progress and improvement. The science brought to bear upon the multitudinous applications of which iron is susceptible, the immense amount of labour involved in its finished productions, and the wealth that follows its successful working, must necessarily produce rapid improvement in science, morals, and government. Feeling strongly, then, as we do on these important points, it is with much pleasure and satisfaction we have perused the report of Mr. Barrett, late Government mining engineer on the Beerbhoom Loah Mehal (iron property) and iron works, from which we learn, with considerable surprise—for we were not aware of the progress making towards solving the problem—that the possibility of producing pig iron in India, upon the European principle, is no longer a question.

We know the Government were desirous of determining the value of India as an iron-producing country, and that a considerable amount of money has been expended for that purpose. We have seen reports from their geological surveyors as well as from their iron viewers, and all, excepting the report furnished by Mr. Williams, tending to discourage the belief in the possibility of manufacturing iron in India upon the European principle. Mr. Oldham declared that coal is plentiful, but that iron ore is nowhere to be found in sufficient quantity to justify the heavy expenditure necessary for the erection of iron works; that even if persons could be found who might be disposed to entertain such a proposition, the country could not produce the quality of labour necessary to their successful working, and that even supposing these difficulties overcome, limestone for flux could not be procured unless at a price that would make the cost of Indian iron almost equal to that of English in this market. Mr. Smith, the Government iron viewer, gave a somewhat more favourable report. He is of opinion that coal and iron ore are found in sufficient abundance in the district of Burdwan only, but that the proper description of labour and limestone contiguous to the coal and iron field is wanting; still he thinks it possible these difficulties might be overcome, but that the risks to be encountered are very great; indeed, both these gentlemen would appear to be desirous of leading their readers to believe that the time has not yet arrived when iron can be worked to advantage in India. But the introduction of railways having become an established fact, it was determined by the authorities to push forward to completion the great trunk line from Calcutta to Lahore with all possible despatch; it therefore became necessary to consider how the iron requisite could be obtained

in time to effect the object they had in view. A thorough and searching inquiry, aided by the practical experience which the progress of the railroad up to that time had furnished, clearly demonstrated, first, that tonnage could not be found in England to meet the requirements of the railway company for the speedy completion of the work; and secondly, that India, notwithstanding the reports of the geologist and iron viewer to the contrary, possessed all the requisites necessary to furnish the best description of iron, at rates that would, if that branch of trade could be introduced, completely supersede the consumption of imported iron. These facts were thoroughly recognized by the Government here and the Court of Directors, and resulted in the appointment, in England, of Mr. Henwood and a staff of practical miners and smelters to proceed to India, and ultimately to Kumaon, where iron ore, fuel, and flux were said to exist in large quantities. Mr. Henwood's report on the iron of Kumaon is equally discouraging with those of Messrs. Oldham and Smith in respect to Bengal. The Government of India, however, being satisfied of the practicability of manufacturing iron cheaply, sanctioned the construction of a furnace, with all the necessary appliances, at Kumaon; but as iron-blowing cylinders could not be procured there, Mr. Henwood proposed supplying the blast by means of a fall of water into a pneumatic trough, through a wooden tube, the fall not to be less than 60 feet in height, the tube being 18 inches square. Mr. Rees Davis, a practical smelter, who had been a furnace keeper in Wales, thought a fan blast would answer the purpose. Mr. Barrett, the most practical man of the party, suggested that wooden cylinders, worked by a water-wheel, would, in the absence of iron cylinders, produce the best blast, at the same time he very wisely declined having anything to do with the pneumatic tube and trough. After mature consideration, Mr. Barrett's plan was sanctioned by Government, and the furnace built. "At its first trial," we quote from the official report, "half a pound to the inch was the highest pressure got from the blast apparatus, and after a time, from leakage of the wooden cylinders, it fell to a quarter of a pound, when it was thought advisable to draw the charge. At the second trial, some twenty-two days after the first, the blast was again put on, and the pressure was supposed to be about one pound to the inch, but intermittent; after twelve hours' working, the cylinder came down quickly, but not in a very liquid state, the fore hearth became choked, and the tuyers could not be kept clean, and after about twenty hours' working, the furnace becoming unmanageable, was tapped; but the metal had settled in the hearth, and would not run;" and here ended in a complete failure an experiment that, with ordinary care and ability, ought to have decided the question whether it was possible to make pig iron upon the European principle in India. But notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred by Government in securing the services of practical men of European experience, nothing has been added to our previously acquired stock of knowledge. The opinions expressed by the geologists and iron viewers in their reports are so varied on the subject of iron ore, limestone, and labour, and so united in the expression of their belief that immense risks will attend the investment of capital in iron works, owing to the deficiency of one or other of the conditions necessary to the production of pig iron, that men otherwise disposed to enter upon a well-recommended undertaking, have fallen back, pointing to the failure at Kumaon as a confirmation of the report of the gentlemen above alluded to; and it is now believed by many who are not aware that pig and wrought iron have been produced at the Beerbhoom iron works, that the reasons assigned by Messrs. Oldham, Smith, and Henwood must continue to operate as a bar, at least for the present, to any further exertions for the production of pig iron in India.

It will be borne in mind that the labours of the geologists, civil engineer, iron viewers, mining engineer, and iron smelter, were not to be directed to a hitherto unpractised branch of trade, but to one that has been long known, and for a very lengthened period profitably so, in Beerbhoom, where no difficulties lie in the way of the scientific inquirer.—*Englishman*.

## INDIAN RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION.

## A HINT TO BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

We perceive that the attention of capitalists in England is being directed to the advantages of steam-navigation enterprise in the Indian rivers. Certainly no investment in any stock in England offers such tempting returns as those which are being realised by the shareholders in the existing Indian steam-navigation companies. The India General at its last meeting declared a dividend of 44 per cent., and as at the same time each possessor of five shares was presented with a new paid-up share, free of expense, the profit per annum may be stated altogether at 65 per cent. Go down the entire muster-roll of joint-stock companies, banking, railway, insurance, or shipping, in which capitalists have invested their money, and you will find no bait that at all approaches this. The largest dividends are declared by two or three banks; but the fortunate shareholders in the most prosperous of these, the London Joint Stock, only receive 22½ per cent.; the next, the Australasia and the New South Wales, 20 per cent., and the Oriental Bank 12 per cent.; while such large railway corporations as the London and North Western, Great Western, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, and Caledonian only yield, and that with great difficulty and at the risk of neglecting the rolling stock and the repair of the rails, such paltry returns as 5, 1½, 3½, 2½, and 4½ per cent. respectively, and many others pay nothing at all to their unfortunate shareholders. As for steam-navigation, the only companies that hold a respectable position in the market are the Peninsular and Oriental, the 500 shares in which sold at 82½, and the General, the 147 shares in which bring 26½; while the Eastern, the European, and American, and the North of Europe are far below par, and other concerns are, in sporting phrase, "nowhere." Let the British capitalist look upon that picture and on this, and with the love of realizing profits which is one of his passions, and with that sagacity which is one of his leading characteristics, he will soon perceive the advantage of developing steam-navigation in the majestic rivers of India. The profits secured by the existing companies are a legitimate invitation to the establishment of two or three new schemes, which, if well worked, cannot fail to be successful, particularly when peace is restored, and the attention of the manufacturing world is seriously turned to the cotton and other resources of this great continent, which are at present either unknown or neglected.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## THE MUTLAH RAILWAY.

The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company have abandoned their preposterous idea of a railway to Arracan. That project, suggesting a line through a territory without labour, and opposed by a cheap and easy communication by sea, excited little but ridicule. The Company has therefore wisely contracted its plan, remodelled its direction, and devoted itself to the single section of the railway between Calcutta and the Mutlah. Even for this amended project, however, the Court of Directors have declined a guarantee. The amount to be risked for three years does not exceed the salary of a Governor of Bombay, but the Court as yet remain firm against argument and entreaty. They are not, however, opposed to the scheme itself. They will give the Company the land, provided that their competence

to undertake the work is proved by a subscription of one-fourth the capital. This, estimated at 250,000*l.*, is to be divided into 25,000 shares. Twenty thousand shares have been registered at home, but the Company are anxious to allot 2,000 of the remainder in Calcutta. They argue, with some justice, that while men on the spot, acquainted with the route, hold aloof, English confidence can never be secured. So important is the point deemed, that a meeting of shareholders and Sunderbund proprietors was held in Calcutta on the 22nd of July, to inquire into the position of the undertaking.

The data offered to the meeting were satisfactory on every point save one. The shares, it seems certain, will be taken up. The prospects of the line are as favourable as ever, but the meeting were not informed how far the condition, without which they can obtain no land, was likely to be fulfilled. They have 62,500*l.* to raise to satisfy the Court. How much have they raised? How much do they deliberately believe they will raise before the 19th September, the day fixed by the Home Government? That is a point about which Indians willing to take shares are far more interested than Mr. Longridge's figures. Nobody doubts the line will pay, but nobody is willing to pay the heavy call of Rs. 25 per share, to be returned to him after a wind-up without interest, and, perhaps, with some deduction for expenses. The new directors enjoy in a considerable degree the confidence of the public. They promise moderate, and therefore credible, returns. They submit figures any man in Calcutta can test without professional aid. But they do not tell us how far the acquisition of the land on which the returns solely depend is a certainty or a doubt. That point ought to be immediately cleared up.

For the rest, we have from the first warmly supported the project, and see less reason than ever to doubt the soundness of our views. We will not, therefore, go over the old ground, but endeavour to remove one or two objections.

1. There is a prejudice in Calcutta based partly upon the name of the line. It passes through the Sunderbunds, and the popular idea of the Sunderbunds is a barren marsh. There can, therefore, it is supposed, be but little traffic to feed a railroad. The idea has perhaps been fostered by the exclusive reference to the goods' traffic. Passengers pay quicker and more certainly than goods; and speedy return is the *sine qua non* of an unguaranteed railway. In truth, the railway for the first ten miles passes through a tract which is a suburb of Calcutta, and as densely populated as any portion of Bengal. A good deal of trouble has been expended in the effort to obtain an approximation to the probable number of passengers. They have been counted on the Gurhea and Bullighatta bridges head by head three times over, and the result is 130,000 a week, a number the third of which would be beyond any probable means of carriage. Over the remaining fifteen miles there is less population, but a railway creates that for itself, the current of settlers setting steadily towards unoccupied, and therefore cheaper land. Over the whole line, moreover, the traffic now carried amounts to 1,600,000 tons a year, being in fact the greater portion of the produce of Eastern Bengal. This, say the Company, can be carried at 2*s.* a ton, or about the canal rate, while the railroad saves the delay and danger inseparable from an overcrowded canal. That traffic, if only one-fifteenth reached the railway, would pay the 10 per cent. required, and the one-fifteenth assumed is merely a minimum. Even now the hackeries, 303 of which come over Gurhea bridge every day, receive at the rate of 12 annas a ton for seven miles, a rate thrice the highest the Company could venture to demand.

2. It is clear from this statement that the next doubt, the dependence of the railway on the new city, is unfounded. Whether the new city is ever built or not does not matter one jot to the concern. If it is, it will furnish some

first and second-class passenger receipts. If it is not, the third-class and goods traffic, the back-bone of Indian railway profits, exists already. The new city could only concentrate and facilitate, not create, that source of income. To all who desire to see the commerce of Bengal continue to expand, the settlement of a new port is a matter of the highest moment. But to the shareholders of the Mutlah Railway, New Calcutta, and its destiny, are of little more importance than Coringa or Kurrachee.

3. There is an idea abroad, that the shareholders unguaranteed will have long to wait for a return. Five years seems to be the popular estimate, and the steady, unspeculative people who really find the money which voluble shareholders profess to supply, cannot wait five years. Society in India changes too fast, and forty per cent. after such an interval would be but a poor temptation. These arguers forget that, as the railway is not guaranteed, calls will be made at the discretion of the shareholders. The fourth part, which they must pay in order to secure the land, will, we believe, suffice to construct the line to Gurhea, a section which ought to be open in fifteen or eighteen months. There are no engineers to quarrel with the plans, no consulting engineer to convince on paper of the necessity of every detail, and no audit, save that instituted by the shareholders themselves. The moment one section is opened, the capital account for that section can be closed, and the engines commence earning a dividend. The delay therefore is as small as in any conceivable company not guaranteed. If the money cannot be raised, there is an end of the scheme, and, with it, for the next ten years, of unguaranteed railways.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS and its establishment will, it is said, be required to move from Agra to Allahabad about the end of September.

NANA SAHIB.—When the Nana went off across the Gogra, about a fortnight ago, he took with him only 300 followers, leaving the Bhaees Myna and Sae, the widows, and Baya Sahib, the daughter of the late Bajee Rao Peishwa, who had always resided under his protection, at Dhor Gurhee, across the Gogra, eighteen miles from which place the Nana is known to be residing, in a bungalow in the midst of a bamboo jungle. He has also left his own wife and those of Bala Sahib (also called Gungadhor Rao), his brother and commander-in-chief, and the wife of Paudaroung Rao, alias Rao Sahib, an adopted nephew, with the other women. They are about sixty-four miles from the British frontier. This is supposed to be the actual lurking-place of the Nana, and that the report of his having got over the frontier into Nepal was spread most actively abroad to cause a wrong scent of his movements.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 31.

MR. HENNESSEY, whose gallantry as a volunteer with Capt. Murray's Jat Horse has been so honourably conspicuous, has been presented with a commission in H.M.'s 24th foot.

OUTSIDE BARBARIANS.—We hear that the manly conduct of Messrs. McDonald, Field, and Paghee sub-deputy opium agents of Allypore, Shahabad, and Chuprah, during the late disturbances has been brought to the prominent notice of Government. When the districts in which these unconquered servants were stationed were threatened by an attack from the mutineers, and apprehensions were entertained of their daily approach, they remained at their posts, and succeeded in despatching to Patna the opium under their charge. Some of the factories which were thus cleared of opium, were eventually visited by the rebels, who would have certainly looted the opium if any were there.—*Phoenix*.

A NATIVE PASTORATE.—It is proposed to establish a native Pastorate in the North-West Provinces, in memory of the late Bishop Wilson. Messrs. Muir and Thornhill, C.S., have promised to contribute each Rs. 1,000, so soon as the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been raised. Subscriptions are received by the Rev. G. C. Cuthbert, Calcutta, and the Rev. T. V. French, M.A., Agra.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—The manager of the North-West Dāk Company has volunteered to despatch all books intended for the use of soldiers stationed along the Grand Trunk Road as far as Agra free of cost. The books will be sent by horse dāk.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.—The *Phoenix* understands that the president in Council has passed the following resolutions in regard to Roman Catholic priests employed on the Bengal establishment, and who may obtain leave to proceed home on medical certificate:—Donation Batta, to be calculated at two-fifths of their authorized pay. Free passage by dāk to Calcutta. Half-pay, admissible from date of quitting their stations. Free passage from Calcutta to England.

RAJAH SHERE SING.—The Indian Government has granted to the Sikh Sardars the sum of, Rs. 1703, to cover the expenses incurred by them at the funeral of the late Rajah Shere Sing, at Benares.

MURREE.—Cholera has been fatally prevalent at this hill station. Out of 240 European soldiers attacked by that terrible epidemic, thirty had succumbed. The natives appear to have suffered less severely.

CALCUTTA AND BOSTON.—The *Englishman* draws attention to the fact that nearly all the export trade of Calcutta with America is carried on with Boston. In 1856-57, out of 189,267 tons of goods shipped at Calcutta for America, no less than 147,131 tons were for Boston. Of 122 ships sailing from Calcutta, 96 were for Boston. That Boston thus monopolizes the Calcutta import trade, is due to her natural position, which gives her great facilities in the distribution of storage and landing of goods.

RAJAH OF CHIRKAREE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are informed, on reliable authority, that the Pergunnah of Myra, comprising some of the richest diamond mines in Bundelkand, together with the lands and villages appertaining thereunto, has been bestowed on the rajah of Chirkaree as a first instalment of an earnest, we hope, of future gueridons and favours to flow from the Indian fountain of earthly gifts, the Governor-General in Council. These diamond mines formerly belonged to the chiefs of Jeitpore, and although the income realizable from them is not ordinarily considerable, they have been an object of much competition among the chiefs of Bundelkand, who have been emulatively solicitous to secure, each for himself, the working of these mines, regardless of expense, urged on by the hope of becoming the possessor, on some lucky day, of a Koh-i-noor or other gem of even "purer ray serene." In order to impress on the mind of his royal highness and his wild people the importance attachable to the vice-regal mission announcing the gracious boon, that urbane and indefatigable officer, the political assistant for Bundelkand, at once determined on proceeding in state from Banda to Chirkaree to convey with all due honour and deliver in person that valuable document, "Know all men by these presents." We hear that the gallant officer has resolved on abiding at Chirkaree during the rainy season, to be conveniently at hand to communicate other munificent behests. His highness of Chirkaree has left the fort, and the charred and dilapidated remains of his recent luxuriously comfortable abode now afford him such accommodation as keeps the remembrance of past loyalty ever fresh in his memory. The political envoy has sought shelter within the ruins of that now desolate mansion, whose hospitable roof during many by-gone years canopied the welcomed English guests, and had oft resounded with their happy tones of mirth and jollity.

HERR VON SCHLAGENTWEIT.—The *Bombay Standard* mentions that Lord William Hely, at Simlah, has organized an expedition to search for Herr Adolph Von Schlagentweit, the Prussian, who came out in October, 1854, with his two brothers, to conduct a magnetic survey. The two brothers returned to England last April, but the missing savant remained behind to make certain observations. He was heard of about twelve months ago on the frontiers of Cashmere, but recently no tidings of him have been received. It is surmised that he has been murdered by some of the mountain tribes.

A PROFESSIONAL VIEW OF COURAGE.—At a general court-martial held on the 9th June last at Meerut, three Christian drummers were sentenced to be hanged for having joined the Bareilly mutineers. The commander-in-chief very properly commuted the sentence into imprisonment with hard labour for two and four years. These drummers had merely been guilty of a want of courage. As non-combatants, or beings to whom courage was not essential, their punishment was commuted.

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. A. RICE, of the Bengal army, has been transferred from the 14th N.I. to the 4th regiment of European infantry, now being organized at Barrackpore, and directed to assume command of the new corps.

OUDE.—A large number of budinashes have assembled at Toolsepoore, where it is said the Lucknow Begum arrived from Chowkah ghaut. Sufaraz Ali, a faithful servant of Government, who was sent with the powers of a deputy collector to Hyderghur, has been plundered by the mutineers of Baraich of all his property; and his magnificent houses have been rased to the ground. Baneer Mudho, who has with him a body of 6,000 to 7,000 men and nine guns, has stationed himself about eighteen miles from Hyderghur, he wished to come on to Lucknow, but has been restrained by Rugonath Sing. The latter and his son Bishnath Sing remain within their own territory of Khujroogson, and have 1,500 men with them, actively stirring up sedition in Byswarra. Ram Buksh is in Dooria Kera with 2,000 men, and six guns; this noted budmash had very nearly crossed the Ganges some time ago, after plundering Surajpore Bussant Sing is at Summum Paha; he is supposed to be inclined towards our Government, but is compelled by Rugonath Sing to do as he desires; he has 1,500 men with him. The zemindars of Chindarpore are stated to have joined the insurgents. At Beyraich they have about 1,300 men and four guns, and are said to be, of all the rebels, the most seditious and obstinate. Kalka Budmash has been joined by the rebel zemindars, Huttee Sing and Chundee Sing of Butluu, they have possessed themselves of Dowlut Sing, the zemindar of Badurka, with the view of extorting money. This Kalka has some 1,200 followers, with two light guns, and intends raising the country along the Ghauts. Nurput Sing, son of Madho Sing is at Roohya, with 1,000 men and the twenty-one guns he had, at the commencement of the outbreak, carried off from Mullavan. He is stated to be able, at any time, to collect 6,000 men. Nurput Sing, the son, and Bhopal Sing, the brother of Jussa Sing, joined by Juttepershad, are stated to be near Futtehpore Chorassee, with nearly 1,200 men. Golab Singh of Berwa and the chief of Gunga Buksh are at Hutturra; their own followers amount to 2,000 men and 6 guns, but they could collect nearly 10,000 men by strenuous and united efforts. They have, however, since the capture of Lucknow by our forces, kept quiet in their own territories, but it is well known that they have for some time offered shelter to the Nona. It is stated that Sobha Ram, the insurgent of Bareilly, is in the jungle of Baneer with his family, as also a large portion of the Bareilly rebels and the Nuwaub of Furruckabad, Munsub Ally, joined by Feroze Shah of Delhi, has attacked the thanahs of Mathu and Karara in Oude, and seized Munsee Ram the thannadar of Mohun, causing him to be seated on an ass, cutting off his hands and then killing him. Jeet Bahadour, in spite of the advice of his brother the rajah of Porinda, has joined them also, and goes with them in person to attack any thanahs in which any of the Company's servants may be; he has also established thanahs of his own, and has collected the revenues of of Puryah and Banghur. Some other chowdries and zemindars have joined Munsub Ally, and this union has attracted budinashes from all quarters, and some 15,000 men extend themselves over a large tract of country."—*Delhi Gazette*, July 31.

EDITORS DIFFER.—The *Bombay Standard* disposes of the objection raised against the red sea telegraphic line on the plea that the cable would in all probability be cut through by the projecting coral reefs. Coral in a state of nature is not the hard substance that it appears in our museums. On the contrary, it is covered with a fine gelatinous coat, which renders it soft to the most tender feet. Moreover, such is the industry of the coral insect that a telegraphic cable resting on a coral bed would soon be covered, and thus provided with the most perfect protection. Ship's bottoms do not find coral very soft. The truth is that when the projecting points of a coral bed are subjected to but a slight degree of pressure or friction, the gelatinous substance veils their real hardness; but let that be worn off, let a ship's bottom or a heavy cable come into contact with the rock, and the gelatinous substance is powerless to protect. The editor of the *Standard* may walk with bare feet when bathing on coral reefs, and find them soft as cushions, but let him take his bath with a great coat on, and his pocket filled with shot, and jump, and his gymnastic exercises would speedily be brought to an abrupt conclusion.—*Friend of India*.

A NATIVE DOCTOR.—Another Bengali gentleman has entered the Company's service as an assistant surgeon in the medical department. His name is Baboo Rajendrochunder Chunder, has received his professional education at home, and is, moreover, a Christian convert.

ALLAHABAD, July 26.—"It is settled that your (Agra) civil offices are all to come here. The buildings in the new station are being pushed on, and Government have already expended a large sum on them; if there were any uncertainty about the matter, Government would not lay out so much money. The Governor-General does go up country after the rains; the Commander-in-Chief will also leave about that time, so that when they and their officers have left, there will be plenty of places for the Agra offices. There has been some fighting across the Ganges lately, and we have taken a few forts and killed several hundred rebels, but dacoities are rife in several pergunnahs of the district. This is a dreadful place for expense; everything for the table is at an enormous price, and as for the European merchants, why, they are a set of thugs! but the captains of the steamers are putting a spoke in their wheels by bringing up things from Calcutta, and underselling them: so they will be obliged to reduce their prices. Rent enormously high; a bungalow, with six rooms and two bath-rooms, rents for Rs. 80; other houses, according to size, rent for Rs. 100, 150, and 200. The railway is expected to be opened to Cawnpore in another month. A good deal of rain has fallen, and the weather is cool and pleasant. The rivers have risen considerably."—*Delhi Gazette*.

MANNERS MAKE THE GENTLEMAN.—A correspondent complains of the rudeness of educated natives, somewhat unjustly we think. Rudeness is only comparative and conventional. The Tartars who salute by scratching their ears and thrusting their tongues into their cheeks, are polite; whereas the lad in London who did the same on meeting a companion, would deserve to have his ears boxed. The Bengalee who asks you where you are going, only requires the answer "I am abroad," and is as courteous as the Mussulman who bestows his blessing. The Yankee, who demands what you gave for your coat, can be put off by asking him how much his trousers cost. Ready wit and a courteous demeanour will save Anglo-Saxons annoyance even from young, half-fledged Bengal.—*Friend of India*.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY is now open for 130½ miles. The East Indian Railway is open from Calcutta about 121 miles. The traffic on the former line amounts to nearly Rs. 23,000 a week, and on the latter it is nearly Rs. 35,000 a week. These figures are not so adverse to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, as at first sight they may appear, for last year the average weekly traffic on the East-Indian line to Raneegunge did not much exceed Rs. 23,000.

FORESIGHT IS ALL.—The report of Colonel Baird Smith, on the financial condition of the Irrigation Department in the North West-Provinces for the year 1856-57 has been published. The report notices that the rebels never attempted to destroy any of our irrigation works, though they invariably destroyed the records when they could lay their hands on them. This would seem to imply that it was not the sepoys who were the first plunderers, but the populace. The sepy would have no wish to destroy records, their destruction could not affect him. It would be different with the populace, who, if they could destroy the records, might hope for a remission of the revenue. The destruction of the records also implies that it was expected that the British rule would shortly be re-established. The Jumna canals are the only irrigation works that show any considerable falling off in revenue.

THE 8TH KING'S REGIMENT arrived at Futteghur on the 28th July, having had two or three very severe drenchings, but, upon the whole, comfortably. Their new station is described as a most melancholy looking place, almost every building quite destroyed, the church in ruins and the walls of all the bungalows down as well as the roofs burned—"Agra is positively lively," says a correspondent, "after this place." The 79th foot left Futteghur on the 29th, the day after the arrival of the 8th, and were surprised at the quick arrival of the latter regiment. Just as the 79th left, they received a fresh route and were ordered to Newaubgunge instead of Cawnpore. The accommodation is, of course, at present bad enough, but this will be remedied little by little. Captains Webb and Cory leave in a few days for England, being ordered to the second battalion. Futteghur is found to be very much cooler than Agra.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE addressed on the 16th July a letter to the supreme Government. They suggested that subscribers to the Government loans should be permitted to receive interest at the East-India House in the shape of drafts on India, to admit of the sale of the securities in England. The Government in reply observed that the proposition had already been suggested to the home authorities. Was it not suggested from England?

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES OTTER, H.M.'s 61st Foot, died, at Calcutta, on the 27th July, from the effects of chronic dysentery. Colonel Otter was very well known in the Upper Provinces, and most highly appreciated. He was an excellent Oriental scholar, and filled the appointment of Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief for several years. He served at the capture of Bhurtpore, in 1825-6, and was acting assistant-general to H.M.'s forces throughout the Persian campaign.

FUTTEGHUR, Aug. 1.—The rebels, in considerable force, were crossing the Ram Gunga, with the view of punishing Hurdeo Box, at Dburum-pore, when he attacked and defeated them, capturing one gun. He has now advanced with his force on Sandee, which he holds; but there is every probability of his soon being obliged to retreat, if unsupported by our troops.

HUE AND CRY.—Mr. Currie, special commissioner of Banda, has adopted a very good plan, by which he proposes to obtain information concerning those rebels who may surrender themselves in accordance with the terms of the amnesty propounded by the Governor-General. He advertises those who surrender in the *Allahabad Gazette*, and requests information concerning them.

THE BANIANs OF CALCUTTA have been for years in the habit of mortgaging goods entrusted to them by their employers for sale. They seem to have thought that, provided they found the price for which they were responsible, they were justified in regarding the goods as their own. One of the class, named Chota Lall, has, however, been tried before the supreme court, and, to the horror of the banians, sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A petition is to be presented to the judges, praying for a revision of the sentence.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the central committee of the Indigo Planters' Association, held on the 13th July, it was resolved that a petition should be addressed to the legislative council, praying for an amendment of the law regulating the relations between the planter and the ryot, with reference to advances. The committee suggest that the protection afforded to the planters should be the same as that enjoyed by the Government with regard to the ryots who receive advances for opium. Letters were read at the meeting opposing Colonel Cotton's casual scheme.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.—Some time since a correspondent of the *Englishman* alluded to the great mortality amongst the soldiers of the mint guard, and pointed out that it arose from the deleterious fumes which proceed from the furnaces whilst the metal is refining. The subject underwent investigation, an alteration was made, and the mortality amongst the guard has, since the alteration, diminished. The *Harkara* of the 22nd July compliments the authorities upon their humanity in not killing their soldiers at the rate of one a day, and says, "Incidents of this kind are amongst the pleasantest that can cheer and reward the labours of the public journalist."

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—The subscribers of the Uncovenanted Service Family Fund held a special meeting on Tuesday the 20th of July. About thirty gentlemen were present, and Mr. Woodrow was in the chair. Two resolutions were proposed by Mr. Roberts, and submitted to the meeting. First, that the present provision for boys should be increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month, and, secondly, that the pension should be paid until the lads were twenty years of age instead of eighteen. The proposition was carried, and will be submitted to the subscribers of the fund.

COL. W. G. BROWN, of H.M.'s 24th regt., has been appointed to the command of Fort William, and of the troops at Calcutta, as well as of the depots of H.M.'s regiments at Dum-Dum and Chinsurah, with the rank of a brigadier of the second class.

JUBBULPORE.—We have letters from Jubulpore, from which we gather that a general amnesty has been proclaimed by the commissioner of the Sauror and Nerbudda districts, and that all is quieting down thereabouts.



**CONFISCATION OF MORTGAGES.**—The *Englishman* corrects the report that Government had declared all mortgages on confiscated estates null. *Bond fide* mortgages are not to be interfered with. *Bond fide* mortgages have usually possession of the mortgaged estates. In cases where they have not such possession they will be required to prove the honesty of the transaction before the zillah judge. This, the final decision, seems equitable.

**THE CAMEL CORPS.**—Last evening (July 29), the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and suite, were out on the maidan reviewing the camel corps, about 400 of these ungainly beasts going through military evolutions. It was a novel and curious spectacle to see these animals performing almost all the movements of cavalry. Beside the native driver (who is of course armed), there is on every camel a hardy Briton, who occupies the back seat, and is quite in a position to use his rifle. The camels are well trained to the word of command. On a recognized touch of the guiding-string, down would they drop on their knees, the rifleman would be off in a second, and go into skirmishing order till the word of recall was issued, when they would shoot back to their places, recount, and almost simultaneously, like a brown mass growing out of the ground, would the camels regain their feet (so to speak) in their own awkward mode,—that is, first their hinder parts, and then their long stretching necks! You can fancy what a rare scene the whole was.

**MYNNE TAL, July 27.**—The hills about the Tal are certainly full of the most pleasant retreats one could well imagine. The hill-sides are covered with thick foliage, more particularly at this season, when the rain comes down so, that one would think at each alternate shower, the big sea had been suddenly pitched from the clouds. Then the torrent roars and rushes downhill, as if a legion of mad wolves had broke loose away into the more noisy depths. Boating and fishing continue the amusements of the Mynee-Talians; and even our brave Highlanders have taken to piscatory dreaminess, forgetting their late encounters with the enemy on the plains. The bagpipes peal out the morning reveille, and its echoes may be heard a mile distant. They are fine fellows, this detachment, and although somewhat of a gillie, are well-beloved on the whole. Every effort has been made by our indefatigable commissioner, Major Ramsay, for the comforts of the men; such as the establishment of a gratuitous library, most daily presents of fruit to the barracks, and other unrequiting kindnesses, beyond all praise. The barracks so hastily thrown up for the reception of the troops, are not bad, and it is said a whole regiment will be located here shortly. Meanwhile, we have 110 convalescents, and more are expected in a day or two. Of these 60 came up hill, bad cases, but within these few days past, this number has dwindled down to 24. The commissariat arrangements appear excellent, plenty to eat and drink, and the climate delightful.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**FYZABAD, July 30.**—We arrived here yesterday after a most delightful march from Nawabunge on seven days, having left Nawabunge on the 22nd, and arrived here on the 29th, and had only one halt to-day on account of rain. The force consisted of—one troop royal horse artillery, one battery royal horse artillery, one heavy battery siege guns, one squadron 2nd dragon guards, H.M.'s 7th busars, 2nd battalion rifle brigade, one Madras fusiliers, detachments of Wale's and Hodson's horse, and Punjab rifles, Hope Grant commanding. I believe, so certain was Sir Colin that we should have some hard fighting that he has sent another cavalry and another infantry regiment with two guns to support us, which are on their way up, but they are not wanted. The Pandies have all bolted. On our arrival here, yesterday, we heard that they were then crossing the river at the town of Oush; we immediately pushed on with cavalry and horse artillery, but arrived only in time to see the last of them. We gave them a few rounds of grape without doing them much mischief, and took two or three prisoners. We are to be luted here and I believe get compensation for the huts we erected at Nawabunge.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**NOVEL CHARGERS.**—The *Amfiedy*, which is announced in the river, brings forty-two horses from Buenos Ayres. If these animals are the same kind of brutes as those imported about eight months ago from South America, and which a native horse-dealer described to be something between a camel and a donkey, the sooner they are sold off by auction the better, for they can be of no use whatever to any branch of the military service.—*Englishman*.

**DELHI, Aug. 1.**—We had a brigade parade yesterday, to hear a general order read. The sight must have been most comforting to those who were grieved with weak nerves, as we mustered a very nice little force. Hall's irregular cavalry particularly caught the eye by their fine soldier-like appearance, aided by the uniform; and the Europeans looked a little sickly, but in good spirits, and in all shades of Khakie, from pea-green to indigo blue. I fancy some of the native regiments went away with a very confused idea of what it all meant, as they evidently could not hear the order. I hear some rebel sowars have turned up at Rewarree. A party of cavalry has been sent against them by the officer commanding in the district, who will doubtless do the needful. The last few days have been nice and cool, rain having fallen very fairly. Just heard the Calcutta dak of the 16th, from this place, has been plundered on the road near Sasseram.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**CANPORE, July 31.**—The intrichments are green with grass, the Ganges has swollen into a goodly stream, the streets of Canpore are crowded, horses and buggies jostling through cantonments, many of the houses are 'themselves' again, and altogether the station has aged five years in as many months. In February only this very Canpore was a mass of rubbish. The same activity and energy will be found on the other side of the water. Lucknow has grown into a new city under our spades and pickaxes, and the road between the two cantonments is now as safe as the Calcutta mall. Accustomed to see the building of a bridge made the labour of six or seven years, the present go-ahead principle actually bewilders me. Under the old dispensation it cost more time to mend a road than it now takes to make one. For the use of those who are moving, the following bits of information may be useful. From Lucknow to Canpore I paid (Sewpersad of the former place), for an inside and outside seat in a palik gharry, 24 rupees. The distance is about fifty-two or fifty-four miles, and I was something under nine hours upon the road, which is in places a good deal cut up by the rains. An hotel has recently been started at Lucknow, it stands near to Hauks' bungalow. The best hotel here is close to the church. "Joteppersad" will lay the dak at one-third lower rates than you will be charged elsewhere.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PUNJAB TREAS.**—Every sepoy prisoner convicted of mutiny or desertion will for the future be branded. Dr. Dallas, of the 3rd N.I., has been appointed superintendent of the Lahore central jail, on a salary of rupees 600 per mensem. Mr. W. Purdon, ex-engineer Khewra salt mines (now on leave), has been promoted to second class ex-engineer. Mr. G. R. McVile, assistant commissioner, Hissar, has been vested with special powers. Mr. J. G. Ross, deputy collector of Rohituck, has obtained an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate. Mr. C. W. Atchison, assistant commissioner, Goojah, has been appointed personal assistant to the judicial commissioner, on a salary of rupees 700 per mensem. Mr. Plowden, assistant commissioner of Kurnal, has been transferred to Rohituck, vice Mr. Jenkins, deputy commissioner, who has been transferred to the Panneput district. Mr. H. Hankey, assistant commissioner, has been appointed registrar of deeds in the Panneput district, as a temporary arrangement. The appointment of Lieut. P. Ske, as personal assistant to the financial commissioner, has been confirmed by the supreme government. Capt. J. Bristow, deputy commissioner, lately returned from furlough, has obtained two months' leave, to enable him to join his appointment at Jhelum. Capt. A. L. Bush, deputy commissioner, lately returned from furlough, has obtained two months' leave, to enable him to join his appointment at Thanessur.

**THE "BERHAMPOOTER" STEAMER,** Commander Nixon, left Canpore, on the 23rd July, from her moorings near the bridge of boats, under shelter of the entrenchment. She came up originally with Whitlock's force, and carries away traces of the service she has seen, in three round-shot holes through her hull, and sundry bullet-marks in various parts of her deck fittings. A 9-pounder gun, a 24-pounder howitzer, and a 5½ inch mortar, were put on board, with a small party of artillerymen, to protect her as far as Allahabad, should she be assaulted. Some of the 5th fusiliers, who had been left here in the depot, have also gone down by her to rejoin their regiment.

**A CURIOSITY.**—Mr. Shepherd, the eminent chemist and photographer of this place, has just succeeded in catching a sunbeam, and positively transferring it in glass, to the admiration and astonishment of all beholders.—*Poona Observer, July 28*.

**MUSFOORIE, 4th August.**—The incessant down-pouring we have had for the past week, has almost put a stop to people even going out! The fox—y in might almost cut it in two! The last theatrical performance was so successful, that another is to take place immediately. A batch of the Landour rangers (100 men) left this morning for Deyrah, where they are to be stationed for the present; the "tip-top" adjutant of that regiment is about to leave, having been appointed cautiously magistrate at Roorkhee, so that there will be another vacancy in the corps; the head-quarters remaining up consist of about 150 men, but recruits are fast being enlisted. No other news. Engagements are on record, and only wait for time to make the young folks happy!

**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—It is said that Colonel Baird Smith is likely to be appointed Master of the Mint, as soon as arrangements can be made for relieving him of his present engagements. Capt. A. D. Turnbull is spoken of as his successor, though we (*Indian Mail*) have heard that Major R. Strachey is more likely to get the appointment. Capt. W. E. Morton will be Deputy Superintendent at Roorkhee, and Major Norman McLeod will probably be removed from the Canpore circle to Allahabad, as Superintending Engineer.

**THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**—A detachment of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant W. P. Davis, of "Thigga" renown, has arrived in Calcutta on a recruiting expedition, in accordance with an order of Government, authorizing Major Richardson to entertain volunteers in "all" of those whose very urgent private affairs have obliged them to leave the regiment. It is to be hoped that volunteers will not be found wanting to fill the vacancies in this plucky little band.

**HALLIDAY BAHADOOR.**—Certain zemindars of Tirhoot petitioned the Court of Directors, stating that when the lieutenant-governor was in the district many persons residing there presented petitions to him, that he took no notice of them except telling them that it is a rule of his office that Government cannot interfere, and they also state that the petitions were referred back to the officers against whose decisions they petitioned. The Court of Directors have sent this petition to the Government of India, desiring that the lieutenant-governor may be called upon for an explanation.—*Englishman*.

**AN INTERLUDE.**—Colonel Sleeman reported the capture of two noted rebels, Koondan Sing and Runjeet Sing, by Mr. Watts's villagers. The Governor-General approved of Colonel Sleeman's proposal to double the reward of 150 offered for their capture, and desired that Mr. Watts may be informed of the Governor-General's approval of his conduct on the occasion, and that he considers it very creditable to Mr. Watts to have inspired the inhabitants of his villages with confidence and courage to combine for resisting the threatened incursion of the rebels.

**H.M.'s 35TH REGIMENT.**—We understand that H.M.'s 35th regt. has left Dinapore, with the exception of the band, drummer boys, and women and children, with some thirty convalescents, who remain there with Col. Hutchinson, whose health has again deprived him of taking the field with his corps. Is this officer prevented from going home and taking that ease and quiet he must so long for? This fine corps (800 men) is distributed over 500 men under Lieut-Col. Waller being at Arrah, who has the superintendence of the whole, and whose duties by the bye are much increased by the absence of the regimental staff who stay at Dinapore. Ignorant as we are of military matters, this arrangement strikes us as strange, in bringing a body of officers where there is no employment for them. The garrison of Arrah has just returned after a successful tour, during which they killed upwards of one hundred sepoys besides taking several villages. A portion has again left, under Lieutenant-Col. Waller, mounted on elephants, in pursuit of some rebels. This plan appears a good one, as it not only saves the men but brings them fresh into action. Would that it had been adopted before, which would have saved many valuable lives where celerity of movement was required. The 60th rifles marched into Arrah a few days since, under command, we believe, of a major; they were suffering from the heat. Surely it would have been advisable to have detained this corps, which has only just arrived from the Cape, at Dinapore until they became climatized. This increase of force takes but little from the duties performed by the 35th, which is an admirable body of old soldiers, many of them wearing Crimean medals.—*Englishman, Aug. 7*.



SEALKOTE, July 27.—On the 10th two sepoy and a drummer of the 46th were blown away from guns; and this morning all the troops were out again for a very different purpose. Sergeant Smith and Bugler Hawthorne of the 52nd were presented with the Victoria Cross, which they earned at Delhi. Brigadier Stisted made a very excellent speech, the gist of which was, that the 52nd was one of the finest of the old Delhi regiments, that it upheld its ancient fame, and that such men as Sergeant Smith and Bugler Hawthorne were the men for emergencies; that the Victoria Cross was a decoration eagerly sought by the highest and noblest of the land; more honourable, though not so glittering, as the Bath—which was conferred to the few of high military rank, and in three cases out of four, “and as in my own case” said the brigadier, those who wore it owe it to the bravery and pluck of their men, while the Victoria Cross is won by a man by his own merit and bravery: “and I wish I had it myself”—and more he added all to the point. The dragoons and 52nd and battery, afterwards passed in review, and our cavalry and infantry advanced in line together, and were justly complimented on their steadiness by the brigadier. The 52nd, with few exceptions, looked healthy and fit for work. The dragoons mustered stronger than they have hitherto done; the men are a fine body, and the manner in which they turned out to-day, is highly creditable to both officers and men.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BRIGADIER BERKELEY'S FORCE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear from Allahabad that Brigadier Berkeley's force have already captured three forts—Deghain, Turoul, and Bhyspoor. It was at the first that so many rebels were slain, and that any serious fighting occurred, nearly the whole garrison being destroyed. Turoul lies in a dense jungle, and is scarcely visible from the country outside. The day that our force arrived there, a pounding match between them and the rebels was carried on while daylight lasted. A position for a battery was chosen, and the battery thrown up during the night; but by the morning, the enemy had bolted. The lesson they got at the first place, and the shelling which, to judge by the number of splinters found in the fort, was very effective, were too much for the cowards. This was as well, for the place was very strong, and storming would have cost us many valuable lives. Bhyspoor was found vacant, and has been now nearly destroyed by Lieutenant Birry. Turoul was ordered to be destroyed also, but the order was afterwards countermanded,—a very impolitic step perhaps, for these forts are of no use to us, and are at all times liable to be re-occupied by the rebels.—The report is, that the enemy who had fallen back on Pertabghur, some twenty miles from Surao, due north, have evacuated that place, and that a brigade is shortly to occupy it. Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, went up the Ganges the other day, (30th July) towards Klee-Kunkur, in the little *Berhampootee*. Captain Dennehy and some of his Peeters accompanied him, and they had two 12-pounders. The object was to see if there were any boats in that neighbourhood on the Oude bank. None were found, but the Sikhs were landed at a point a few miles below Klee-Kunkur and had their first brush with the enemy. They are said to have behaved capitally. The fort itself was too strong for such a small force; and of course it was not attacked. It seems a great pity, however, that steps cannot be taken to land a column capable of reducing the place, which has for one year and more interrupted the river traffic. Lord Canning is unwell, and not able to attend to much business. At the taking of the fort Deghain, 500 of the enemy were killed. Lieut. and Adjutant Graham were wounded, and ten natives put *hors de combat*, besides three Europeans killed in action or by sun stroke.

PATNA, August 2.—“Colonel Waller was to move out to Baloutee on the Buxar road this morning; on his return he goes to Gurbuntee on the Sas-erum road. Both are posts held by the enemy, which it has been proposed we should occupy. The rebels under Joodar Sing yesterday attacked the party of a hundred Sikhs at Nusseegunge, but were beaten off with a loss of 14 or 15 killed; we lost one Sikh. Captain Young, with a company of Madras rifles, was about to cross to Nusseegunge. I (the commissioner) am forming a chain of police posts along the Soane, connecting the military posts, with sentries every half-mile. Captain Martin, of the *Shannon*, with a party of seven men and two howitzers in native boats, is about to clear the Soane of boats, and especially to cut out the fleets of boats at the rebel village of Lahar.”

MOZUFFERPORE, July 28.—Although we have heard so little of the movements of the rebels lately, it appears there are many of them in the neighbourhood of Sasseram. A party of 300 infantry and 60 cavalry burned the Barown Thanah. The Darogah and his Nahib have made their escape. This party was to be joined by a reinforcement of 200 men. They are under the command of Jeodhur Sing. Oomer Sing is said to have 2,000 sepoy with him at Jugdespoor, where he had established his own Thana and Thavadars, and according to Barown Darogah, he had already collected 2½ lacs of revenue. He may have plundered to this amount, but it is very unlikely to have been paid in without a fair display of physical force on the part of the servants of this enterprising rebel. At any rate, he will be well furnished with cash when the authorities succeed in compelling him to fly again. There is a report here that he has written to some of the Mozufferpoor people, advising them to have their accounts in order, as he will pay them a visit shortly.—*Mozufferpoor Express*.

JANUARY AND MAY.—On the night of Thursday last, a marriage was contracted by force between a Rahrhee Brahmin, aged 65, and a girl aged 10, of the same class. The teeth of the bridegroom have all disappeared, and he smokes gunjah and goolee some fifty times daily. The bride, who was exceedingly handsome, was sold by her parent at 500 Company's rupees. Even in this British empire girls are now actually sold! Notwithstanding the lamentations and tears of the girl, notwithstanding her open and strongest protest against such marriage as was then on the eve of its solemnization, the cruel poorhith and father chanted munturs, and thus consigned the unlucky girl to the arms of a man who is now on the verge of his grave.—*From the Bhaskur, dated July 24, 1858*. Our contemporary calls this an “atrocious marriage transaction.” It is, however, more than matched by the recent marriage in England of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, the ex-governor of Madras, with his cook, just out of her teens. This should have been recorded under the head of “crimes and misdemeanours.”—*Englishman*.

CASHMERE.—Our Cashmere ally is not without his mutiny. A regiment stationed at Srinuggur, having lately been ordered to proceed to Gilgit, showed a mutinous spirit, and refused to march unless the maharajah would give them a sum equal to that paid to the troops on their return from Delhi. By good management the mutinous sepoys were persuaded to march to Jummoo, and shortly after their arrival a parade was ordered, at which were present a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. The mutineers were ordered to ground arms, doubtless in the most approved fashion, and, awed by the loyal troops, they obeyed at once, and the arms were removed. The affair was then thoroughly inquired into, and twenty-seven men having been convicted, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two years up to life. The rest of the men had their arms restored.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

MONUMENT TO PEEL.—A project has been set on foot at Allahabad to erect by a military subscription a monument to the memory of the late Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., whose name and acts in connection with his command of the royal naval brigade during the recent operations in the North-West, as well as his services at the siege of Sebastopol, are such as to entitle him to be held in lasting remembrance. The description of the monument and the place where it shall be erected must depend upon the amount subscribed and upon the wishes of Sir W. Peel's family. These points will be determined hereafter by any committee that may be appointed to take charge of the arrangements and direct the execution of the work. In the mean time subscriptions have been invited from officers and others of the Queen's and the honourable Company's military services, and may be paid in to the Agra Bank, to the credit of Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., Lieut.-Col. J. D. Macpherson, and Brigadier the Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B., as trustees for the “Peel Monument Fund.” It has also been suggested that the subscribers at each station might elect a committee or secretary to collect subscriptions and pay them into the bank to the credit of the trustees, forwarding a list of subscribers to the honorary secretary, Colonel W. L. Pakenham, at head quarters. The subscription is to be closed on the 10th October next.

MAHARAJAH KUMBEER SINGH is steadily pursuing the course he has chosen, though it does not appear altogether with the approbation of his own troops. He has lately sent into Sealkote a trooper of the 9th light cavalry and a sepoy of 46th native infantry, who are undergoing their trials.

LUCKNOW, July 30.—The principal event since yesterday relates of course to Maun Sing. Some days before this appears in your columns, you will have been made aware that Sir James Grant's column was fourteen miles from Fyzabad on the 28th. Those forces before Shahgunj which had remained on this side of the river, suddenly broke into three divisions. The 1st, under three rebel Hindoo leaders, marched in the direction of Fyzabad; the 2nd, termed the Asmendee and Nusserabad force, went towards Saitanpoor on the Goomtee; and the 3rd, under Sookha Sing, made a start towards Tanda on the Gogra. The supposed strength of the last two divisions amounted to about 8,500 men each, with four guns in the one case, and six in the other, all very indifferent pieces. Our force was, comparatively speaking, small; theirs amounted to some 8,000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry, of whom 10,000 were pucca sepoys. Their chances in a struggle with us were at least equal; but terror for any British force, however small, is their ruling dread just now. Before proceeding to allude to Maun Sing himself, I must not omit to give you the native version of the Shahgunj war, as he terms it. It was given out—and with some plausible show of truth—that a private agreement had been entered into between Maun Sing and the rebel Chuckledars, which induced the raising of the siege. This was stated to have occurred on the 24th, on which day a daughter of Beharee Lall, the kurdah of Maun Sing, after having been in confinement, and violated by them, was released. On the 25th, the native account proceeds to state, Mahomed Hussien arrived at Fyzabad with his troops. On the 27th he crossed the Gogra with about 6,000 men and two guns, and encamped at Nawabgunj, four miles north of Fyzabad. On the 26th Meer Mehndee Hussien left Fyzabad with some 5,000 men and two guns, en route to Meerabai. All the rest have disappeared, some moving in the direction of Saitanpoor. Aug. 4.—Two or three trifling events have occurred since I last wrote, which, though trifles in themselves, may lead to great results in the ultimate pacification of this distracted, though now apparently peaceably-disposed, province. The first is, that some of the well-disposed, indifferent, or really rebellious zameendars are now preparing to join us; and greater activity than merely wordy protestations is shown by a few of them in proof of their real intentions. The most active among them is a powerful landholder, by name Hurdeo Bux, of Dhurrenpoor, in the Sandee district. He has all along been well-disposed towards us. On the 31st ult., from Kulkewa, near Sandee, he writes, that on the evening of the 30th the rebels surrounded the large village of Subenjua, but owing to the distance no news was received by him of that fact till during the night. On the 31st Kasef Ali Enyut Khan, the rebel tehseldar of Sandee, with 2,000 foot, two guns, and 400 sowars, attacked Kalloo Sing's party, stationed at Subenjua by Hurdeo Bux, but were repulsed. In the meantime Hurdeo Bux himself, with two guns and 500 men and some friends, which may mean as many of his armed tenantry as he could collect, came up. After a brilliant skirmish the rebels fled, and were pursued across the Gurrabay. Hurdeo Bux, who took one of their guns, slew great numbers of the enemy, and made a Mussulman chief prisoner. The fort of Sandee has been partially invested by him, but not assaulted, lest the neighbouring zameendars, who had collected in large numbers, should plunder the town. Hurdeo Bux expected on the 2nd to be able to assemble 8,000 of his armed retainers, and then to make the attack. He has burnt down the rebel encampment near Nawabgunj, in the Mohulla Sandee. He has inquired, if the garrison offers to surrender the fort and their arms, they may then be allowed to depart to their homes, and has been told he may on his own part guarantee to the garrison, that if they give up their arms and surrender, he is not to permit his forces to molest them, and that they are to go where they please; but that no guarantee can be given on the part of the British Government as regards the lives of the men, of whose character and former acts they are utterly ignorant. Hurdeo Bux complains that, notwithstanding all his efforts, the Government will not assist him; but he does not appear to reflect that such an example as his, taking a somewhat strong place as Sandee is, unsided by us, will really at present be of more service to us, and ultimately to himself, as setting an example that others will follow, and which will render our cold weather campaign comparatively easy, excepting the marching. The next point of some importance is, that our newly-raised levies, the Oude military police, stationed

at Molliahbad, proceeded, under Lieut. French and Mr. Kavanagh, our assistant commissioner, to Rahemabad, some eighteen miles further west, where some of Lukker Shah's rebels were, and after a slight skirmish drove them out of the place, with a loss of twenty-five killed. There were not here in April last much more than two regiments. Now, by the indefatigable industry and really hard labour of its most able chief, Major Bruce, we have nearly equipped three regiments of cavalry and six of infantry, all officered, and will be ready to take the field early in October next. But the organization of this police in Oude must be made the subject of a special letter, to do it full justice. I may state, however, that Sir John Lawrence supplied nearly half the men from the Punjab, one more evidence of the energy of that indefatigable practical statesman.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE WIDOWS AND THE ORPHANS.**—A new office of agent for sick and wounded officers, and the widows and children of officers who arrive at the Presidency, has been created by the Government. Mr. Leman Marks has been selected for the duty, and he has been located at the Presidency pay office. He will have to attend on every sick officer and officers' widows and children on their arrival here, and assist them in having all the necessary documents prepared, preparatory to obtaining furlough, or pension, or admittance to the benefit of the widow and military orphan funds, as the cases may be.

**DR. ANDERSON**, surgeon of the Calcutta General Hospital, has been appointed a superintending surgeon.

A SECOND WAPADAR REGIMENT has been formed from the faithful remnants of the 17th, 37th, and 50th regts. N.I., and placed under the command of Colonel Hampton, 50th N.I., Major Barrett, 37th N.I., and Lieut. J. M. Bayley, of the 50th. Its present station is Sultanpore.

**VERY LIKE A WHALE.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* hears from a trustworthy source that Rajah Rundheer Sing, of Kuppoothulla, has, for some time past, wished to marry a Christian lady, according to the Christian rites. Previous to his departure for Lucknow, we are informed that he wrote to the chaplain at Jullundur to perform the marriage ceremony, but he declined doing so. It is now stated that a clergyman at a distance has agreed to officiate when the rajah shall obtain permission to return from Lucknow. It is further reported that the rajah has declared he will embrace the Christian faith.

**CONSIDERATE.**—Government has ordered the following newspapers and periodicals to be supplied to the different hospitals at the presidency, at the public expense, viz.:—For the Officers' Hospital, No. 1, Little Russell-street. Daily.—One copy of *Englishman*, one of the *Hurkaru*, and one of the *Phoenix*. Weekly.—One copy of *Illustrated London News*, four copies of *Chambers' Weekly Journal*, four copies of the *Family Herald*, and one of *Punch*. Monthly.—*Blackwood's Magazine*, *Fraser's Magazine*, *New Monthly Magazine*, and *Monthly Army List*. For the Men's Hospitals at the Lower Orphan School, Medical College, Presidency College, and General Hospital:—Daily.—Two copies of *Englishman*, two of *Hurkaru*, and two of *Phoenix*. Weekly.—Two copies of *Illustrated London News*, twelve copies of *Chambers' Weekly Journal*, twelve copies of the *Family Herald*, two copies of *Punch*, two copies of *Household Words*. Monthly.—The periodicals supplied to officers, to be forwarded after perusal to the men.

**THE Shannon** naval brigade have left Gya for Calcutta. The men of the brigade who were at Patna have been relieved by a detachment of the Indian navy, under Lieutenant Duval. It is reported that the *Shannon* will return immediately to England, to join the Channel fleet. Commander Vaughan has been raised to the rank of post captain, and companion of the Bath. Lieutenants Wilson, Salmon, Young, and Hay have been promoted to the rank of commanders. By all means, let there be a public dinner to the officers. At the same time, the men should have a treat. We propose a dinner in the Eden Gardens, with a grand musical entertainment, followed by a display of fireworks.—*Hurkaru*.

**COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.**—The *Gazette* of the 30th July contains the amended rules for granting aid to sufferers in consequence of the mutinies. We are glad to perceive that the obnoxious clause requiring each European applicant to produce proof of his not having been concerned in the rebellion has been cancelled, and that henceforth it is only applicable to natives. The amount of aid to sufferers has likewise been increased, and we are particularly glad to observe, that even the destitute families of

Europeans or East Indians, not in the service of Government, and killed in the mutinies, are to receive pensions on the same terms as the families of uncovenanted and civil servants of Government. This is as it ought to be, and Mr. Grant deserves the thanks of all concerned for the attention he has given to the subject.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

ANGELUCCI, wife of H. S. d. at Calcutta, August 3.  
ATKINSON, wife of W. S. d. at Calcutta, July 24.  
BEHRENS, wife of G. F. s. at Calcutta, July 27.  
BROWN, wife of Brev. Maj. G. s. at Allahabad, July 22.  
BRUNDELL, wife of R. S. d. at Bindachull, July 17.  
CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. L. G. s. at Tezpor, July 19.  
CROMMELIN, wife of A. G. s. at Urumsur, July 31.  
DONALD, wife of A. J. S. d. at Sirsa, July 28.  
ELLIOTT, wife of J. S. d. at Ballygunge, Aug. 1.  
FITZGERALD, Mrs. H. d. at Entally, July 23.  
GLYN, wife of Capt. B. T. H.M.'s 24th regt. d. at Simla, July 24.  
HAMILTON, wife of Capt. O. d. at Minsoorie, July 20.  
HAY, wife of Lieut. G. J. D., s. at Nowshera, July 30.  
HUBBARD, wife of Rev. H. D. d. at Benares, July 16.  
KOLLNER, Mrs. G. F. d. at Burdwan, July 1.  
LEESON, wife of J. d. at Mahroulla, July 28.  
MCLEAN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, July 23.  
PEARSON, wife of F. s. at Almorah, July 18.  
SANDERSON, wife of M. E. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.  
SLOGGETT, wife of Rev. C. s. at Simla, July 21.  
STANNUS, wife of Lieut. col. d. at Meerut, July 30.  
VOYLE, wife of Maj. F. E. d. at Mooltan, July 30.  
WALLACE, wife of H. E. s. at Simla, July 25.  
WOODWARD, Mrs. J. d. at Kussowlee, July 26.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Lieut. P. C. art. to Emma J. d. of the late Maj. J. D. D. Bean, at Dum Dum, July 28.  
BRUCE, J. to Elizabeth, d. of the late J. Miller, at Calcutta, July 9.  
CHANDLER, E. J. to Mrs. Amelia E. Byrne, at Cawnpore, July 24.  
DANIELL, Maj. E. G. King's regt. to Sabina C. d. of the late J. Price, at Simla, Aug. 5.  
DONNELLY, E. T. to Mary, d. of R. W. Kelly, at Chinsurah, July 27.  
LESLIE, E. A. to Charlotte M. Murdock, at Calcutta.  
MOIR, Capt. G. horse art. to Maria d. of the late Maj. L. D. D. Bean, at Dum Dum, July 28.  
PRIESTLEY, C. W. to Emma S. De Breton, at Agra, July 29.  
SHUTTLEWORTH, F. J. to Jessie, d. of the late Lieut. col. F. J. Grant, at Burrissaul, July 31.

### DEATHS.

ABBEY, Georgina, at Agra, aged 1, July 24.  
ALLINGHAM, John D. at Goruckpore, aged 24, July 27.  
ARCY, Mrs. Caroline E. De, at Anashulee, aged 29, July 25.  
BUDDEN, Helen H. at Almorah, aged 4, July 21.  
CANN, Arthur H. at Mussorie, July 17.  
COOPER, I. J. at Sealkote, July 18.  
DAVEY, Emma M. at Calcutta, aged 4, Aug. 1.  
DAVIDSON, L. M. at Calcutta, aged 31.  
D'SOUZA, Mrs. V. at Agra, Aug. 1.  
EVALT, Capt. G. 70th foot, at Peshawur (by suicide).  
FAIRHURST, Rev. F. Roman Catholic chaplain to H.M.'s forces at Lucknow, June 26.  
GOMES, Miss Caroline, at Calcutta, aged 14, July 18.  
GONTIERE, Josephine H. inf. d. of A. F. at Dinapore, July 26.  
GORDON, Ens. H. 90th foot, at Lucknow, June 19.  
KING, Ens. W. 88th foot, at Cawnpore, June 22.  
LEE, Dr. A. C. at Nowgong, aged 42, July 17.  
OTTER, Col. Chas. H.M.'s 61st regt. at Calcutta, aged 53, July 27.  
PINTO, Matthew, at Calcutta, aged 95, July 25.  
PRENDERGAST, Mabel L. D. inf. d. of Lieut. col. W. G. at Allipore, July 21.  
PROUDFOOT, Mrs. Marcella, aged 47, July 25.  
RENNELL, Mary, at Midnapore, aged 12, July 14.  
ROBERTSON, Charles, on board the str. *Lightning*, aged 37, July 3.  
SAMUELS, Mr. B. N. at Buxar, aged 36, July 20.  
SCOTT, Charles A. on board the *Lord Raglan*, at Kidderpore, aged 19, July 13.  
SPARKS, Eliza C. at Murree, July 22.  
TURTON, Col. J. Bengal art. at Keigree, on board the str. *Hindostan*, which left Calcutta July 19.  
VALADARES, Mr. J. De, at Calcutta, aged 64, Aug. 3.  
WHITE, Charlotte B. at Seebpore, aged 22, July 25.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

July 22. Elizabeth Rönneberg, Reppon, Mauritius.—26. Iona, Wylie, Melbourne.—St. Germain, Thome, Isle of France; Appleton, Donald, Mauritius; Sunderland, Woodruff, Tondemanaar; Sea Park, Smith, Port Phillip; Albartross, McBurnie, Madras.—27. John McWhuish, Atkins, Liverpool; Zouave, Isabier, Point Pedro; Excelsior, Robson, Sunderland; Negotiator, Lawson, London; Solway, Appleton, London; Bouganville, Olivier, Mauritius; Highlander, Horan, Sunderland.—28. George Lee, Barstow, Penang and Singapore; Josiah Bradlie, Harding, Boston; Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Liverpool; British Empire, Richards, Liverpool; Tubal Cain, Wells, Hong-Kong; Athieth Rohoman, Beedwell, Mauritius.—29. Godavery, Fliton, New Port; Belvedere, Jackson, Mauritius; Alma, Henry, Suez.—30. Monica, Smith, Ceylon; Arratoon Apar, McGregor, Bombay.—31. Alfred, Poudport, Buenos Ayres.—AUG. 1. Fatel Curreen, Jefferey, Mauritius; S. Gildersleeve, Johnson, Liverpool; Italian, Webster, Singapore and Penang; Skiole, Hawzen, Bombay.—2. Uriel, Foster, China and Singapore; Zuleika, Simpson, Melbourne; Lucknow, Asplet, Sunderland; Monarchy, Thomas, Liverpool; Red Gauntlet, Timmouth, Liverpool; Mooltan, Type, London; str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Moulmein.—3. Cismandie, Thuillier, Pondicherry; Conflict, Abell, Rangoon; Union, Defoy, Pondicherry; Poictiers, Howard, London; Anne Cropton, Turner, Sunderland.—5. Sir Colin Campbell, Watson, Moulmein; Julia, Steel, Newcastle; Comoro, Masvey, Boston.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Negotiator.—Mrs. Crook and 4 daughters.  
Per Solway.—Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Appleton.  
Per Athieth Rohoman.—Mrs. Jamieson and 5 children, and Mrs. Wille.  
Per str. Alma, for CALCUTTA.—Mr. MacLaine, Mr. Murray, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Kenay, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Banks, Mr. Nicholas, M. Anto Beato, Mr. Givens, J. Brown, Mrs. Chalk, Mr. Simpson, Lieut. Hopkins, Mr. Yates, Lieut. Tozer, Mr. Sombarde, Lieut. Peach, Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. Woolley, Mr. Worcester and child, Mr. Burke, Mr. Seeming, Mr. Michel, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Armstrong, Count Midem, Ens. McCarthy, and Mr. J. Franck.  
Per Hastings.—Mrs. Priestley and child.  
Per Shand.—Mrs. Christie.  
Per William Cole.—Mrs. Clair and infant.  
Per Asia.—Maj. Gordon, Capt. Chase and Grant, Lieuts. Johnson and Alexander, and Dr. Seers.  
Per Agra.—Messrs. Gouldsbury, T. Gouldsbury, and J. Hunter.  
Per Gipsy Bride.—Mrs. Murphy and 2 children, and Dr. R. T. Scott, H.M.'s 73rd regt.  
Per Australian.—Maj. Fowler, Capt. Fowle, Lieuts. Simpson, Cherry, and Morris, Cornet Campbell, Asst. surg. Duthorpe, Mr. Canaval, and Miss Burton.  
Per Leichhardt.—Dr. and Mrs. Surtse, E. I. Co.'s service.  
Per Royal Saxon.—Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Stavers, Miss Peers, and Mr. Brooke.  
Per Uriel.—Mr. Foster and infant.  
Per str. Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Lee, Lieut. Clarke, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Silverlock, Mrs. Onslow and child, Mr. Easton, Mrs. Pereira and 4 children, Dr. Harper, and Mr. Fairly.  
Per Moultan.—Mr. F. F. Collingwood.  
Per Monarchy.—Mrs. Thomas and child.  
Per Zuleika.—Mr. S. Lynd, Mr. G. B. Masfen, Surg. H. L. Strad, W. Jones, and Mrs. Murphy and children.  
Per Poictiers.—Dr. Montmorille, Lieut. W. J. Thomas, Capt. Babington, Lieuts. W. Agnew, T. O. Brien, and Campbell.  
Per Annie Cropton.—Mrs. Turner.

### DEPARTURES.

July 17. Earl of Derby, Clever, Mauritius.—18. Collingwood, Ramsey, London; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab.—19. Reward, Milne, Rangoon; Nusser Sultan, Cowen, Rangoon.—20. Auckland, Drought, I.N.—21. Ardbeg, Nicol, London.—21. Fleetwood, Dale, Boston; str. Hindostan, Renoldson, Suez; str. Baltic, Durham, Rangoon and Moulmein.—22. Ruby Castle, Scott, Mauritius; str. James Hartley, Hook, Hong-Kong; Francis, Hicks, Melbourne; Louis Gaveaux, Huot, Mauritius; str. Lightning, Taylor, China.—25. Grays, Starke, Colombo; Winterthur, Reynolds, London; Elwine Fredericke, Heimke, Falmouth.—27. Siam, Wilson, London; Alexander, Holway, Melbourne; Alliance, Hyslop, Liverpool; Ardvile, Barclay, Melbourne; Scotia, Wylie, London.—28. Str. Carthage, Rodgers, Hong-Kong; Titania, Good, Melbourne; Shah Jehan, Benthon, Mauritius.—30. Whirlwind, Giet, New York; Belgravia, Wharton, Moulmein; Ida, Allard, Bourbon; Cospatrick, Scott, London; Myrtle, Warden, London.—AUGUST 2. Osiris, Rogers, Bourbon; City of Pekin, Stobo, London; West Derby, Sergeant, Hong-Kong; Count de Brionne, Guillemon, Dunkerque; Hornet, Benson, Boston; Quito, Hawking, Melbourne.—3. Tartar, Kinnon, Bombay; Regina, Rowe, Mauritius.—4. Spartacus, Hardieson, Bourbon.—5. Bruce, Meiklejohn, London; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London; Reinhard, Timmermann, Melbourne; str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—9. P. and O. str. Nemesis, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Golden Fleece, for CAPE and SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jamieson, H.M.'s 6th regt.; Rev. J. Vaughan, and Capt. and Mrs. Bissett. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. C. A. Beaumont and 2 children, Mr. T. Jones, Ens. G. Furville, Rev. W. P. Schwabe, Col. Campbell, Mrs. Clarke and 2 children, Mrs. L. Fraser, two Misses Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. Keats, Lieut. and Mrs. Walters, Col. Kelly, F. J. Goddard, Lieut. A. Wilson, H.M.'s 88th regt.; Capt. Every, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Dr. Dalmaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. Baylis, Lieut. Schiffern, H.M.'s 34th foot; Ens. G. U. Mason, Mr. Gledstones, and Dr. Fryer.  
Per str. Nemesis for MADRAS.—Miss Szepanska, Lieut. Ouchterlony, Brev. maj. Gordon, Mr. J. De Verinne, Mr. George Gahan, Lieut. F. W. Hopkins, Lieut. W. Smith Mill, Dr. and Mrs. McGregor, Miss McGregor, Brev.

capt. Bolton, Lieut. Clarke, Mrs. and Master Hartley. For GALLER.—Hon. Capt. L. Addington and Mr. A. Harvey. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. Macrae, and Mr. and Mrs. Money. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Moore. For ALEXANDRIA.—M. Lavite, Lieut. Remington, Mrs. Ximenes. Lieut. T. B. Dougall, and Capt. Dick. For MALTA.—Maj. Forbes, C. B., Lieut. A. W. F. Gore. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. Mayers, Mr. J. C. Dodgson, Mr. H. O. King, Capt. Cafe, Mrs. M. A. Pillans, Capt. Carrie, Dr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stewart. For SOUTHAFRICA.—Mr. E. M. Cowell, Maj. J. Macdonald, Lieut. Phillips, Capt. Browne, Mr. H. A. Brown, Capt. P. G. Scott, Col. Corfield, Capt. Baker, Capt. J. C. Moore, Mr. James Silverlock, Mrs. Herbert Diaper, Capt. Bridge, Mrs. Mullens and infant, Lieut. Tayford, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Ximenes, Capt. H. Ximenes, Lieut. col. Robertson, Dr. Brodshaw, Rev. W. White, Mr. Charles Plunk, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. Musker, Mr. W. Clarke, Lieut. Knight, Capt. Uniocke, Maj. Bruce, and Miss Monteith.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, August 7, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.   | Buy       |
|----------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal |           |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | dis. 16 | 0 to 16 8 |
| New Co.'s 5 do. ....                   | dis. 16 | 0 to 16 8 |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 7       | 12 to 8 0 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 8 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 4 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 7 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 7 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 8 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... | 8200 each    |
| Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....     | 125 to 150   |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) .....     | 600 each     |
| India General Steam Shares. ....    | 1500 to 1650 |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0/ to —    |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0/ to 2 0/ |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 2 1/ to 2 1/ |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0/         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0/         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9 15 1         |
| Doubloons .....                   | 31 8 to 32 0             |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | 16 3 to 16 4             |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | 22 6                     |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | 15 1                     |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 15 10 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | 14 12                    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 12                   |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 221 0       |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 220 0                    |

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 11. 10s.; to Liverpool, 11. 5s.

**IMPORTS** (Calcutta, Aug. 7).—The market continues in the same healthy state as last reported; active demand prevails for grey and bleached goods of heavy descriptions, at further improvement in price. *Mile Text*, which had gone down a little a fortnight back, has again recovered to its former favourable position, and has been even slightly better. *Woolens* continue neglected, and *Metals* have undergone no general improvement.

**EXPORTS** (Calcutta, Aug. 7).—The rivers are now open, and afford great facility to commerce. Produce is coming down freely, and there has been more doing, especially in *Sugar* and *Livewood*, under the inducement of low freights; prices have not materially receded. *Indigo*.—The latest advices from all districts complain of their not having sufficient produce, owing to the spring plant being affected by blight; it does not advance in growth, notwithstanding the prevailing congenial weather. *Tirhoot* is the only district which is improving, and manufacturing is progressing satisfactorily. *Raw Silk*.—The feeling for this article has assumed a somewhat improved appearance, and sales of Native Silks have taken place to a fair extent at a further decline of 8 annas to Rs. 1 per seer. Stocks are said to be about 200 mounds in all. In European Filature there is nothing doing, and its price is nominal, holders being firm, and buyers disinclined to submit to any advance. *Silk Piece Goods*.—Of *Corahs* all the old stocks have been cleared off at a further reduction of Rs. 5 per corgie on finer sorts. In other descriptions there is, however, no change in value. *Baudannas* and *Choppas* continue neglected, and their price is nominal. In *Tusser* there is also nothing doing, with a decline of Rs. 5 per corgie in value. Stocks of *Corahs* are say 10,000 pieces, and those of *Tussers*, 2,000 to 3,600 pieces. *Sugar* (*Bravares*).—A good business has been done for Great Britain and Bombay in *Good White* and *Middling* qualities, at rather higher prices. Supplies are coming down freely, and present stocks are estimated at about 35,000 bags. *Luc Eye* has been in very limited inquiry since the last mail; the only transaction we have heard of is S. L. D. 75 chests, at Rs. 28-0. Holders are inclined to concede Rs. 2 to 2-8 on B, and [B] from former quotations. *Jute and Hemp*.—Supplies of *Jute* from the districts do not keep pace with the demand, and fine qualities particularly are scarce, and price has consequently advanced. *Oil*.—Castor Oil has principally engaged inquiry for America, as the exports of last month show. It is in good demand both for shipment and local consumption; but the scarcity of seed keeps stock low and prices well maintained; fair middling quality is at Rs. 12-8, and first quality at Rs. 13-8 per maund. Mustard, Cocoa-nut, and other descriptions are only taken for local consumption, and under moderate supplies; prices are maintained. *Safflower* has been in very limited operations. Stocks are accumulating by fresh arrivals, and are principally of low qualities; prices have receded. *Rau*.—Shipments to Bombay have somewhat increased lately, and the demand for the Commissariat prevents accumulation of stock. We quote 0-14 to 0-15 per gallon as the current rate. *Salt-petre* had somewhat fallen off in demand after the last

mail; but it has again improved, and the market has been nearly clear of fine qualities, which have improved in price. The Americans are also in the market, and are buying the lower qualities. Stocks have considerably reduced, and are estimated at about bags 11,000.

## MADRAS.

### THE HYDERABAD FIELD FORCE CONTINGENT.

With justifiable pride, Major W. A. Orr details the share taken by the field force Hyderabad Contingent under his command, in the operations before Calpee. As the 1st brigade, under the major-general, was proceeding from Etowra towards Gorlowlee, it was considerably harassed by parties of the rebels, who at length had the audacity to break through the long line of camp followers, and cut up a number of them. The field force was called into requisition on this occasion, and rendered important service by securing the further progress of the baggage. Again, on the 16th of May, the enemy appeared in great numbers, their cavalry alone consisting of from 1,000 to 1,200, supported by four guns, and threatened to impede the passage of the 2nd brigade; and the field force Hyderabad Contingent proceeded to the assistance of the rear guard under command of Major Forbes, 3rd Bombay L.C., then hotly engaged. The result was that the enemy shied off, and contented themselves with cannonading at a respectful distance,—a courtesy which was reciprocated by the major's guns. On the afternoon of the same day a body of rebel infantry crept through some of the ravines that surrounded the 2nd brigade's line of march, and would have destroyed the village of Muttra, which was only protected by a picket of her Majesty's 71st regt.; but the guns and infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent were soon on the spot, shelled the ravines with great effect, and inflicted severe chastisement upon the enemy, until darkness put an end to it. The rebels seem to have behaved with considerable spirit while they occupied Calpee, as Major Orr states that on the 17th they moved out of the fort to challenge the British troops to an encounter. Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the 71st, who commanded the 2nd brigade, did not particularly like to take up the gauntlet without asking for the aid of the redoubtable Hyderabad field force, on the appearance of which the enemy displayed the same polite and distant habits they had exhibited on the previous day, satisfying themselves with long shots at our troops, some of whom suffered serious casualties nevertheless. On the 22nd, the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, again sallied forth, and made a very determined effort to cut up the left flank of the 2nd brigade, and would, in all probability, have made a descent upon the rear of the camp if the Hyderabad Contingent field force had not opened a fire of shrapnell, which compelled the rebels to retire, covered by their guns. These services on the part of the field force were followed up at the victorious attack upon Calpee, when it took an active part in the operations of the day. When the enemy fled from the garrison they had fondly expected to hold against all comers, the force did not wish to bid them good-bye without giving them some parting proofs of their regard, and accordingly Lieut. Dowkir, with 35 sabres of the 1st cavalry, set off in pursuit, cut up some 50 Bengal sepoy, and captured two guns. In this latter exploit a native officer, Duffadar Sadho Sing, was conspicuous for gallantry, having killed five or six sepoy with his own hand. Indeed, our principal reason for giving this prominence to the exploits of Major Orr's favourites is, that they furnish fresh evidence—if that were necessary—of what can be done with native troops when they are kept well in hand. The casualties sustained by the force from May 15th to 23rd were 6 killed and 20 wounded. Of the deaths, two—Qr. Mast. Serg. C. Moore and Naigue Tackoor—were from sun-stroke; and of the

wounded, no less than 15 sunk from the same cause. This fact is of itself painfully suggestive of the terrible nature of the duty performed, and the hardship endured, by this gallant and renowned branch of the British service.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.**—We observe that the following movements of troops in the Madras presidency have been ordered:—45th regt. N.I., from Madras to Quilon; 2nd regt. N.I., from Quilon to Madras; 31st regt. N.I., from Vizianagum to Burmah; 8th regt. N.I., from Burmah to Mangalore; 16th regt. N.I., from Mangalore to Hurryhur; 25th regt. N.I., from Hurryhur to Kemptee; 32nd regt. N.I., from Kemptee to Burmah; 48th regt. N.I., from Burmah to Vizianagum.

**VIZAGAPATAM.**—On the evening of Thursday, the 24th of June, Mr. P. Jaganatham, formerly a brahmin, was publicly set apart to the ministry of the gospel among his countrymen, in connexion with the London Missionary Society. The mission chapel was well filled, a considerable number of those present being natives; and all seemed much interested.—*Madras Times*, July 23.

**KIRKEE REMOUNT STUD.**—We are glad to learn that Colonel Holden Rose, of H.M.'s 18th Lancers, a most meritorious officer, who has greatly distinguished himself during his career in India, has been appointed commandant of the newly-established Remount Stud at Kirkee. The object of this establishment is to provide a sufficient number of well-broken and trained horses for the cavalry and artillery service. Lieutenant Raiker, of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, has been appointed riding master to the Kirkee stud, and Mr. Hurford, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, formerly of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, Veterinary Surgeon.—*Poona Observer*.

**BOLARUM.**—The 3rd company of artillery, which should be stationed at Bolaram, is by some extraordinary mal-arrangement subdivided into three parts, viz., two guns at Lingsagoor, two at Sholapore, and two at Bolaram, thus utterly destroying the discipline and efficiency of the company; as every one who knows what artillery is must be aware. There can be no evolutions practised with less than four guns, and this state of things has continued for the last six months, while there is a detachment at Hingolee where they are not in the least required. Why not send them to relieve one of the out stations? Brigadier Hill is expected at Bolaram on the 22nd July, on his return from Copaladroog Raschore, &c. He had nothing to do, no laurels gathered, merely an eating and drinking campaign. Colonel Hill came to his present command with the prestige of a high name, but whatever he may have been formerly, he has certainly exhibited no great or soldier-like qualities, such as should characterize a man holding such an important command as sole brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—Captain Septimus Tripe, of the 50th N.I., has just been tried by a court-martial, who found him guilty of unofficer-like conduct, in having, at Sehora, on the 15th of March last, by his own intemperance, brought on an attack of delirium tremens, thereby having rendered himself unfit for duty; and also of having, when commanding a detachment, left his post without leave. He was sentenced to six months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. The commander-in-chief confirmed, but at the same time remitted, the sentence, of which he entirely disapproved, as being inadequate and unsuitable; and he was only prevented from ordering a revision by a consideration of the difficulty of re-assembling the court. He would not, however, permit Captain Tripe to continue with his regiment in the field, and has appointed him to do duty with the 26th N.I.—*Madras Spectator*.

**DEATH OF MR. LEWIN.**—Tidings were received yesterday at the Presidency, we deeply regret to say, of the death of Mr. R. C. Lewin, acting subordinate Judge, Bellary. Having only a few short weeks ago suffered a heavy domestic bereavement, he was about to proceed to England, when he was suddenly cut off by dysentery. He was the son of Mr. M. Lewin, and was highly esteemed both as a public servant, and in private life, as an estimable member of society.—*Madras Spectator*, July 31.

**REMOVAL.**—The Court of Directors have dispensed with the further services of Surgeon Plackman, without prejudice, however, to any claim he may have to the benefit of the retiring regulations.

**DEATH OF MR. SALMON.**—The Madras papers announce the death of Edward Salmon, Esq., barrister-at-law in that presidency, which occurred on the 30th of July last, from consumption, with which the deceased had long been afflicted. Mr. Salmon joined the bar of the Supreme Court at Madras in 1847, and was an ornament to the legal profession in that presidency.

**LONGEVITY.**—We regret to announce the death, at Masulipatam, on the 28th July, of Mr. R. Alexander, upwards of sixty years a resident at that station, at which for a long period, and until within the last few years, he held the office of master attendant. He was well known throughout the Madras Presidency, and died, respected by all who knew him, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

**A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.**—We (*Madras Spectator*) have letters from General Whitlock's Camp, from which we learn that Captain Macintyre, of the 2nd Hyderabad contingent cavalry, has gone in command of a force to a place called Nowgaon. This officer greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry at Banda; he was recognized by the rebels at Kotah, and there was a shout from their ranks of "*Macintyre hi-marro!*"—his gallant troops, however, took good care that the kind intentions of the enemy were not carried out.

**COCHIN.**—The completion of the telegraph as far as our port is now almost a *fait accompli*, and we receive the boon with the highest satisfaction. It is to be hoped that the active authorities will devise some means for carrying the wire across our Backwater, as the members of our mercantile community, all residing on the south side of the river, will doubtless consider it extremely inconvenient to cross to Vypreen whenever they have a telegram to despatch, and it should be borne in mind that they are almost the only class from whom the line ever expects much support; and hence every facility afforded them is a direct addition to the profits of the line. Calicut now may pale its ineffectual fires, after its short notoriety from being hitherto the *point d'appui* of the telegraph on this coast.—*Cochin Courier*, July 31.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

**BRADBURY**, the wife of Capt. s. at Bangalore, July 14.  
**BROOKS**, the wife of B. s. at Nungumbaukum, July 28.  
**DALE**, the wife of Capt. J. D. 40th N.I. d. at Kamptee, July 27.  
**DENNIS**, the wife of J. s. at Coimbatore, July 28.  
**D'SILVA**, the wife of Francis, d. at Royapettah, Aug. 7.  
**EDWARDS**, the wife of John W. s. at Madras, Aug. 9.  
**FOURACRES**, the wife of C. (public works dep.) s. at Dowlaishweram, July 24.  
**FULTON**, the wife of Capt., 2nd E. L. I., s. at Trichinopoly, July 27.  
**HAINES**, Hon. Mrs. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 9.  
**HATMAWAY**, the wife of Arthur C. S. (twins) s. and d. at Madras, July 26.  
**HINDLE**, the wife of Lieut. J. W. 47th N.I. s. (still-born) at Bellary, July 29.  
**MACDONALD**, the wife of Capt. W. C. R. 2nd L.C. d. at Madras, Aug. 12.  
**MCDERMOT**, the wife of Sergt.-Maj. W. d. at Dindigul, July 21.  
**MAGRATH**, the wife of Lieut. J. K. G. d. at Nagpore, July 21.  
**MILLAR**, the wife of J. American Mission Press, d. at Vepery, Aug. 12.  
**NELSON**, the wife of H. d. at Madras, July 30.  
**NURSE**, the wife of Peter T. d. at Vepery, July 24.  
**PETERS**, the wife of Henry, s. at Madras, Aug. 6.  
**PETTIGREW**, the wife of Rev. S. T. s. at Kamptee, July 30.  
**PLUMER**, the wife of C. G. d. Courtallum, July 27.  
**PLUNKETT**, the wife of James, d. at Hyderabad, July 23.  
**POPE**, the wife of the Rev. G. U. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 2.  
**PRINGLE**, the wife of Capt. G. 35th N.I. s. at Hurryhur, Aug. 7.  
**ROPER**, the wife of Capt. 42nd N.I. s. at Secunderabad, July 10.  
**STRADLING**, the wife of Lieut. R.A. I.N. d. at Madras, Aug. 1.  
**STYLK**, the wife of C. s. at Shemogo, Aug. 2.  
**TAYLOR**, the wife of Capt. C. A.E. s. at Madras, Aug. 12.  
**WILLIAMS**, the wife of J. T. 3rd extra reg. N.I. s. at Cuddapah, Aug. 1.

## MARRIAGES.

**DANIELL**, Maj. E. G. 8th Queen's regt. to Sabina C. d. of the late James Price, at Simla, Aug. 5.  
**D'CASTER**, Jeremiah, to Miss Frances E. Carcles, at Black Town, July 28.  
**JOHNSON**, Lieut. W. R. 39th N.I. to Mary, d. of Lieut. col. J. W. Bayley, at Ootacamund, July 20.  
**MORRIS**, C. E. to Mary F. d. of Capt. J. Gerrard, 2nd N.V. batt. at Coonoor, July 24.  
**MULLER**, Charles J. F. to Helen, d. of the late T. Rice, at Cochin, July 28.  
**SMITH**, C. M. 32nd N.I. to Emma, d. of C. G. Ford, at Kamptee, July 29.  
**STEWART**, Joseph, to Rebecca M. d. of W. Jones, at Vizagapatam, July 22.  
**THOMPSON**, James T. to Constantia L. d. of G. D. de Laval, at Vizagapatam, July 8.

## DEATHS.

**ALEXANDER**, R. at Masulipatam, aged 82 yrs. 9 mo. July 28.  
**BIDE**, Elizabeth, d. of Asst. surg. G. 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, at Bolarum, Aug. 6.  
**GILLES**, Emily A. d. of N. T. aged 9 mo. July 27.  
**HAYES**, John, at New Town, aged 27 yrs. 11 mo. July 28.  
**LEWIN**, R. C. c.s. at Bellary, July 28.  
**NEWMAN**, Mrs. Lydia C. near Nellavungalum, aged 25, Aug. 8.  
**ROGERS**, s. of Surg. M. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 8 mo. Aug. 2.  
**SCALES**, Asst. surg. W. H. rifles, at Dinapore, June 24.  
**SPRING**, Jane S. d. of T. at Black Town, aged 10 mo. Aug. 6.  
**STEWART**, Mrs. relict of the late Alexander, at Madras, Aug. 4.  
**STUART**, Fanny M. d. of R. R. at Black Town, aged 2 years, Aug. 8.  
**SALMON**, Edward (barrister-at-law), at Madras, Aug. 6.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

**JULY 24.**—Araby Maid, Pennie, London; str. Auckland, Drought, Calcutta.—25. Poitiers, Howard, London; Coldstream, Rogers, Melbourne; Sally, Rugg, Sunderland.—26. Monlin, Nicholson, Liverpool.—27. Str. Comandell, Stradling, Calcutta; Malabar, Davies, Mauritius; Palmerston, Seagrove, London.—29. Aberfoyle, Horton, England.—30. Duddbrook, Mills, London.—Aug. 2. Eastern Empire, Mayn, Aden and Point de Galle; Kurrajong, Shearer, Rangoon; Emily, Pulicat.—3. Golconda, Montgomery, London; str. England, Adderley, Calcutta.—4. Panama, Reynolds, Mauritius.—5. Henriette, Fourcode, Melbourne; Lord Burleigh, Clark, Mauritius; Sir Robert Seppings, Covelong; Euphrosyne, Cruikshank, Mauritius.—6. John Paul, Miller, Cocanada; Francis Bantfield, Thomas, Mauritius.—7. Nonpareil, Daly, Mauritius.—8. Cashmere, Pearson, Mauritius; Chieftain, Guntton, London.—9. Roman Emperor, Lamprell, Mauritius; Clara Novello, Kingston, Port Louis and Point de Galle; Harry of the West, Patterson, Mauritius.—10. Emily Annina, Lyster, Singapore; Hindostan, Burbe, Bordeaux.—11. Englishman, Home, London; str. Bentinck, Curling, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—12. Hadassah, Clarkson, Sunderland.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Auckland, from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Brown. Per Palmerston, from LONDON.—A. Y. Brooking. Per Kurrajong, from RANGOON.—Mrs. Gardner and child.  
 Per str. England, from CALCUTTA.—F. B. Lightfoot, E. Baker, S. Sam, P. Lowe, Maj. Usher, Mrs. and 2 Misses Usher, Mrs. Brooks and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and child, and Mr. Faulkner.  
 Per Francis Bantfield, from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Thomas.  
 Per John Paul, from COCANADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 4 children.  
 Per Cashmere, from MAURITIUS.—Mons. De Gersigny.  
 Per Roman Emperor, from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Lamprell and infant.  
 Per Clara Novello, from PORT LOUIS and GALLE.—Mr. Hall.  
 Per str. Bentinck, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Hallett, Mr. Ford, Mr. J. W. Chapman, Rev. H. and Mrs. Cordes. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Clerk and Mr. Kenrick. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Konig. From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Forster. From PENANG.—Capt. Hilliard. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Clerk. From GALLE.—Mr. Anthonisz and Mons. Mariano.

### DEPARTURES.

**JULY 25.** Tullochgorum, Sangster, Singapore; Sir Robert Seppings, Clarke, Covelong; Locher, Lesseymann, Covelong.—27. Mayotte, Cogrel, Marseilles; City of Durham, Blacklock, Cocanada and London.—28. Poitiers, Howard, Calcutta.—29. Borton Iskander, Kloppeburg, Pidong, via Pondicherry; Auguste and Gustave, Benassit, Bordeaux; Emily, Burnes, Pulicat; str. Auckland, Drought, Bombay.—31. Teak, Leonhard, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam; Drusus, Arkley, London; Empress Eugenie, Rickerts, Mauritius and Calcutta; Earl of Hardwicke, Meake, London, via Cocanada and Bimlipatam.—Aug. 2. Emma, Freeman, Cocanada.—4. Eastern Empire, Magie, Calcutta.—5. Emily, Burnes, Ennore; Rajasthan, Atkinson, Mauritius.—6. Cleodion, Frontie, Calcutta.—7. Ocean Wave, Gray, Mauritius.—8. Woodcote, Fleming, Covelong and Calcutta.—9. Harry of the West, Jatterson, Calcutta.—10. York, Redpath, Rangoon.—11. Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius.—12. Str. Bentinck, Curling, Calcutta; Hindostan, La Barbe, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Teak, to MANULIPATAM and VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Holland.  
 Per Earle of Hardwicke to LONDON via COCANADA and BIMLIPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Mr. Roghbe and Col. A. J. Cotton, for Cocanada; Mr. G. S. Forbes.  
 Per Cleodion, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Laird.  
 Per York, to RANGOON.—Lieut. T. O'Neill, N.I.; Lieut. J. D. Sewell, Apoth. Wilson, Lieut. FitzGibbon, Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. Coffin, Mrs. Rozario's 2 children, Mrs. Eagler, and Mr. Johnston.  
 Per str. Bentinck, to CALCUTTA.—From MADRAS.—Lieut. Brett, Ens. Bloomfield, Apoth. R. Kemp, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Lieut. Motett, and Mr. J. Pascal.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 15, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

On Loans on deposit of Government Securities 5 per ct.  
 On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... 5 per ct.  
 Discount on Government Bills ..... 4 per ct.  
 Do on Private Bills, at or within 3 mon. 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills at 6 months' sight ..... 2 0  
 Agents' Bills on England at 6 months ..... 1 11½  
 " " " 3 do. .... 1 10½  
 " " " 1 do. .... 1 10  
 " " " Sight ..... 1 10½  
 H.M. Treasury Bills ..... nominal  
 Bank of England Post Bills ..... "  
 Mauritius Government Bills ..... "  
 Ceylon do. .... "  
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... None  
 Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ..... prem. ¼ to ½  
 Do on Bombay ..... dis. ¼

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan for public work ..... 1856-57...dis. 6½ to 7  
 4 per cent. .... 1832-33... No Sales.  
 " .... 1835-36... 14 to 14½  
 " .... 1842-43...  
 " .... 1854-55...  
 4 per cent. Transferable Book Debt. .... No transacts.  
 Tanjore Bonds ..... Ditto  
 Bank of Madras Shares ..... 7½ pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10 2-6

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 80 per ct.  
 Do. 4½ do. do. .... 80 per ct.  
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 80 per ct.  
 Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca ..... 80 per ct.  
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ..... 80 per ct.  
 Do. 3½ do. do. do. .... 65 per ct.  
 On Tanjore do. .... 75 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 11. 10s. to 14. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The fact is we believe undoubtedly, that human sacrifices are still secretly offered in this country, from the bloody superstition that the life or birth of children, supposed to be under certain malignant influences, can be secured in no other way. The practice has probably disappeared from the presidency towns, but that it still prevails in the country there is little room to doubt. The Hindoo parent who sees his children die one after another, under the influence of an unseen blight, or the frustration of his hopes in the constant miscarriage of his wife, is assured that nothing but blood will propitiate the Dev, whose shadow has fallen upon the household. If he is miserable enough to be wealthy, and the life of the goat or the hen first offered fails to turn aside the curse which pursues him, it is whispered in his ear that he has money, and that a sacrifice which never fails is within his reach. He must offer another's child to secure the flickering life or safe delivery of his own; and the infernal holocaust is secretly purchased, or entrapped, and slain. A case illustrative of these sacrifices is contained in the April number of Mr. Morris's *Sudder Adawlut* reports:—

"One Dewindrapa Wulud Lokapa Kusar and his three brothers, all residents of the town of Churchun, were charged with having murdered a boy about nine years of age, named Kasim, by way of a sacrifice to their idol; and the principal witness against them deposed, on solemn affirmation, before the mahalkore of Churchun, on the 19th December, 1857, that he had seen Dewindrapa and two others mutilate



the sad boy, describing the whole ceremony, and asserting that he first saw the feet cut off, then the hands, and lastly—adding that he saw the body carried away."

The witness subsequently repudiated his deposition, and was indicted for perjury. The magistrate, Mr. Goldfinch, expresses his opinion that the charge was got up against Dewindrapa and his brothers, by the karkoon and the police naïque (a forcible comment upon the state of the Mofussil establishments), and he is perhaps right; but the details of the case are so meagre, that we are unable to arrive at any. Is the boy Kasim missing, or murdered, or what? The production of the child, alleged to have been offered, would have left no room for doubt as to the fact of the perjury, while we fail to discover any trace of inquiry after the supposed victim. In his finding, Mr. Goldfinch says,—

"It is of course difficult to determine whether the first statement or the second was the true one. The accused parties are represented to be wealthy men, and the prisoner and the other witnesses against them may have been bought off; at any rate, however, the case for the prosecution (in the murder case) is broken down, and the prisoner has failed to prove that he was intimidated or coerced into giving his evidence."

We gather from this that the boy was murdered in some way or other, and we regret that the proceedings of the case are not more fully known by us.

Another case, strikingly illustrative of the stolid insensibility of the Mahomedan to the crime of bloodshed, is furnished in case No. 153 of the Dharwar Sessions of 1857. A sowcar in the Gooldeoood village sent a Mahomedan servant to sell a hoodce for Rs. 500 in the neighbouring town of Bagaulkote, with instructions to bring home the proceeds. The man determines to rob his master, and to avert suspicion from himself, employs a couple of associates to decoy a man to meet him on the road, as he is returning with the money. The unhappy victim is remorselessly murdered, and the murderer, having slightly wounded himself, returns home with his garments torn and disarranged, to relate that he had been waylaid and robbed by a gang, one of whom he had slain, while the others decamped with the money. Within twenty-four hours, however, he has blurted out all about it to the police, according to custom, while his associates do the same, and retract their confessions, as usual, before the judge. Crimes of this senseless nature, in which men pave the way for an escape from a simple charge of robbery, by beginning with a cold-blooded murder, bespeak an amount of degradation truly savage and sickening. There is all the cunning and all the stupidity of an idiot in the planning of the crime, the cruelty of the tiger in its accomplishment, and the conduct of a child subsequent to it.—*Bombay Times*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. WADDINGTON, now in Poona on sick leave, having been recommended by his medical advisers to seek an immediate change of air, will shortly leave for Europe.

NATIVE DETECTIVES.—The *Bombay Standard* brings to light a very serious conspiracy in Bombay. It appears that some natives have banded themselves together as informers. These men, directly they hear of the arrival of an up-country native in Bombay, deplore one of their number to wait on him. The man obtains an interview, and declares that he knows the stranger has been in league with the disaffected in the Upper Provinces, and threatens to denounce him to the authorities. The stranger is frightened, thinks that if he is once brought before the Supreme Court he will be hanged off hand, and pays as much as his fears dictate. We are happy to say that the conspirators have not been long in collusion, and that the police are on their track.

MR. ARDASEER CRISTEE, chief engineer and inspector of machinery in the dockyard, has been allowed by the Court of Directors a pension of Rs. 400 a month, in consideration of his eminent service during a period of 35 years.

THE BELGAUM POLICE have been rewarded for their very praiseworthy exertions in the chase after the late rajah of Nurgond. They have been presented with Rs. 10,000. We imagine Mr. Souter will receive some further reward.

RAMCHUNDER RAO, Appa Saheb, chief of Jamkunder, now in confinement at Belgaum, has addressed a petition to the Bombay Government. He has been imprisoned since the 22nd of March, and, as he alleges, without having committed any treasonable act. The rajah of Nurgond, in the statement made on his trial, distinctly affirmed that it was the apprehension of the Jamkunder rajah that led to his own rebellion. He thought that he too would be seized and imprisoned. Mr. Souter Carr, it appears by the petition of the chief of Jamkunder, esteemed him loyal; it was the late Mr. Maunson who imagined him to be plotting against the state. Doubtless the Bombay Government can show reasons sufficient for the detention of the rajah.

PARSEE MEDICAL STUDENTS.—We are gratified to announce that four of the advanced students of the Grant Medical College—Messrs. Rustomjee Cowjee, Manojkjee Aderjee, Burjoojee Framjee, and Pestoojee Bomonjee—the last residing in the Fort, and the others in different parts of the native town—have voluntarily come forward to render free medical and surgical aid to females in this town at the time of labour. They have volunteered to call upon parties at their houses in hours of need, and in cases of special difficulty to obtain the assistance of Dr. Mead, of the European General Hospital, who is always very anxious to give medical and surgical advice gratis to the poor at all hours. Considering that the native women who act as midwives in Bombay are generally quite ignorant of the duties they undertake, and of the amount of responsibility that attends on them, this step may be regarded as a very judicious one, and in every way worthy of the objects of the Grant Medical College.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. J. M. MUSGRAVE, of the Bombay Medical service, did on the 29th July, on his voyage to Kurrachee. Dr. Musgrave served with the 1st regiment light cavalry (Hussars), with the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab, in 1848-49, and was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, for which services he received a medal. He had recently been appointed to the medical charge of the 14th regiment N.I., and left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 25th July, in the steamer *Scindian*, on board of which vessel he expired on the 29th.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. J. GANE, of the Bombay establishment, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Malwa Bheel police corps, *vice* Dr. Chisholm, appointed to Indore.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR GIFFARD, of the 16th Bombay N.I., has been nominated second in command of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and to act as a lieutenant of that corps, *vice* Capt. Chapman, transferred to the police.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BARTON, wife of Lieut. C. art. d. since dead, at Ahmednuggur, July 27.

EDWARDS, wife of Col. C. A. d. at Poona, Aug. 9.

FAIRBROTHER, wife of Lieut. J. 19th N.I. d. at Mhow, Aug. 4.

FLEMING, wife of J. d. at Bombay, Aug. 9.

HANSON, wife of J. d. at Poona, Aug. 11.

KNOWLES, wife of W. s. at Colaba, Aug. 7.

LIGHT, wife of R. E. H. s. stillborn, at Dharwar, Aug. 5.

MARK, Mrs. s. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 7.

MORGAN, wife of E. d. at Poona, Aug. 13.

NELSON, wife of H. d. at Colaba, Aug. 9.

OLIVER, wife of Capt. T. d. at Dapoolia, Aug. 6.

PRITCHARD, wife of W. d. at Colaba, Aug. 8.

PLUNKETT, wife of J. d. at Hyderabad, July 23.

REMINGTON, wife of G. F. d. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 3.

SELLON, wife of Lieut. R. S. s. at Belgaum, Aug. 7.

TWYNAM, wife of Lieut. T. S. H. d. at Colaba, Aug. 10.

WALTER, wife of C. d. at Bombay, Aug. 7.

### MARRIAGES.

BAKER, William A. to Jeannie L. H. d. of the late U. Pockels, at Kurrachee, Aug. 5.

MARSTON, Daniel, to Mrs. Mary Ann Sykes, at Poona, Aug. 2.

McKEON, Thomas, to Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, at Poona, Aug. 9.

MIRUS, C. E. to Mary Frances, d. of Capt. J. Gerard, at Coonoor, July 24.

MOORE, James H. to Mrs. Mary Anne Dickson, at Colaba, Aug. 16.

### DEATHS.

CASSIDY, Henry, s. of Rev. H. P. at Poona, aged 2, Aug. 12.

COLES, Mrs. Ann, at Poona, aged 30, Aug. 7.

COLLINS, Henry W. at Kurrachee, aged 27, Aug. 10.

DELAFORE, Samuel, at Kurrachee, aged 27, Aug. 5.

EDWARDS, William, inf. s. of T. B. at Poona, aged 1, Aug. 15.

FAULKNER, Henry W. s. of A. at Colaba, aged 11 mo. Aug. 12.

FLANMAN, Mrs. Susan, at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 6.

FORBES, Mary Anne, wife of C. at Suttara, July 23.

HEWETT, Cornwallis, at Hyderabad, aged 29, Aug. 3.

HILYARD, Mrs. Priscilla, at Byculia, aged 27, Aug. 17.

JENNINGS, William, at Poona, aged 36, July 31.

MARIA, David, at Colaba, aged 25, Aug. 4.

MITFORD, Henry Broughton, s. of Capt. H. R.

51st L.I. at Kurrachee, Aug. 2.

MUSGRAVE, F. J. M. on board the *Scindian*, from Bombay, July 29.

NICOL, Mr. A. at Poona, aged 33, Aug. 13.

PANTON, William, at Poona, aged 7, Aug. 15.

SNOWDEN, Joseph, inf. s. of J. B. at Poona, Aug. 2.

WILLIAMS, Alice Maria O. d. of Capt. J. D. at Baroda, aged 1, July 23.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Hamilton Campbell Kidston, Bell, Melbourne.—4. Estima, Cammel, Calcutta; Jameson, Cordage, London; Louis and Henry, Seigeler, Alcoa Bay; Hents, Murphy, Rangoon; Helen Ewing, Purdon, Liverpool.—5. P. and O. Co's str. Malabar, Dundas, Southampton.—6. B. S. N. Co's str. Sindian, Beys, Kurrachee.—7. P. and O. Co's str. Bombay, Potts, Aden.—12. Otago, Snow, Liverpool.—13. Benecolen, Seilly, Liverpool; Christophe Colomb, Bally, Bordeaux; Maria Gray, Dixon, Calcutta.—14. Black Douglas, M. Creader, Liverpool; Fairlie, Cowan, Calcutta; Palovina, Homan, Calcutta.—15. Tonn, Innis, Liverpool.—16. James Smith, Calcutta, Aden.—17. Norwood, Stapledon, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Jameson.—Messrs. Cordage, and Mr. J. Keto.  
Per Louis and Henry.—Mr. Mays.  
Per Helen Ewing.—Mrs. Purdon.  
Per str. Malabar.—Messrs. Westfield, Wicks, Bullock, and Chapman, and Rev. St. George.  
Per str. Sindian.—Mrs. Kennerly, Col. Young-husband, Lieut. Clouston, Dr. Sapsen, and Capt. Batard.  
Per James Smith.—Mr. Ashby, Mr. Sources, Mr. F. Ferrand, Mr. L. Rouard, Mr. Z. Preben, and Mr. Davis.  
Per Norwood.—Messrs. F. R. Barker, and Price, L.N.; Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Standish.  
Per str. Bombay, from Southampton.—Messrs. Morton, Martin, Wood, Tenn, and Whield. From Marseilles.—Mr. G. C. Chambers, and Capt. and Mrs. McGregor and family. From Alexandria.—Mr. Hayes. From Aden.—Lieut. Short.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4. Str. Cadiz, Browne, Suez; Grace, Flavin, Liverpool.—5. Yara, Taylor, Liverpool; Rock City, Menard, Liverpool; Blue Rock, Bullock, Madras; Tanager, Campbell, China; Pioneer, Indicton, China.—7. West, Story, Liverpool; Jessie Boyle, Rowley, Moulmein; Wm. Gibson, McNece, London; Archib, Jones, Colombo.—8. Ezra, Stewart, Arthur, Calcutta.—10. Surate, Morrin, Mauritius.—11. Str. Bombay, Castle, Dundas, Singapore, Hong-Kong.—12. Leone, Fidler, Kurrachee, and Marseilles; Delaney, Hayes, Liverpool.—13. Cour de Lion, Ludwick, Calcutta.—14. Louis Napoleon, St. Martin, Marseilles; Adam and Baudin, Forster, China; Eliza, Burman, London; str. Zenobia, Stephens, Suez.—16. Str. Pekin, Burne, China; str. Perceps, Crotenden, Suez; Pioneer, Jones, Persian Gulf.—17. Str. Philip, Clark, Surat; Mary Stenhouse, Leick, Liverpool; str. Charles Napier, Broad, London.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, August 14, 1858.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|                                                                                                |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                                                        | 35 per ct. pm.                |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 p. 10 p.                                                           | 14 ex. div.                   |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.                                                            | 8 pm.                         |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.                                                            | 34 per ct. pm.                |
| N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)                                                                   | nom.                          |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500)                                                                            | premi. 37 1/2 per ct.         |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                                                        | 8 per ct.                     |
| Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12) 120 p. 10 p.                                                        | Rs. 22 1/2                    |
| Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7) 70 p. 10 p.                                                          | 24 1/2                        |
| Hydraulic P. Com. (Rs. 4) 40 p. 10 p.                                                          | 4 1/2                         |
| Cotton Spinning Com. (Rs. 4) 40 p. 10 p.                                                       | 6 1/2                         |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.                                                             | 1,200 do. per share 5 1/2 pm. |
| Colaba L. Com.                                                                                 | 10,000 do. 9 1/2              |
| Bombay S. N. Com.                                                                              | 500 do. 4 1/2                 |
| Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 21-43) paid in Bombay, or prem. in England—Rs. 8 per share account. |                               |
| Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1/4 at 25 per share—6 pm.                                            |                               |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Pub. Works Loan | Rs. 90                  |
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan   | Rs. 90 100 Sa.          |
| 5 " " "                     | 1842-43 Rs. 90          |
| 5 " " "                     | 1845-46 Rs. 96 100 Co's |
| 5 " " "                     | 1842-43 Rs. 96 100 do.  |
| New 5 " " "                 | Rs. 94 100 do.          |



## EXCHANGES.

|                                                      |         |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| On London—at                                         |         |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills. |         |
| 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.                            |         |
| On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100               | 69½     |
| 30 "                                                 | 100     |
| " at sight                                           | 100½    |
| On Madras at 30 days'                                | par     |
| " at sight                                           | 99      |
| On China at 60 days' sight                           | Rs. 217 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

|                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sovereigns                   | each, Rs. 10. 2 6      |
| Bank of England Notes        | per £, Rs. 10. 0       |
| Spanish Dollars              | per 100, Rs. 2. 7 nom. |
| Republic Dollars             | " 218 to 222           |
| German Crowns                | " 213½                 |
| Sycee Silver                 | per 100 tola, Rs. 10½  |
| Gold Leaf (range of quality) | per tola, Rs. 10. 4 6  |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 11. to 11. 10s.; Liverpool, 17s. 6d. to 17. per ton.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**FUNERAL OF GHOLAM HYDER.**—Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan, heir-apparent of the ameer of Cabul, died on the evening of the 3rd July, 1858. The next day the ameer, with his wife, the late sirdar's mother, his brothers and other relations, and Moolah, remained seated in his private garden in a state of mourning; all strangers were excluded from joining the party, lest by their cries and wailings they might disturb the quiet of the palace. A large concourse of the principal sirdars assembled at the Bala Hissar, and the body of the sirdar having received the necessary ablutions, was laid in the coffin, which was then placed on an elephant, with a bag containing 7,000 Rs. worth of silver and copper coin for distribution to the poor on the way to the cemetery. The deceased sirdar was buried by the side of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan. After the interment, the money remaining in the bag was bestowed on the syuds and moolahs. The ameer then, with his retinue, returned to the Bala Hissar, and having sat down in the seat of mourning, received visits of condolence; and having read prayers for the dead, a grand dinner was given to the visitors, who were then dismissed. In the mean time, Nazir Naheem, on the part of Gholam Hyder Khan's widows, received mourning visitors, and gave them dinner.—*Bombay Times.*

## CHINA.

## THE NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.

The new treaty with China has been signed by the Emperor, and goes home with this mail, for her Majesty's ratification, under charge of Lord Elgin's brother, the Hon. Frederick W. Bruce. It is indeed an important treaty, judging from what has transpired regarding it. It contains provisions for the reception of a British minister at Peking, the conditional opening of the Yang-tze as far as Hankow, the opening of several new ports, the admission of foreigners into all parts of the interior, a revision of the tariff, a reduction of tonnage dues, and toleration of Christianity. As far, however, as its nature has been disclosed, it appears more imposing on a first glance than on closer examination, though even when scrutinized it is much above expectation. It is not to be made public until after ratification. Lord Elgin, however, has not been wholly unmindful of the claims and curiosity of the foreign community on the coast of China. We understand that the following summary from the *North China Herald* may be regarded as a semi-official document:—

We have received from a reliable source the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tien-tsin on the 26th ultimo, by his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kwei-liang and Hwa-shana, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains 56 articles.

Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nanking, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.

Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British ministers at the courts of Peking and St. James's.

Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British minister at Peking, his family and suite.

Art. 4. Makes provision for the travelling, postal, and other arrangements of the resident minister.

Art. 5. The British minister to transact business with a secretary of state on footing of equality.

Art. 6. The same privilege accorded to Chinese minister in London.

Art. 7. Provision with reference to consuls and their official rank.

Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the empire.

Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel, for pleasure or trade, to all parts of the interior—arrangements with respect to passport—and cities in the hands of rebels.

Art. 10. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing from the treaty, and three other ports on the Yang-tze-kiang as far as Hankow to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

Art. 11. The ports of Nin-chwang (Manchuria), Tang-chow (Gulf of Pechili), Tai-wan (Formosa), Swatow and Kiung-chow (Hainan), to be opened in addition to present ports.

Art. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese commission appointed for the purpose.

Art. 27. Revision of tariff to be decennial.

Art. 28. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom-houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British merchant, however, to be allowed, if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an *ad valorem* rate.

Art. 29. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.

Art. 50. Official correspondence to be for the future conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present, and to be considered the text.

Art. 51. The character *I* (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.

Art. 52. British ships-of-war to visit any port in the empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.

Art. 53. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Favoured nation clause.

Art. 55. Conditions affecting Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year.—*Overland China Mail.*

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

WEBB, wife of F. P. d. at Shanghai, July 6.

## DEATHS.

CALDWELL, Henry R. s. of D. R. at Hong-Kong, Dannes, Asst. surg. 59th foot, of cholera at Len. aged 2, July 16.

LEMON, John, at Hong-Kong, aged 33, July 12.

ROBINET, William M. at sea, April 9.

RODGERS, Capt. on board the steamer *Adelaide*.

**VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.**—"The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds to revolution; Hindoo, Patan, Mogul, Mahratta, Sikh, English, are all masters in turn; but the village communities remain the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves; an hostile army passes through the country; the village communities collect their cattle within their walls, and let the enemy pass unprovoked. If plunder and devastation be directed against themselves, and the force employed be irresistible, they flee to friendly villages at a distance; but, when the storm has passed over, they return, and resume their occupations. If a country remain for a series of years the scene of continued pillage and massacre, so that the villages cannot be inhabited, the scattered villagers nevertheless return whenever the power of peaceable possession revives. A generation may pass away, but the succeeding generation will return. The sons will take the places of their fathers; the same site for the village, the same positions for the houses; the lands will be re-occupied by the descendants of those who were driven out when the village was depopulated; and it is not a trifling matter that will drive them out, for they will often maintain their post through times of disturbance and convulsion, and acquire strength to resist pillage and oppression with success."—*Lord Metcalfe.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

## Fort William, July 22.

No. 1,104.—Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,105.—Capt. E. W. Bristow, inv. estab., 2 yrs., to Cape, on m.c., old reg.

July 23.—No. 1,107.—Lieut. col. H. Templer, 7th N.I., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,112.—Lieut. T. N. Harward, art., dep. com. of ordnance, has leave to Europe for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,113.—Brev. maj. R. Richardson, 1st Eur. L.C., is permitted to proceed to sea on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal 3 mo., fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, under old regs.

No. 1,114.—Lieut. col. F. B. Corfield, 6th N.I., has leave to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.; Lieut. col. B. W. Cumberlege, 4th Madras L.C., for 3 yrs., under old regs.

*Foreign Depart., July 23.*—Lieut. G. W. Sanders, offic. assist. commr. of Promé, app. to offic. as assist. commr. at Henzada.

Lieut. G. W. Sanders, 9th M.N.I., assumed charge of his app. as offic. assist. commr. at Henzada, on May 17.

Rev. H. Murray, chaplain of Meean Meer, has leave, on m.c., fr. May 9 to Oct. 9.

*Public Works Depart., July 22.*—The leave granted by the chief commr. of the Punjab, to Mr. Sub engr. C. J. Harding, lower Sirhind div., for 6 mo., on m.c., to remain in the hills till Oct. 15.

July 24.—No. 1,116.—Asst. surg. J. Squire, of med. dep., has leave for 6 mo., to Ceylon and Madras, on m.c., under old regs.

*Fort William, July 26.*—No. 1,117.—Capt.

No. 1,120.—Capt. W. C. Russell, art., commis. P. G. Scot, 12th N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs. of ordnance, has leave for 2 mo., fr. June 27 to August 27, to pres., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,121.—The undermentioned admitted to the service, as an asst. surg. on this estab.:—

*Med. Depart.*—Mr. B. W. Switzer; date of arrival at Fort William, July 19.

No. 1,124.—The undermentioned have returned to their duty:—

Capt. J. W. Bristow, of the late 19th N.I., 3rd class dep. commr. Punjab; and Capt. Andrew L. Busk, 66th, or Goorkah regt., 2nd class dep. commr. in the Punjab; date of arrival at Bombay, July 9.

July 24.—Rev. W. H. Schwabe, assist. chap. on Bombay estab. and late chaplain to central India field force, has leave to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mo., from 1st prox.

*Public Works Depart., July 26.*—Mr. T. W. Armstrong (C. E.) exec. eng. 3rd class Cuttack embankments, app. super. of Nudda rivers.

*Fort William, July 29.*—No. 1,129.—The undermentioned admitted to the serv. as an assist. surg.:—

*Medical Depart.*—Mr. L. H. Lees, date of arrival at Fort William, July 24.

No. 1,130.—Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th N.I. has leave to Eur. m. c. for 18 mo. under new regs.

Lieut. H. E. Waller, 40th N.I., has leave to Eur. m. c. 3 years, under old regs.

No. 1,132.—Returned to duty Brev. capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, July 24.

No. 1,136.—Surgs. J. B. Dickson, and C. Mackinnon, M.D., offic. supt. surgs., are permanently appd. supt. surgs. on the estab., and will, in the order above-mentioned, take rank next after Supt. surg. G. G. Brown, M.D.

Surg. A. Wilson, civ. surg. at Moorshedabad Surg. W. J. Dicken, lately serving with the Goorkah troops, Surg. W. A. Green, civ. surg. at Dacca, and Surg. J. Murray, civ. surg. at Agra, are appd. supt. surgs. on the estab., and will, in the order above-mentioned, take rank next after Supt. surg. C. Mackinnon.

No. 1,140.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, 12th N.I., 2nd in com. Jhansie div. police, has leave to Eur. m.c., for 15 mos., under new regs.

*Home Depart., July 29.*—Lord F. Hay, c.s., reported qualified for the public serv., is attached to the N.W. prov., the Punjab and Oude.

*Foreign Depart., July 30.*—Mr. H. Monckton, dep. commis. of Sealeote, has leave on m.c. for 6 mo. fr. May 5, in ext.

The Hon. Pres. in Council is pleased to recognize the app. of Mr. J. F. Capelle as vice consul in Rangoon and its dependencies, for H.M. the king of Sardinia.

Dr. J. Murray received med. ch. of Mhair reg. at Ajmer, from Dr. Spry, on the 8th inst.

*Financial Depart., July 30.*—Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, Bombay c.s., to act as 1st asst. to accountant gen. to govt. of Bombay, dur. abs. of Mr. J. M. Erskine, on special du. with Mr. Harrison, of Bengal c.s.

Aug. 2.—No. 1,147.—Lieut. W. B. Knight, 72nd N.I., has leave to Europe, for 18 mo., on m.c., new regts.

No. 1,148.—The services of Lieut. A. Turnbull, 8th N.I., offic. command. Purneah police batt., and Capt. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I., are pl. at disp. of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 1,151.—Asst. surg. G. E. Givins ret. to du.; arrived at Fort William July 30.

No. 1,153.—Capt. E. Cunliffe, 1st. Eur. Bengal fus., is perm., as a special case, to resign the serv. of the Company fr. the 1st inst.

No. 1,154.—The undermentioned are perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c.:—Mag. gen. D. Birrell, 71st N.I., for 18 mo., under new regts.

Maj. J. Macdonald, 66th or Goorka regt., for 18 mo., under new regts.

Asst. surg. C. Plank, med. dep., attached to Cawnpore inf. levy, for 15 mo., under new regts.

No. 1,155.—The under-mentioned admitted to the serv. as cadets of art., cav., and inf., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., corn., and ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Art.—Messrs. G. W. Thomson and H. J. Nicholas, date of arrival at Fort William, July 30.

Cav.—Mr. H. Y. Murray, date of arrival at Fort William, July 29.

Inf.—Mr. H. M. Evans, date of arrival at Fort William, July 30.

No. 1,156.—The under-mentioned permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave m.c.:—

Lieut. W. Johnston, 31st Madras N.I., for 18 mo. under old regts.

Asst. surg. Robert Fryer, med. dep., for 18 mo. under new regts.

*Home Dep., Aug. 2.*—Appoint.—Mr. H. H. Sevenoaks to be dep. reg. of merchant seamen at the port of Calcutta, and to offic. as registrar of merchant seamen.

*Foreign Dep., Aug. 3.*—The leave on m.c. for six mo. granted to Mr. H. Monckton, dep. commissioner of Sealeote, is, at that officer's request, reduced to four months.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Foreign Depart., Allahabad, July 17.*—Mr. J. G. Cordery, S. C., to be an asst.-com. of 3rd class in the Punjab.

July 20.—The serv. of the under-mentioned officers attached to the Bundelcund levies are hereby replaced at disp. of c.-in-c.: Maj. H. E. S. Abbott, 74th N.I.; Maj. B. Boyd, 68th N.I.; Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I.

July 19.—The notification of July 6, No. 2219, appg. Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd Madras N.I., to be adjt. of district police at Seonee, is cancelled; Asst.-surg. C. J. Jackson, to be civ. asst.-surg. of Azimgurh.

July 20.—J. Daniel, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Etah, has two months' privilege leave from 9th inst. m.c.

July 22.—Capt. Haig, to be temp. in command of detach. of military police at Sarau, in Allahabad district, in addition to his duties as asst.-superint. of supplies.

July 22.—Lieut. R. M. Skinner, adjt. of Allygurh police, has leave from June 23 to Nov. 23, on m.c. to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra.

July 21.—Mr. G. Passannah, dep. coll. of Jaloun, is placed in charge of treasury of that district.

July 23.—Lieut. L. Forbes, 20th N.I., is app. to command of the Etawah auxiliary levies.

Col. H. Fraser, C.B., has 4 months' leave on m.c. in ext. of the leave granted in orders of 18th June last.

*Public Works Depart.*—Mr. T. Hockley, supervisor of the Ganges works from Allahabad to Revelunge, is invested with the powers described in secs. 8 to 15 of reg. 8 of 1824.

Capt. F. C. Chapman, second in com. Bengal Yeomanry Cav., to be second in com. Allahabad div. mil. police, v. Plowden.

Capt. N. R. Sneyd, 57th N.I., to be command. mil. police Chundrey district, v. Currie, perm. to resign at his own request.

July 21.—The appoint. of Mr. J. G. Cordery to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Banda, notified in orders July 6, No. 2,187, is cancelled.

July 23.—Assist.-surg. J. Adamson is appd. to the civil med. ch. of station of Banda fr. July 1.

July 21.—No. 314.—*Stud Depart.*—Capt. G. W. Boileau, 34th N.I., to offic. as sub-assist. v. Trench, on sick leave.

#### OUDE MILITARY POLICE.

The Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the Oude military police:—

Major H. Bruce to be chief of police in Oude.

Major J. G. Stephen, 8th N.I.; Capt. G. W. Boileau, 34th N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay N.I.; and Capt. W. H. Hawes, 63rd N.I., to be divisional commandants.

Capt. J. Dawson, 1st N.I.; Lieut. T. J. Sadlier, 61st foot; Lieut. E. Hill, 3rd Madras N.I.; and Capt. D. S. Barrow, 14th Madras N.I., to be divisional 2nds in command.

Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Bengal fus.; Lieut. F. D. Harrington, 63rd N.I.; Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, 61st N.I.; and Lieut. G. W. Mansion, 34th N.I., to be divisional adjutants.

Lieut. F. W. Graham, 11th N.I.; Lieut. O. L. Smith, 48th N.I.; Capt. J. B. Hearsay, unat.; Lieut. G. S. Bradford, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I.; Captain W. D. Bunbury, unat.; Capt. A. P. W. Orr, unat.; and Lieut. W. Rose, 50th Madras N.I., to be district commandants.

Lieut. A. Tulloch, 20th N.I.; Lieut. E. B. Ward, 48th N.I.; Ens. M. Tweedie, 13th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.; Lieut. B. H. Smith, 67th N.I.; and Ens. P. Roddy, unat., to be district adjutants.

The following officers joined their respective appointments, on the dates specified opposite to their names:—Maj. H. Bruce, April 1; Capt. W. H. Hawes, July 5; Capt. J. Dawson, April 14; Lieut. E. Hill, July 6; F. D. Hawkins, June 1; F. W. Graham, June 26; O. L. Smith, May 4; Capt. J. B. Hearsay, April 13; Lieut. G. S. Bradford, May 7; Capt. W. D. Bunbury, April 14; Ens. P. Roddy, April 16.

Asst. Surg. H. J. Gane, Bombay estab., to med. charge of Malwa Bheel Police corps v. Dr. Chisholm appointed to Indore.

Mr. R. Berkeley, app. extra-asst. commissioner 1st class in Oudh, joined his app. on 9th inst.

The app. of Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, 13th N.I., to do du. with Oudh military police, is cancell. and his serv. replaced at disposal of military dep.

July 26.—Capt. C. H. Byers, Asst. Resident Nipal, re. charge of Residency from Dr. Oldfield on May 3rd last.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to confirm the app. made by the chief commissioner of the Punjab, of Asst. Surg. J. J. T. Lawrence to med. charge of civil station of Dhurrumsalla as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I., to be inspector of schools in Delhi territory, on probation.

No. 284.—The leave on m.c. granted to Lieut. A. C. Hennessy, adj. Jat horse, is extended for 3 mo., viz. from July 5 to Oct. 5.

No. 285.—The regimental orders issued by the officer commdg. Jat horse yeomanry, dated 1st and 8th June, the former appg. Brev.-Capt. H. C. Cuppage, 15th N.I., to offic. temp. as 2nd in com., and the latter app. Lieut. H. McD. Douglas, 67th N.I., to offic. as adj. dur. absence of Lieut. A. C. Hennessy, confirmed.

No. 288.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointments:—

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cav.—Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, 23rd Bengal light inf., to offic. as adj.

4th Cav.—Lieut. C. S. Stewart, 4th Madras light cav., to be adj. v. Lieut. Fraser.

No. 289.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of gov. N. W. prov. for employ. in military police:—

Brev.-capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 12th N.I.; Lieut. H. Macdonald, ditto; Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th Madras N.I.

No. 291 of 1858.—22nd Punjab Inf.—Brev.-capt. W. J. Ward, 51st N.I. to do duty, and offic. as 2nd in com. dur. the time Captain Ouseley offic. as comm.

No. 294.—Mooltanee reg. of cavalrv.—Lieut. G. A. Prendergast, 5th light cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Dixon, on m.c. Lieut. F. W. Russell, late 4th light cav., to do duty and offic. as adjt. v. Lieut. Williams, on m.c.

Lind's Mooltanee Horse.—Lieut. S. Boulderson, 5th light cav., to do duty.

Stoke's Pathan Horse.—Lieut. G. C. Thompson, 51st N.I., to do duty.

Santer's Towana horse.—Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, 5th light cav., to do duty.

Punjab inf. 4th regt.—Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, 5th N.I., to do duty; Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson, to the medical charge.

9th regt.—Lieut. O. Menzies, 35th N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. Hudleston, app. asst. commis.

11th regt.—Capt. D. H. Osborn, 34th N.I., to be 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Millett.

12th regt.—Lieut. M. J. White, 2nd in com. to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Capt. Hood.

13th regt.—Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, com. cav. guide corps, to be com. v. Capt. Garstin, dec.

1st Sikh Irr. Cav.—Captain L. B. Jones, 56th N.I., to act as com. dur. abs. on m.c. of Capt. Probyn.

*Public Works Dep., July 23.*—Lieut. J. U. Champain, of engineers, to be an executive engineer 4th class, for a special duty.

Lieut. Champain will be employed in province of Behar, under instructions rec. from the c.-in-c.

July 21.—2nd Lieut. H. W. Garnault, of engineers, now employed at Goruckpoor, to proceed to pres. and report himself there to offic. sec. in this department.

*Mil. Dep., July 21.*—No. 297.—Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, 60th N.I., lately attached to Kandahar mission, is to be considered as having resumed his duties in qr. m. gen.'s dep. from 1st inst.

No. 298.—Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Inf.—Asst. surg. G. Bidie, Madras establishment, to have med. charge dur. abs. on leave of Dr. Ogilvie.

Punjab Irreg. Force, 4th Cav.—Lieut. H. C. P. Price, act. adj., to be adj. v. Lieut. Craigie, app. 2nd in com. 2nd cavalry.

Beaton's Horse.—Lieut. W. O. Swanston, 7th Madras N.I., and Ens. W. Tweedie, 4th Bengal N.I., are appointed to the corps.

No. 300.—The services of Capt. J. J. Gibbs, 68th N.I., placed at disposal of Govt. N.-W. prov.

No. 301.—The services of Lieut. W. P. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I. (with H.M.'s 86th regt.), placed at disposal of Foreign Depart.

No. 305.—Calcutta Volunteer Guards.—Capt. G. Holroyd, 43rd N.I., to be commandant of inf., v. Maj. Davis, who has accepted another appointment.

Pay Depart.—Capt. M. J. Slater, 5th N.I., to be pension paymaster, Lucknow circle, v. Maj. T. G. St. George, app. dep.-paymaster, Benares.

Nagpore Irreg. Force.—Lieut. J. Nuttall, 17th Madras N.I., acting adj. 2nd irreg. inf., to be adj. cavalry regt. of the force, v. Lieut. Ricketts, res.

No. 306.—The appt. of Lieut. A. A. Currie, 2nd in com. 20th Punjab inf., to be employed in military police, is cancelled at his own request.

July 22.—No. 307.—The app. of Lieut. H. McD. Douglas, 67th N.I., to offic. as adjt. in Jat horse yeomanry, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 308.—The services of Capt. F. C. Chapman, 2nd in com. Bengal yeomanry cav., placed at disp. of Government N.-W. Prov., for employ. in mil. police, the local rank of captain in the N.-W. Prov. and in Oude, continued to him.

No. 309.—Bengal Yeomanry Cav.—Lieut. A. Giffard, 16th Bombay N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Chapman, transf. to the police, and to act as adj.

4th Inf. Hyderabad Contingent.—Asst. surg. A. Boggs, 6th Madras L.C. to offic. in med. ch. v. Asst. surg. Williamson, on m.c.

July 26.—No. 315.—Stud Department.—Capt. G. C. Lloyd, 56th N.I., to offic. as sub-asst. from March 3.

July 28.—No. 316.—Col. W. G. Brown, of H.M.'s 24th regt., is app. to com. of Fort William, and of troops at Calcutta, as well as of the depôts of H.M.'s regiments at Dum Dum and Chinsurah, with rank of a brig. of 2nd class.

No. 317.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disposal of foreign depart. for empl. in Oude military police:—Major J. G. Stephen, 8th N.I.; Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; F. D. Harrington, 63rd N.I.; F. D. Hawkins, 61st N.I.; G. W. Mansion, 34th N.I.; G. S. Bradford, 62nd N.I.; G. A. A. Barker, 60th N.I.; A. Tulloch, 20th N.I.; E. B. Ward, 48th N.I.; R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I., and B. H. Smith, 67th N.I.

No. 318.—Commissionariat Depart.—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, asst. superint. of supplies at Dehree, to offic. as sub-asst. com. gen. at Sasseram, v. Capt. Ward.

Lieut. G. C. Udny, 25th N.I., to be asst. superint. of supplies at Dehree, v. Capt. Nicholson.

July 27.—Mr. A. H. Cocks, as a special case, is allowed 3 mos. leave, on m.c.; Mr. Cocks will make over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. H. M. Chase.

July 28.—Lieut. C. E. Orman, 29th N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of cantonment, Abkarry Mehul, in Roorkee.

July 29.—Dr. C. D. Maddar, H.M.'s 43rd regt., to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Humeerpoor, fr. July 2.

July 29.—Capt. J. J. Gibbs, 68th N.I., to be cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of the cantonment Abkarry Mehul, in Shahjehanpore.

July 30.—Mr. E. Colvin has leave for 6 mos., on m.c., to visit Nynee Tal and hills N. of Dehra.

July 26.—The services of Capt. V. Tonnochy, H.M.'s 81st regt., commt. of the district police of Budaon, are pl. at disp. of the chief commiss. of the Punjab.

July 28.—The services of Ens. J. J. Blair, district adjt., Mynpoory, are pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for. dept.

*Foreign Dep.*—July 28.—Lieut. C. Martin, 1st Bengal L. Cav., is permitted to resign his app. of 2nd in com. of the irreg. cav., which Capt. H. O. Mayne was app. by G.O. No. 553, Feb. 5th last, to raise in Central India, and his services are accordingly re-pl. at the disp. of the military dep.

Capt. T. C. Blagrove to have ch. of 2nd div. Nagpore survey.

Lieut. J. H. Grant, in temp. ch. of the 2nd div. Nagpore survey, to revert to the position of asst. in the 1st div. of that survey.

Lieut. G. Willoughby, in ch. of 2nd div. Nagpore survey, now on furlough, is placed at the disp. of Bengal govt. for the purpose of being app. to offic. for Major R. Smyth in the 2nd div. Bengal survey.

**Commissariat Dep.**—July 28, No. 320.—Capt. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I., is app. to offic. as sub-asst. commiss. gen.

**Foreign Dep.**, July 31.—No. 2,57.—Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath is permitted to resign his appt. in the Nagpore commission, and his services are accordingly placed at the disp. of Madras govt.

No. 2,580.—Mr. E. Bickers appointed extra-assistant commissioner 3rd class in Oude, May 17, reported his arrival at Lucknow July 21.

July 31.—No. 2,585.—Mr. H. Leeds, offic. extra-assistant commiss. Promote, to be dep. supt. of forests in Pegu.

No. 2,587.—Mr. P. B. Doyle, to offic. as extra-assist. commiss. at Promote. Mr. Doyle received charge of his office on the 8th June last.

No. 2,588.—The services of Lieut. L. C. Barton, asst. resident at Baroda, are replaced at disp. of the gov. of Bombay.

No. 2,593.—Lieut. G. Hamilton, offic. asst. to the agent governor-general, Rajpootana, to be an asst. in the agency, v. Hardcastle, dec.

No. 2,595.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,135, May 14, Lieut. T. C. French, of H.M.'s 53rd regt., is app. a district adj. in the Oude military police.

**General Dep.**, July 17.—Mr. D. H. Inglis is declared qualified for the public service, and posted as an assist. to the Benares division.

Brev. Capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. of mil. police in Jhansie div., v. Lieut. Remington, on sick leave.

Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., to be com. of police in Dumoh.

To be Adjts. of Districts.—Lieut. H. Macdonald, late 19th N.I., Dehra Doon; Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th Madras N.I., Dumoh.

Mr. J. Watts to be a local lieut. in Jubbulpore battalion.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

July 17.—Mr. W. H. Hampton to offic. as clerk of the Government boat office.

July 9.—Mr. J. D. Sandford to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Comillah.

July 22.—Mr. E. S. Pearson to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Mysenning.

Mr. W. Taylor, civ. and sess. judge of Mysenning, for 3 mo. on m.c., under section VI of the new revised absentee rules.

July 21.—The services of Dr. F. J. Mouat, inspector of lower provs., are placed temp. at disposal of the gov. of India in the military department.

July 23.—Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buxar, vested with powers of a magistrate in Shahabad.

July 24.—Dr. J. A. F. J. G. Von Liebig, to be professor of geology in the presidency college.

July 27.—Mr. W. G. Deare to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll., to have charge of sub-division of Bhuddruck, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a magistrate in district of Balasore and Cuttack.

July 20.—Capt. S. Jackson, 70th foot, to be a.d.-c. on the personal staff of the lieut.-gov.

**Leave of abs.**—July 28.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn, dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta, for 1 month, under new rules.

Mr. W. Grapel, prof. of literature in pres. coll., for 12 mos., in supersession of leave granted to him on 22nd of May last.

July 29.—Mr. R. F. Thomson, in med. charge of civil station of Maldah, for 3 mo., in ext.

July 27.—Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhuddruck, to be ex-officio asst. to the superintendent of the tributary Mehals in the estates of Keongur, Nilgiree and Daunkanal.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Head Qrs.**, Allahabad, July 12.—Lieut. S. Mortimer, 60th rifles, recently prom., posted to 1st batt.

Cpts. G. Clay, and H. T. Uniacke, 1st batt. 19th foot, in excess of establishment of service companies, are directed to proceed to England, without delay.

The following orders are confirmed, by Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Lieut. Woolley and Paymaster Powell, 51st foot, to England, under new rules.

Dated June 16.—Appg. Lieut. Ingham, 44th foot, to act as adjt., fr. June 1.

By the general officer commanding pres. div., dated June 18, granting leave to the following officers:—

To England, under new rules, to appear before a

Medical Board:—5th Foot, 1st batt.—Asst. surg. M. Grant, 13th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. W. Cox, Ens. E. L. England, 60th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. J. S. D. McGill, 80th Foot.—Lieut. H. H. St. Leger, 75th Foot.—Lieut. E. Le Pelley, 93rd Foot.—Lieut. K. V. S. Grimston, 97th Foot.—Ens. R. B. H. Lowe.

Asst. surg. Grant, 1st batt. 5th foot, will report himself on arrival to the director general army med. dep.

To remain at Calcutta, in extension, on m.c., fr. June 20 to July 20, prep. to embark for England:—10th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. col. Fenwick.

By the officer com. at Allahabad, dated July 8:—

Directing Asst. surg. R. W. Jackson, 84th foot, to do du. with 32nd foot, as a temp. arrangement.

Appointing 2nd class Staff surg. J. Gibbons to med. charge of hospital of 32nd foot.

**Leaves of absence:**—24th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. C. Scott, to Simla, fr. June 28 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

27th Foot.—Capt. E. Barnes, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, fr. July 5 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

31st Foot.—Lieut. C. E. A. Evered, to Calcutta, fr. June 27 to Aug. 26.

42nd Foot.—Ens. W. James, to Nince Tal, fr. July 1 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

53rd Foot.—Qr. mr. T. Marshall, for 1 mo., fr. date of dep. fr. his regt.

64th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Taylor and Asst. surg. E. L. Lundy, to hills north of Deyrah, fr. July 10 to Nov. 4, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. E. Borrowes, for 1 mo., fr. date of dep. fr. his regt.

88th Foot.—Capt. J. Riley, fr. June 22; Lieut. E. C. Mallett, fr. June 20; Lieut. G. Walker, fr. June 22; Ens. W. Hotfield, fr. June 20; and Ens. L. M. Buchanan, fr. June 22, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, until Oct. 15, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Capt. G. W. Every, to Calcutta, fr. July 1 to Aug. 31, to appear before a med. board; Lieut. H. Bingham, to Landour, fr. July 1 to Oct 15, on m.c.

**Adjt. Gen.' Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 3.** **Head Qrs.**, Allahabad, July 23, 1858.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Light Drags.—Maj. Sir W. Russell, Bart, to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Hagert, who retires, July 23; Capt. W. Babington to be maj., by purch., v. Russell, prom., July 23; Lieut. C. W. Paulet to be capt., by purch., v. Babington, prom., July 23; Cornet R. D. Stewart to be lieut., by purch., v. Paulet, prom., July 23.

9th Light Drags.—Cornet R. F. Thonger to be adjt., v. Grant, prom. into light drags., March 16.

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. P. Fox to be adjt., v. Munings, prom., July 28.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Sprot to be capt., without purch., v. Corquer, dec., July 14; Ens. F. Karslake to be lieut., without purch., v. Sprot, July 14.

84th Foot.—Lieut. R. T. Pratt to be capt., by purch., v. Du Vernet, who retires, July 23; Ens. G. Lambert to be lieut., by purch., v. Pratt, prom., July 23.

88th Foot.—The appt. on July 10, as adjt., of Lieut. E. E. Austin, is antedated to June 20.

Brev. Lieut. col. K. Mackenzie, 92nd foot, is appt. offic. dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, dur. the period that Col. the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, c.b., dep. adjt. gen., continues to act as adjt. gen., or until further orders.

**Head Qrs.**, Allahabad, July 27.—Capt. J. H. Kirke, 19th Foot, to proceed to England with the least possible delay, to join the 2nd batt. of the regt.

Capt. the Hon. D. G. Osborne, 87th Ft. app. to charge of a detachment of invalids, which embarked at Kurrachee, for England, on April 5, on board the *Southampton*.

The followings orders are confirmed:—By the General officer commanding the Presidency division:

Dated June 24.—Granting leave of absence to Lieut. the Hon. C. R. M. Ward, 73d Foot, to England, under new rules.

Dated June 25.—Appg. Lieut. H. E. Jerome, 86th Foot, to do duty with a detachment of invalids about to proc. to England, under command of Capt. Clay, 19th Foot.

Appg. Capt. G. Clay, 19th Foot, to command, and asst.-surg. M. Grant, 5th Foot, to medical charge of a detach. of invalids, under orders to embark for England in st. *Indiana*.

By Brigadier Wood, com. at Allahabad, dated July 18, directing asst.-surg. F. Collins, 1st Batt. 5th Foot, to do duty with sick of 54th Foot, in General Depot Hospital, as a temp. arrangement.

By the officer commanding 70th Foot, dated July 15, directing Lieut. J. W. Madden to act as paymaster dur. absence of paymr. Thompson.

The leave of abs. granted to Lieut. St. A. B. St. John, 1st batt. 10th Foot, will bear date from 18th instead of 20th July.

The leave to Capt. C. Warren, 27th foot, G. O. July 7, is cancelled.

**Leave of absence:**—7th Drag. Guards—Asst.-surg. O. Smith, to Simla, fr. July 10 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

79th Ft.—Lieut. W. B. G. Cleather, to Simla, fr. July 21 to Nov. 21, on m.c.

Capt. W. McG. Keats, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. date of depart. fr. Buxer, to appear before a med. bd. 90th Ft.—Asst. surg. W. Bradshaw, to Calcutta, fr. July 18 to Sept. 18, to appear before a med. bd.

At the recommendation of the Inspector General of H.M.'s hospitals, staff asst.-surg. Hoysted will take med. ch. of det. of H.M.'s troops proceed to Allahabad, on the steamer *Koladine* to embark Aug. 1st.

Asst.-surg. Ailman, 6th royal regt. will embark to-morrow, on board the *Dalla* flat, in med. ch. of drafts of seven regts. procg. to Allahabad, en route to join his regt.

Asst.-surg. Scott, 73rd ft., will proceed to Chin-surah and report himself for duty (as a temp. measure) to the officer comm. the garrison.

Lieut. E. R. K. Harman, 60th foot, is permitted to proc. to Bombay, for the purpose of joining the personal staff of Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

The G. O. of July 7, No. 67, is cancl., Lieut. T. F. Fowell, 6th foot, will remain with 1st batt. of the regt.

The Rev. J. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain, is attached to H.M.'s troops stationed at Allahabad, with effect from July 1.

The following orders are confirmed:—By Brig. Douglas, dated June 9, appg. Asst. surg. Franklyn, royal horse art., to med. ch. of detach. E troop royal horse art.

**Leaves of Absence:**—6th Drag. Guards.—Capt. P. Pinckney, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, fr. June 27 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

6th Foot 1st Batt.—Capt. R. Thompson, to Calcutta, fr. June 25 to Aug. 24, to appear before a medical board; Qr. mr. J. Jamison, to Calcutta, fr. June 20 to Aug. 28, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot.—Maj. J. C. Jones, to Calcutta, fr. July 7 to Sept. 7.

60th Foot 1st Batt.—Asst. surg. S. Sam, to Calcutta, fr. July 1 to Aug. 31.

63rd Foot.—Asst. surg. J. R. Crawford, to Calcutta, fr. date of departure fr. Lucknow, to appear before a medical board.

70th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. Darnford, to Murree, fr. April 15 to Nov. 1, on m.c.

79th Foot.—Ens. W. H. McCausland, to Almorah, fr. July 6 to Oct. 29, 1858, on m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. H. P. Batchelor, to Simla, fr. July 2 to Nov. 2, on m.c.

88th Foot.—Brev. maj. J. G. Crosse, to Benares, for 1 mo., fr. date of depart. fr. Cawnpore.

Hospital Staff.—2d Class Staff surg. D. P. Barry, to Calcutta, fr. date of depart. fr. Lucknow, to Sept. 30, on m.c.

July 16.—The following orders are confirmed:—By the Major General commanding the pres. division:—

Dated June 19.—Granting leave of absence to Lieut. col. W. Fenwick, 1st battalion 10th foot, to England, under new rules.

By the officer commanding 64th foot, dated July 12, 1858, appt. Lieut. J. T. Pack to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hudson.

**Leave of absence:**—61st Foot.—Capt. C. R. Richardson, to remain at Simla, fr. June 24 to Aug. 1, 1858, on m.c., in extension of 60 days' privilege leave.

**Calcutta, July 28.**—**Head Qrs.**, Allahabad, July 14.—The undermentioned officers have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language; contemplated in G. O.

Capt. H. P. Goodenough and Lieut. E. Maitland, Royal Art.; Asst. surg. H. J. Rogers, 70th foot; Lieut. A. Henly, 52nd foot.

July 17.—Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently prom. and appointed, having been posted to battalions as follows:—

6th Foot.—Capt. Bennett, to 2nd batt.

24th Foot.—Majs. Bazalgette, to 2nd, and Lutman, to 1st batt.; Capt. Munings, to 1st batt.; Lieuts. Tongue, to 1st, Scott, to 2nd, Thomas, to 1st, and Pullaine, to 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Cpts. Farquharson, to 2nd, Phillips, to 4th, and McGill, to 4th batt.; Lieuts. McKenzie and Poole, to 4th batt.; Ens. Wallace, to 3rd, Gosling, to 1st, Morris, to 2nd, Borthwick, to 3rd, and Buller to 2nd batt.

The officers posted to 2nd batts. of 6th and 24th regts., and 4th batt. of 60th foot, will proceed to England with the least possible delay.

Capt. H. Ximenes, prom. from 8th into the 2nd batt. 16th foot, was ordered to remain and duty with 1st batt. 8th foot, until June 30.

Capt. W. R. Ximenes, 8th foot, being in excess of the estab. of cauts. of 1st batt., will proceed to England, to join 2nd batt. of regt.

Lieut. col. Montresor, Royal Art., having been invalidated to England, Capt. J. D. Higgin, acting adj., will proceed to Bombay, and Lieut. R. H. Newbolt, acting qr. mr., to Calpee, to join.

**Adjt.-gen's Office, Calcutta, July 31.**—**Head Qrs.**, Allahabad, July 20.—No. 84.—The C. in C. is pl. to sanction the exch. between 2nd Capt. C. J. Tyler, and 2nd Capt. and brev. maj. J. F. Penny-cuick, royal art. The former officer will proceed to Lucknow, to join Maj. Middleton's battery, and the latter to England.

Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, 98th foot, is appd. instructor of musketry to his regt., v. Griffin, appd. to act as adit. to Eurasian corps at Peshawur, with effect fr. July 6.

The services of Capt. S. Jackson, 70th foot, are pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. of Bengal, with a view to his being appd. a.-d.-c. on his Honour's staff.

Staff asst. surg. McCreevy, having reported his arrival at Fort St. George, in med. ch. of detachs., will report himself to the principal med. offi. at Madras, for duty in that presidency.

**Head Quarters, Allahabad, July 23.**—With reference to G.O. June 30, Capt. J. Barker, 5th foot, posted to 2nd batt., was ordered to remain and do duty with 1st batt. of regt. until July 23.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the gen. officer commg. the Presidency div., June 26, granting leave to the undermentioned officers to proceed to England, under the new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board:—35th Foot.—Lieut. R. J. G. Grant. 54th Foot.—Asst. surg. D. D. O'Donovan.

By the officer commg. 1st batt. 13th foot, July 18, directg. Lieut. W. K. Leet to act as adj. v. Dormer, appd. to the personal staff of the C. in C. in India.

Dated April 8.—Appg. Lieut. T. B. Dougal to act as interp. to reg. (temp.).

Dated April 26.—Appg. Lieut. D. Wimberley to perform duties of adj. dur. absence, on m.c., of Lieut. and Adj. J. Young.

By the officer commanding 52nd foot, dated June 28, directing Lieut. G. L. W. D. Flamstead, on his return from leave, to resume duties of interp. to reg.

**Leaves of absence:**—Military Train, 26th batt.—Maj. J. P. Robertson, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from date of departure from Benares, to appear before a med. bd. 10th ft. 1st batt.—Lieut. St. A. B. St. John, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from July 20, to appear before a med. bd. 20th ft. 1st batt.—Surg. E. Howard, to Calcutta, from July 6 to Sept. 15, to appear before a med. bd. 29th ft.—Lieut. W. S. Dickinson, in ext. from May 16 to Oct. 30, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c. 32nd ft.—Lieut. H. G. Browne, to Calcutta, from July 16 to Aug. 15, in anticipation of the publication of his prom. in 100th foot.

34th Foot.—Lieut. B. Shiffner, to Calcutta, fr. July 22 to Sept. 7, to appear before a med. board. 38th Foot.—Brev. maj. G. Hume, to England, fr. July 12, in anticipation of publication of his promotion in the *Gazette*. 64th Foot.—Capt. A. P. Bowlby, to hills north of Deyrah, fr. July 9 to Nov. 8, on m.c. 80th Foot.—Capt. B. J. Hume, to Benares, for 1 mo., fr. date of departure fr. Cawnpore; Surg. W. N. Irwin, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. date of depart. fr. Cawnpore, to appear before a med. board. 87th Foot.—Maj. B. O'Brien, to remain at Murree fr. June 24 to Dec. 23, 1858, on m.c. 93rd Foot.—Capt. R. A. Cooper, fr. date of depart. fr. his regt., for 1 mo., till publication of *Gazette* containing his removal to Scots' Fusilier Guards. 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade.—Paymr. M. Coast, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., fr. date of departure fr. battalion, for the purpose of adjusting his accounts.

### Privileged Leave.

July 29.—With reference to the notification of the 25th May last, the following notification, issued by the Right Hon. the Governor-General on the 19th inst., is published for general information:—

“With reference to the notification No. 122, dated May 11, the Governor-General is pleased to modify the rule laid down therein, by permitting the grant of privilege leave in special cases, at the discretion of the local government.

“The restriction in respect of furloughs and the grant of leave on private affairs under section 14 of the covenanted civil absentee rules, will be maintained until further orders.”

### SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

**Fort William, July 29.**—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to cancel the G.G.O. No. 364, of the 29th February, 1856, so far as it relates to the eligibility of surgeons, for appointment to the situation of superintending surgeon, and to determine that all surgeons, whether in the military or in the civil branch of the profession, shall be eligible to the office of superintending surgeon.

2. Medical officers, however, who accept civil employment under the government, of which the duties are unconnected with the medical profession, will still be required to serve two years in the military or civil branch of the profession after their promotion to surgeon, and after their relinquishment of unprofessional employment, to render them eligible to the office of superintending surgeon.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Fort St. George, July 27.**—Leave of absence.—Mr. T. W. Goodwyn, civ. and sess. judge of Salem, for 2 mo. from 5th prox.

Mr. M. Murray, coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, for 6 weeks, to pres. &c., on private affairs.

The leave under date 18th June, to Mr. G. B. Tod, head assist. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, is to have retrospective effect from 10th idem.

Mr. R. G. Clarke, to act as civ. and sess. judge of Salem dur. abs. of Mr. Goodwyn.

Mr. R. W. Blake, translator on the estab. of coll. and mag. of Kurnool, to be marriage registrar of that district.

**Public Works Depart., July 27.**—Capt. W. J. Birdwood, dist. eng. 1st class, Tanjore, to offic. as superint. eng. S. circle, v. Lawford, on other duty.

Capt. A. J. M. Boileau, to offic. as dist. eng. 1st class, Tanjore, v. Birdwood, on other duty.

1st Lieut. F. J. Moberly, to offic. as dist. eng. 1st class, at Trichinopoly, v. Ryves, on other duty.

1st Lieut. J. G. Ryves, to offic. as dist. eng. 2nd class, at Madura, v. Scott, on other duty.

July 27.—No. 286.—Lieut. R. FitzGibbon, 1st N.V.B., dep. asst. com. in commissariat department, returned to duty and readmitted on estab. from June 1.

The under-mentioned admitted on estab. as cadets for art., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.—Messrs. W. Wyndham, W. Elliott Lockhart, and G. B. Macdonell, arrived at Madras on July 24.

The under-mentioned has leave to Europe on m.c.:—Asst. surg. G. R. Trevor, for 18 mo.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

45th N.I. from Madras to Quilon.  
2nd N.I. from Quilon to Madras.  
31st L.I. from Vizianagum to Burmah.  
8th N.I. from Burmah to Mangalore.  
16th N.I. from Mangalore to Hurryhur.  
35th N.I. from Hurryhur to Kamptee.  
32nd N.I. from Kamptee to Burmah.  
48th N.I. from Burmah to Vizianagum.

July 30.—Leave of absence:—Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, asst. chaplain of Mysore, for 2 weeks, in ext.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley to act as sub. judge of zillah of Bellary, dur. emp. of Mr. R. R. Cotton on other duty.

Mr. St. L. M. Grenfell to act as sub. judge of zillah of Combaconum, dur. employ. of Mr. R. G. Clarke on other duty.

No. 295.—The services of Lieut. G. F. Pearson, 33rd M.N.I., have been placed at disposal of Govt. of India, for employ. in N. W. Provinces.

The undermentioned is admitted on estab. as a cadet for art., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter; Mr. A. W. O. Whinyates, arrived at Madras July 24.

Ens. F. Allan, 39th N.I., to Calcutta, on m.c., under regs. of 1854, to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

### No. 307.—August 6.

**PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.**  
6th N.I.—Lieut. R. O. T. Nicolls, to be capt., and Ens. A. McGoun, to be lieut., v. Gunthorpe, dec. Date of commissions, July 12.

38th N.I.—Capt. R. Cox and Lieut. E. G. Morrough, to take rank from Oct. 31, 1857, v. Ensor, retired.

Lieut. O. Morgan to be capt., and Ens. E. Raikes, to be lieut., v. Huet, dec. Date of commissions April 29.

**Medical Depart.**—Surg. W. W. Rawes to take rank from June 29, v. Preston, dec.

1st class Senior Assist.-surg. E. M. Jackson to be surg. fr. July 2, v. Maxwell, retired.

Aug. 7.—Leave of Absence.—Rev. J. J. B. Sayers, joint chaplain of Secunderabad, for 18 mos. to Eur. on m.c.

Aug. 10.—Mr. W. E. Underwood, coll. of sea customs, for 2 mos. after 26th inst. to Mysore and the Neilgherries.

Aug. 11.—Mr. R. G. Clarke, act. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, assu. ch. of court fr. Mr. W. Hodgson, on 7th inst.

The offi. chief eng. has granted privilege leave for 10 days to Capt. W. H. Watts, ex. eng. in North Arcot dist.

Aug. 13.—No. 314.—Capt. T. Clerk, 34th L.I., employed in Mysore commiss., who arr. at Madras on Aug. 12, has returned to his duty.

The order by the officer commg. troops in the Straits, dated June 24, appg. Lieut. F. Playfair, art., to act as a.-d.-c. and private sec. to Hon. the Gov. of the Straits Settlements, is confirmed.

Lieut. J. C. Macdonald, 4th N.I., sub-asst. com. gen. on probation, has passed exam. required.

Lieut. H. Biden, art., employed in Hyderabad contin. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

2nd Lieut. F. E. Hadow, art., has leave for 18 mo., under reg. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Mr. H. H. H. Hallett, who arr. at Madras on Aug. 12, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for the infantry.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**Hd. Qrs., Ootacamund, July 21.**—Brev. Capt. A. Broome, 28th N.I., is app. adj. of that corps.

Capt. W. D. Grant, 50th N.I., extra assist. com. 2nd class Hyderabad, having been temp. pl. at disp. of the c.-in.-c., for regt. du., is directed to proceed to join his corps with the Saugor field div.

Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 34th L.I., has leave in cont. fr. July 20, for one mo. Madras.

**Adj. Gen. Office, Fort St. George, July 24.**—Cornet J. L. White, 4th L.C., is rel. from dg. du. 3rd L.C., and will proceed to pres. in order to being provided with a passage to Calcutta to join his regt.

Ens. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th N.I., will cont. to do duty with 18th N.I., until provided with a passage to join his regt. *via* Calcutta.

Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, recently admitted upon the estab., is app. to do duty with 45th N.I., until further orders.

**Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 24.**—Until the services of an asst. surg. can be made available, or until further orders, Surg. B. S. Chinnio, 48th N.I., now on m.c. to the Neilgherry hills, is app. to temp. med. ch. of convalescent depot at Jackatalla.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—Asst. surg. H. E. Busted, from E troop, horse art., to A troop, horse art. To cont. with the half E troop on service in Bengal, until his services can be dispensed with.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, in med. ch. A co., 3rd Bn. art., on service in Bengal, to E troop, horse art. To cont. in med. ch. of A co., 3rd batt. art., on service in Bengal, until his services can be dispensed with.

July 29.—Maj. J. Hackett, H.M.'s 44th, whose services were pl. at disp. of Col. Beeton, is to be considered as having been ordered to proceed to Hyderabad forthwith at the public expense.

The under-mentioned order is confirmed:—

June 20.—By Maj. Gen. Whitlock, comm. Saug. field div., appg. Lieut. and Act. adj. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I., to act as interp. to the royal art., serving with the field div. without prejudice to his regimental duties.

August 7.—Lieut. W. W. Wotherspoon, pension estab., late of 28th N.I., has leave from June 1 to Dec. 1, Chickulda Hills, on m.c.

**Adj. General's Office, Fort St. George.**—Ens. G. Murray, 21st N.I., has leave in continuation to Sept. 1, Cuddalore, s.c.

### Abolition of the Marine Board.

**Fort St. George, August 10.**—Under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Marine Board has been abolished, and Mr. J. J. Franklin has been appointed superint. of marine for Madras presidency.

All powers of supervision and control over the marine department, hitherto vested in the Marine Board, will be henceforward exercised by the superintendent of marine; and all reports, returns, &c., hitherto furnished to the Board will for the future be rendered to that officer.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, Aug. 4.**—No. 797.—The following orders by Maj. gen. Roberts, commdg. Rajpootana field force, are confirmed:—

June 25.—Directing Capt. Lucas, dep. asst. commis. gen., to organize a 1st class field bazar, to accompany the force under his command into the field.

June 27.—Making the following appointments:—

Capt. Lucas to accompany the forces and take charge of the field bazar; and Capt. Swinburn, H.M.'s 83rd regt., to receive charge of the brigade commissariat and bazars dur. Capt. Lucas's absence.

June 28.—Appointing Lieut. Leathes, 12th N.I., in add. to his regt. duties, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 83rd regt., v. Lieut. Chesshyre.

June 29.—Appointing Lieut. Gambier, 3rd comp. sappers and miners, to act as staff officer of engr., as a temp. arrange., with effect fr. the date of Lieut. Haig's dep. for Neemuch.

No. 801.—Lieut. E. A. Green, to be adjt., 11th N.I., v. Hathway, prom.

No. 802 of 1858.—Admitted to the service, as a cadet of engineers on this establishment.

### Engineers.

No. 483.—Mr. F. J. Smith; date of arrival at Bombay, July 24.

Asst. surg. J. Peet, of the med. estab., and educational insp. pres. div., ret. to duty; arrived at Bombay, July 24.



**Bombay Castle, Aug. 5.—No. 805.**—Lieut. G. E. S. Bell, of the 2nd grenadier regt. N.I., is appd. a-dec. to Maj. gen. F. T. Farrell, in comm. of the south. div. of the army.

**Bombay Castle, Aug. 6.—No. 806.**—Promotion and posting.

#### Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieut. J. Tasker to be 1st lieut., fr. July 27, v. Mark, dec.

#### Posting.

Supernu. 2nd Lieut. J. H. Lloyd to be posted to regt. in succ. to Tasker, prom., regimental rank, July 27.

**No. 807.**—Asst. surg. M. M. McKenzie, civil surg. at Dhoolia, appd. to med. ch. of 2nd regt. South. Maharatta horse.

**Dated July 7.**—By Lieut. col. Liddell, appg. Surg. Deas, 3rd L.C., as senior med. officer, to receive charge of staff and details at Jhansi fr. Surg. Ward.

**Dated July 15.**—By Maj. Thomas, app. Capt. Thompson, there being no qualified subaltern available to act as adj. to 8th N.I. du. indisposition of Brev. capt. Cowper.

**Dated July 23.**—By Maj. Powell, app. Capt. Sinclair, in absence of a qualified subaltern, to act as adj. to 26th N.I.

**No. 812.**—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made:—

#### ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

9th N.I.—Capt. W. W. Browne and Lieut. G. H. Bonnor to take rank fr. March 14, in succ. to Fanning, retired.

Capt. S. Scott and Lieut. V. Birch to take rank fr. April 23, in succ. to Morris, prom.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. R. T. N. Tubbs, to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. L. Walter, to be lieut., fr. May 20, in succ. to Evans, prom.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. F. Taylor, to be captain of a comp.; this cancels the prom. of this officer to brev.-capt. in G. O. No. 1181, Dec. 16, 1857, and Ensign J. Jacob to be lieut. from the 7th December, 1856, in succ. to Leckie, retired.

**No. 813 of 1858.**—Lieut.-Col. Barr, military paymaster at presy., has leave under m.c. for 15 days from 2nd inst.; Captain Annesley performing the duty.

**Bombay Castle, August 11.—No. 815.**—Capt. F. J. Oldfield, 3rd L. Cav., having tendered his resignation of his officiat. appoint. under the Rajpootana agency, his services have been repl. by the Government of India at the disposal of this gov.

**No. 817.**—The serv. of Ens. M. Tweedie, 13th N.I., placed at disposal of the gov. of India, for employ. in Oude military police.

**Aug 12.—No. 818.**—So much of G. O. No. 534, dated May 19, as relates to Capt. A. W. Graham, 4th N.I. (rifles), is can.

**No. 819.**—Maj. T. Eyre, 3rd L.C., has been permitted to retire on the pension of a lieut. col. fr. Oct. 3, 1857.

**No. 821.**—The leave on m.c. granted in G. O. No. 72, of 10th ult., to Lieut. T. Knight, probationary sub asst. com. gen., is extended on same account.

**No. 823.**—The serv. of Lieut. A. Gifford, 16th N.I., are placed at disposal of gov. of India.

**No. 824.**—The undermentioned cadets for the engineers, art. and inf., are prom. to 2nd lieuts. and ens. respectively, and rank assigned to them:—

For the Engineers.—G. L. C. Merewether, P. Phelps, and F. J. Smith, date of rank, June 16.

For the Artillery.—G. H. Candy, C. C. Pemberton, and P. R. Lempriere, date of rank, June 11.

M. C. Newall, R. Le Messurier, W. Ward, J. B. Walker, J. G. Edwards, S. C. Crawford, M. A. Chaldecott, H. Stevenson, C. H. Campbell, and C. E. Hanbury, date of rank, June 12.

For the Infantry.—J. Withers, date of rank, June 4.

A. J. Bannerman and C. S. Sturt, date of rank, June 11.

M. M. Carpendale, H. C. Morse, J. D. B. Noble, F. P. Worthy, E. H. Noyes, E. R. Goode, and C. H. Coles, date of rank, June 12.

C. A. Cunningham, date of rank, June 20.

**No. 828.**—Assist. surg. G. A. Watson, Bengal medical estab. has fur. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m. c., under new furlough regs.

**No. 830.**—Col. A. G. F. J. Youngusband, of the 35th Bengal light inf., has fur. to Eur., for 18 mo. on m. c., under new regs.

**No. 831.**—The undermentioned officers have furlough to Europe for 18 mo., on m. c., under new furlough regs:—

Lieut. F. C. Downe, and Ens. W. H. Newport, 3rd European regiment.

**August 16.—No. 832.**—The services of Lieut. J. B. Hardy, Artillery, late of Herat mission, placed at disposal of C. in C. for regtl. duty.

**No. 833.**—Lieut. E. L. Clogstoun, 31st Bengal N.I., and 2nd in com. 4th Punjab irreg. cav., has fur. to Eur. for 3 years, on m. c., under old regs.

**No. 837.**—Capt. Maude, 4th N.I. to act as int. to H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, v. Brett.

Lieut. Innes, 31st N.I. attached as int. to 3rd Dragoons; also to perform duties of int. to H.M.'s 17th Lancers, v. Creagh.

Lieut. Creagh to act as int. to 6th N.I. v. Wigney.

**No. 839 of 1858.**—The following orders are confirmed:—

**June 8.**—By Brig. gen. Jacob, C.B., appg. Lieut. King, second in comm. 2nd regt., to perf. the duties of superin. of bazaar Jacobabad, during such time as he may be acting as brigade-major to the Sindie Irreg. Horse.

**July 28.**—By Capt. Pottinger, appg. Lieut. T. B. Berthon fr. the 20th idem to act as adjt. to 4th batt. art. vice Lieut. Mark, dec.

**No. 840.**—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Brev. col. J. S. Down to be Col. from July 13, 1858, v. Maj. Gen. J. D. Dunster-ville, dec. Brev. lieut. col. G. Pope, from 22nd N.I. to be lieut. col. from July 13, in succ. to Down, prom.

22nd N.I.—Brev. maj. H. Boye to be maj., Brev. capt. J. Campbell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. Jacob to be lieut., fr. July 13, 1858, in succ. to Pope, prom.

25th N.I.—Ens. F. A. Montriou to be lieut. fr. July 5, 1858, v. George, dec.

**No. 841.**—Adjustment of rank and promotion:—1st Eur. regt. fusiliers.—Adjustment of rank.—1st Lieut. J. S. Graves to take rank fr. Nov. 20, 1857, v. Burnes, killed by the rebels at Lucknow.

Promotion.—2nd Lieut. E. W. Trevor, to be 1st lieut. fr. May 18, v. Mainwaring, prom.

Lieut. H. L. Walter and Ens. E. L. Bennett, 9th N.I., will continue to do duty with 6th N.I., till the season will permit of their joining at Mhow.

1st class Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence, 11th N.I., is appd. to med. charge of 14th N.I., v. Musgrave, dec.

2nd class Asst. surg. A. Fox, attached to 11th N.I., v. Lawrence.

Leave of absence:—3rd Eur. regt.—Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, fr. July 17 to Aug. 31, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs.

Infantry, attached to 5th N.L.I.—Ens. E. R. Goode, fr. Aug. 8 to 31, to remain at Bombay, on m.c., under new regs.

**August 17.**—Leave of absence:—2nd L.C.—Brev. maj. E. H. Simpson, fr. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Rajkote, on m.c. 11th N.I.—Capt. W. F. Anderson, fr. Aug. 2 to 31, to Mount Aboo, on m.c., under old regs. 8th N.I.—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, fr. Aug. 9 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Aug. 5.**—Leave of abs.—2nd L. Cav., Lieut. Col. A. Presscot, from July 16 to August 15, in ex. to remain at Mount Aboo, on m.c.

**August 6.**—1st class Asst. Surg. Lawrence, 11th N.I., is attached to do du. in European gen. hosp., Bombay, until the season admits of his proceeding to join his reg.

**August 9.**—Cadet H. Martin, inf., recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. with the 6th reg. N.I., and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—7th reg. N.I., Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, fr. July 21 to August 18, in ex. to remain at Deesa, on m.c.

**Head-Qrs. Poona, Aug. 11.**—Referring to G.O.C. No. 4, dated 22nd ult., Capt. Macdonald, late asst. qr.-mr. gen. Central India field force, having been reported fit for duty, is app. an act. dep. asst. qr.-mr. gen. on special duty, v. Elliott, who will rejoin his regiment.

Capt. Macdonald is attached to the qr.-mr. gen. depart., with army head-quarters for the present.

#### CIVIL.

Capt. F. Schneider, acting pol. agent, Southern Muratha country, to proc. into dist. within his charge from July 14.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, 4th rifles, to be adj. of Kolee police corps, now being raised at Nassick.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and sess. judge of Konkun, has leave for 15 mo. from 4th inst., under new civil absentee rules, to Eur. on m.c.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, act. coll. of Rutnagherry, assu. charge of his duties on 26th inst.

Mr. W. W. Robertson, supern. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, dep. commis. of customs, salt, and opium, has leave for 3 mo. to Deccan and elsewhere.

Mr. R. White, C.S., has passed the departmental examination according to the second standard.

The following gentleman of the civil serv. have passed the departmental examination according to the 1st standard:—

Messrs. J. A. Hankey, B. J. M. Pared, H. E. Jacob, G. H. Grant, and C. M. Hogg.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore, resumed charge of his duties on July 28.

Messrs. G. Norman and T. M. Mason, c.s., have passed departmental examination, the former according to 2nd and the latter according to 1st standard.

Asst.-surg. J. Peet, app. acting principal of Grant medical college, acting professor of medicine and clinical medicine, and acting surg. of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy hospital.

The hon. Sir H. Davison, chief justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, app. vice chancellor of the university of Bombay.

Mr. T. A. Compton del. over ch. of Sholapore Adawlut to the Sudder Ameen at that station on the 24th ult.

Under the provisions of Act 11 of 1858, Mr. F. D. Melvill, 3rd asst. mag., is vested with the power of inflicting corporal punishment.

Mr. A. B. Warlen, judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, returned to the sudder station on the evening of the 24th ult., after holding the quarterly sessions at Kaira, and resumed ch. of the Adawlut on the 26th idem.

Mr. T. A. Compton, actg. joint judge and sess. judge of Tanna, assumed ch. of his app. on 30th ult.

Messrs. R. West and W. H. Newnham, c.s., have passed the departmental exam., the former according to the second, and the latter according to the first standard.

Mr. G. Strettel deputy forest ranger in Sindie, has passed a colloq. exam. in the Sindie lang.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm an order, dated June 22, 1858, by Lieut. Liddell, appg. asst. surg. Nayler to be postmaster at Jhansi.

Lieut. H. Pym assu. ch. of his duties as acting ex. eng. of Upper Sindie, on July 27.

The Rev. E. N. Dickinson is app. chaplain of Dharwar.

The Rev. G. A. F. Watson, chaplain of Dharwar, is app. 2nd chaplain of Belgaum.

#### INDIAN NAVY.

**Bombay Castle, July 29.—No. 138.**—Lieut. W. R. Hayman, signal officer in ch. of the lighthouse, is allowed privilege leave of absence to the Deccan for 1 mo., fr. 1st prox.

**July 30.—No. 140.**—Mr. L. G. Lewis, mate, has been perm. to proc. to Deccan, with leave fr. 12th inst. to 12th prox., on m.c., old regs.

**Aug. 4.—No. 141.**—Lieut. C. Foster is allowed an extension of leave for a period of 3 mo., to remain at Bagdad, on m.c.

**No. 142.**—Mr. J. Brebner, midshipman, has been allowed leave fr. the 10th ult. to 19th inst., to proc. to Deccan, on m.c.

**Aug. 8.—No. 143.**—Mr. W. Powell, midshipman, is allowed leave to 29th inst., to proceed to Poona, on m.c.

**Aug. 11.—No. 146.**—The undermentioned officers are allowed an extension of leave, to rem. at Poona fr. the 1st to the 31st inst., on m.c.:

Mr. G. L. Lewis, mate; Mr. J. A. Ketley, midshipman; Mr. J. Brebner, midshipman; Mr. W. K. Usher, captain's clerk.

#### Jacob's Rifles.

**No. 809.**—With reference to G. O. No. 688 of June 30, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the two regiments therein ordered to be raised for service with the frontier force in Upper Scinde, shall be styled the 1st and 2nd regiments of Jacob's Rifles.

#### Royal Artillery Officers.

**Head-Quarters, Poona, August 5.**—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the officers respectively commanding the royal artillery and engineers, together with their staff, have been attached from the 3rd April last to the staff of army head quarters, which they will on all occasions accompany, unless otherwise ordered.

**Head Qrs., Poona, Aug. 7.**—The following memorandum by his Excel. the Commander-in-Chief in India is published to the army of this presidency, in order that the injunctions therein laid down may be known and strictly attended to by all officers commanding European troops of the several arms of the Honourable Company's service.

Sir Henry Somerset enjoins equal attention to all points of interior economy on the part of officers in command of native troops, regular and irregular, artillery, cavalry, sappers, and infantry, of this army.

Instructions have been communicated respecting the due transmission of clothing of all branches for the service now in the field to whom it may be due.

The C. in C. expects that general officers commanding divisions and field forces, and brigadiers commanding separate garrisons and stations, will be able to report, on the 1st of October next, that commanding officers have so completed their regiments and detachments, that they will be on that date prepared to take the field at the shortest notice.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1858.

### INDIA STOCK.

A FEW words on the subject of India Stock will not be unacceptable to many of our readers, if we may judge from the numerous inquiries that have been addressed to us. One of our most intelligent correspondents denies that the opinion of counsel, as stated in the *Indian Mail* of the 2nd of September, suffices to "account for the discrepancy obtaining in the quotations given of the selling price of Stock and the late loan for eight millions: the Stock selling at 215, the late loan at 98½—the former paying 4l. 18s. if bought at 215, with the security of its being a first charge on the revenues of India," and with an accumulating fund for the purpose of liquidating the debt in 1874. "The late loan of eight millions at 98½ per cent. yields little more than 4 per cent. for money invested, and the security is the revenues of India—to my idea, by no means so safe an investment as the Stock, which yields 4l. 18s. for money sunk until 1874."

Our correspondent's perplexity will, perhaps, be removed by a brief statement of the relative value of the Debenture Loan and the Stock. On the other points mooted in his letter we are not yet in a position to speak with positive certainty.

|                                                                                                                         | Per cent. per an. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| The India Debenture Loan is for 5 years, and the interest is .....                                                      | £4 0 0            |
| The price being now 98, the difference (£2) between that sum and £100, which will be paid in 5 years, is equal to ..... | 0 8 0             |

Equal to interest of .....

Per cent.

|                                                                                                                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| India Stock is at £216, and the dividend on the £100 Stock which that sum will purchase is £10. 10s. per annum, equal to about ..... | £4 17 3 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

This Stock, according to the Act of 3 & 4 Wm. 4, cap. 85, is redeemable in 1874 at £200 for each £100 Stock. Therefore, to provide in 1874 the additional £16 premium, which the Stock now bears, will require the investment annually of about 14s. 8d., or, per £100 .....

0 7 4

Thus reducing the dividend to... on the purchase money.

£4 9 11

### FUTURE TREATMENT OF INDEPENDENT STATES.

WHEN it was first stated in the Indian papers that the Governor-General had recognized, in a niggardly and parsimonious spirit, the eminent services rendered at a most critical period by the Rajahs of Pattiala and Jheend, we did not hesitate to express our indignation and disgust. With peculiar satisfaction, therefore, do we acknowledge the princely munificence of the

Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in bestowing lordly domains on the three faithful Sikh princes to whom the British nation is so deeply indebted. In this case, open-handed liberality is the highest political wisdom. It is not enough to humble our enemies, it is also necessary to strengthen our allies. Throughout the deadly struggle which is at length drawing to a close, these loyal chieftains have never for a moment wavered in their allegiance, or hesitated to stake their all on the Company's *Ikbal*. Nor were they singular in this exhibition of good faith. The independent princes, without a single exception, have remained true to the, apparently, desperate fortunes of the Sircar, and thus were mainly instrumental in checking the progress of the rebellion at its very commencement. The Nizam, the ruler of Nepaul, Scindiah, and Holkar, all co-operated with equal zeal and steadfastness in upholding the British power against their own deluded and frenzied countrymen and co-religionists. Had any one of these princes declared against us, it would have gone hard with the small European force at that time in India. Besides, the example set by one would almost certainly have been followed by the others, and the conquest of Hindostan must have been commenced afresh. That they were not actuated by any very fervent love or admiration of the Feringhee may be readily admitted. The reasons for their conduct were purely selfish; but not for that the less sound and sagacious. It is probable that they may have entertained well-founded doubts as to the possibility of the ultimate expulsion of the British; but it is certain that they were well aware that if that were accomplished an internecine strife for the mastery would ensue among the native states. Herein lies the keystone to the British dominancy in India. Much as the native princes may hate the foreigner, they hate one another still more. They may submit to the superiority of the irresistible "pale-faces," but they would never yield without a deadly struggle to the ascendancy of one of their own number. If the British were to withdraw from Hindostan to-morrow, they well know that a week would not elapse before civil wars would be raging from north to south, from east to west. Their mutual jealousy is, in truth, the best guarantee for the fidelity of all. The line of conduct to be pursued towards them thus becomes clear as noon-day. It is simply to maintain the integrity and independence of each, to avoid all interference with the internal administration of their country, and to be satisfied with a nominal tribute and the prohibition of European settlers or officers of any nation. There must be no more contingent forces, no more instruction in European discipline. Let there be an English resident at each court, carefully selected for the delicate and responsible post; but let him strictly confine himself to the maintenance of amicable and cordial relations, standing aloof from all intrigues and cabals. The time for universal annexation has either been allowed to escape, or has not yet arrived. Sooner or later it may become an absolute necessity; but it is for our own best interests to put off the evil day to the very last moment.

### MR. THOMASON'S DESPATCHES.

WHATEVER may be the errors and shortcomings in the system of administration established in the Upper Provinces of India, no person of ordinary candour, who has taken any pains to make himself conversant with the subject, can deny that the pervading motive throughout is benevolence, and a fixed desire to do justice to all men. If there be any one who still doubts this notorious fact, let him patiently peruse the first volume of the late Mr. Thomason's Despatches, and then refuse, if he can, to believe in the excellent intentions of the British authorities. Almost every page contains evidence of anxious thought for the welfare and happiness of the people, and if no small space be occupied by details relating to the collection of revenue, it is because on the equitable adjustment of the land-tax depends the prosperity of the entire native population. The very first paper in the series is addressed to the Military Board on the subject of cutting trees to feed the commissariat elephants. It is there emphatically stated that neither public servant nor private individual has any right to trespass upon the property of another, or to help himself to forage of any kind without paying for the same. "The commissary-general," says the lieutenant-governor, "is quite mistaken in the supposition he seems to entertain, that trees which are not near villages are public property. All trees, grass, and forage within the limits of a village are private property, unless on the borders of public roads and thoroughfares, the same, in fact, as in England, except that there are no commons." Having thus vindicated the villagers' right to possess their own in peace and security, Mr. Thomason next pens a letter to the same Board, refusing to enforce the attendance of artisans and others on a military camp, and laying down the sound principle that, if they are wanted, proper encouragement must be held out to induce them to attend voluntarily. In the same spirit he tells the officiating superintendent of canals that the "true and effectual way" of procuring sufficient day-labour is "by the constant exhibition of kindness, consideration, and thoughtfulness in all dealings with labourers on the spot, and in the devising of means for inviting labourers from a distance, and encouraging voluntary resort to the works. Again, he insists that the Military Board must submit to pay the market price for boat-hire, and not attempt to fix arbitrary rates at their own pleasure. In the one case they will always be able to command whatever amount of tonnage they require, while in the other a gross injustice is committed which defeats its own ends. Then, the cavalry grass-cutters at different stations were in the habit of cutting grass wherever they found any, without ever dreaming of payment. As the lieutenant-governor observes, the arrangement was economical and convenient for the Government, but not just or considerate for the people. For forty years, he goes on to say, the Government had been endeavouring to instil into the people just ideas of the right of property. They were told that they were the sole and uncontrolled owners of all the produce of their lands, and yet they were in the habit of seeing troops of

grass-cutters invade those lands, and carry off their grass without offering the slightest remuneration. The consequence was, frequent disputes and affrays between the villagers and troopers, in which the police intervened, and were oftentimes maltreated by the latter. Violence and ill blood was thus occasioned through all ranks of society, simply because the Government would not take the trouble to pass fixed regulations on the subject. The protection of the poor and friendless was always a primary consideration with this truly estimable statesman. Alarmed at the rapid enhancement of the value of good timber, the Military Board directed the attention of the local government to the preservation of the forests in the Sub-Himalayan range. The question, certainly a very important one, is viewed in all its bearings, and an exhaustive minute is recorded on the subject. But Mr. Thomason does not fail to remark that "There are many different interests to be consulted in the disposal of timber in public forests. The poor require small timbers, the more wealthy require large timbers. The wealthy have no right to demand that, for their convenience, the price of small timber shall be unduly raised upon the poor. There is also the national interest, which justly demands that at any cost such a supply of timber be preserved as may be necessary for the purposes of the State." He then proceeds to consider the three interests here indicated, and to show how all three may be reconciled without any jarring or unjust preference. His views on the subject of timber were as eminently practical as on all other matters. The Military Board had apparently suggested the propriety of planting trees along both sides of the *Grand Trunk Road*. The idea was a tempting one; but it is thus disposed of:—

"Extended observation has convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the formation of an avenue of trees along the side of the road is more to please the eye than to afford substantial benefit. If it protects the travellers from the sun and wards off heat by day, it also impedes the free circulation of the air, and retains heat by night. It obstructs the free view along the road, and affords facilities for the commission of those crimes which are found to be greatly checked by the formation of straight and open roads. It involves a very heavy expense in watering and watching the young trees; and these trees, when of considerable growth, are liable to be destroyed by animals, or to be prostrated by a storm. Their maintenance as well as their first rearing will be a constant cause of expense. The planting of groves and digging of wells at regular distances is more advantageous to travellers than the formation of an avenue; but these works also may be left to private munificence, which has never yet been found wanting in such a work. The heavy charge on the Government for the maintenance of the road does not need to be increased by the execution of a work which can be more economically and advantageously performed by individuals."

The workings of the old and new revenue systems are happily compared in a letter addressed, in 1844, to Lord Ellenborough, then Governor-General. It is explained that in the Mogul times the Government claimed to possess an inalienable prior right to a portion of the produce of the soil, and that, consequently, the revenue was demanded while the crops were still on the ground. Now, the majority of the landed proprietors lived from hand to mouth, and were thus compelled to have recourse to money-lenders at ruinous rates of interest; but

under the British Government a fixed moderate demand on the land gave it a marketable value, and removed the necessity of maintaining a lien on the crop. On the other hand, it does not appear to have struck Mr. Thomason that the new rates were too heavy, and that the machinery employed in the collection of revenue worked harshly and inharmoniously. He admits, indeed, the unpopular character of our law courts, and the propriety of keeping the closest surveillance on their proceedings; but he expresses his opinion that great allowances must be made on the introduction of a firm government, and evidently looked forward with confidence to the complete success of the new system. The consequences of an unjust decision of the court are set forth with a sagacity which recent events have fully verified:—

"It will not be prudent to underrate the value and the political importance of maintaining the closest watch over the proceedings of the civil courts. In former times, a man worked the destruction of his opponent by open means. They met in fair combat. The weaker fell or fled the country. As long as life remained he looked to the possibility of recovering his rights. He might recruit his resources, re-assemble his followers, and again obtain his own. Whatever feelings of resentment or revenge he entertained were directed against his antagonist, and him only. The case is now different. Private and personal feuds are terminated. The man, however weak, who can make good his claim in our courts, enlists the irresistible force of the Government on his side. By whatever means a suit is gained, however great the injustice, it is unalterable. No change of officers, nor lapse of time, can bring redress for a wrong once legally inflicted. The death or the ruin of the antagonist brings no reparation to the defeated suitor. The consequence is evident. The enmity of the ruined man is transferred from the individual to the State. He feels that henceforth there is no hope for him but in the downfall of the system. He becomes as much a disaffected man as though he had been ruined by some direct act of the Government."

It is often made a subject of ridicule that the collection of revenue should be considered a good training for the discharge of judicial duties. In this country, of course, there is no connection whatever between the functions of collector and judge; but in India they are most closely allied:—

"In the North-western Provinces," says Mr. Thomason, "the great mass of litigation respects landed property, directly or indirectly. Agriculture is the occupation which affords support to the bulk of the population, and agitates their passions to a degree that is not readily conceived by those who have not watched them narrowly. The great qualification of an administrative officer, is acquaintance with the landed tenures of the country. This knowledge he cannot better acquire than in the collector's office, where he is brought into constant intercourse with all classes of agriculturists, and is forced, for the proper discharge of his duties, to become acquainted with their feelings, their customs, and laws. When he has attained this knowledge, and learned the system under which the knowledge has been recorded and made available for immediate reference, he is competent to undertake the higher office of a judge, and to examine, according to the simple rules of procedure observed in our courts, the individual cases of alleged wrong which are singled out from the mass of transactions, and placed before him for examination by the party considering himself aggrieved."

Nothing can be more clear or satisfactory than this exposition of their respective duties, and of the importance of maintaining the existing connection between the two offices of collector and judge.

Of Mr. Thomason's strict impartiality and strong good sense a striking example is afforded in his instructions to the commissioner of the

Meerut division on the subject of the slaughter of kine. As Hurdwar is esteemed a sacred spot by the Hindoos, the slaughter of animals there has long since been prohibited; but owing to the insalubrity of the climate, the Brahmins who officiate at the religious festivals periodically celebrated at that place, have fixed their residence in the neighbouring town of Jowallahpore. The prohibition against the slaughter of kine did not, however, extend to the latter place until it was enforced by a too complaisant magistrate in the year 1843. The Mahomedan portion of the community naturally complained of the difficulty to which they were thereby subjected in procuring their ordinary supplies of food, and petitioned Government for relief. Mr. Thomason at once saw the whole question in its true light, and directed the magistrate to treat it as a matter of conservancy, and without reference to religious feeling:—

"Disputes of this kind regarding the slaughter of cattle and sale of meat are very common, and require most cautious treatment. On the one hand, the religious feelings of the Hindoos are much shocked by witnessing the slaughter of kine, or by seeing the flesh ostentatiously exposed for sale; whilst, on the other hand, the Mahomedans are entitled to the free enjoyment of an article of food which in itself is unobjectionable and highly nutritious. The safe rule is to adhere to established usage, and to prohibit the ostentatious slaughter or sale in a manner unnecessarily offensive to feelings which are entitled to respect. Except in peculiarly sacred localities, such as Hurdwar, there can be no reason why, in deference to the prejudices of one portion of the community, another portion should be debarred from a natural right."

"The slaughter of animals of all kinds, and the exposure of meat for sale, is generally offensive in a certain degree to all classes of the community, without reference to their religious feelings. This is especially the case in a hot climate, where animal matter rapidly decays. The regulation of these matters is therefore a question of conservancy, which the magistrate must always take into his hands when he is called upon by the community to do so. The religious prejudice of a portion of the community regarding one sort of animal flesh, increases the necessity for his interference, but it does not constitute by any means the sole ground; and in framing this regulation, it is prudent to put forward the former and generally recognized considerations, and to keep in the background the latter sectarian feelings."

"All the cases connected with the question which ordinarily come under the cognizance of a magistrate may thus be treated without prominent reference to religious feeling. Slaughterhouses or abattoirs may be established in localities where no objection is made by the residents, and old-established butchers' shops may be maintained, or even new ones may be opened, in places where the residents do not object. The passage of animals to the slaughter-house, or of meat to the shambles, must also be arranged decorously, so as not to give offence."

"In like manner, the ostentatious and offensive exposure or slaughter of animals by the butchers may be punished as an offence against the conservancy rules, and acts of unwarranted hostility by the Hindoos against the butchers may be punished as trespasses and assaults. The slaughter of kine (*gao koo-hee*) is not in itself a crime, nor is the mere fact of its occurrence sufficient excuse for violence. The open slaughter of kine, however, becomes criminal when it is effected in a manner that provokes a breach of the public peace, and violent resistance to such an outrage is palliated by the force of the feelings which suffer from the act."

It may be difficult now to retrace in Jowallahpore the false step which has been taken. The public and formal establishment of slaughter-houses and opening of butchers' shops would doubtless be most offensive to the Hindoos, and would probably give rise to open resistance and riot. But it is unnecessary for the magistrate to punish any one for the slaughter of cattle, when it has been effected with caution and secrecy; nor should he recognize the right of the Hindoos to resist the act, simply because it takes

place in their vicinity. He should also protect the butchers from all persecution and violence. This course should be followed with much caution and strict impartiality. Public proclamations of one tenour or another are not necessary, and had better be avoided."

Still more instructive are this eminent man's minutes and letters respecting the establishment of village schools, the construction of the Ganges Canal, and the improvement of the police. Every line he ever wrote evinces the most intimate knowledge of the native character and an anxious desire to ameliorate both the moral and social condition of all classes under his own jurisdiction. Nothing can surpass the clearness of his statements, unless it be the soundness of the data on which they are based. He took nothing for granted, but probed to the bottom every subject that was brought before him, and applied himself with genuine singleness of purpose to disentangle the truth from the maze of error in which it was usually lost and perplexed. No man was ever actuated by purer motives or a more sincere desire to act uprightly to all parties, whether Christian, Mahomedan, or Hindoo. In the administration of justice he recognized no difference of rank, nationality, or religion; but laboured patiently and impartially to render unto every man his due. The chief characteristics of Mr. Thomason's government are applicable, however, in greater or less degree, to that of the vast majority of the Company's officers in posts of high authority; and it will indeed be well both for the conquered and the dominant race if the new system produce an equal number of able, clear-headed, resolute, high-minded, and true-hearted English gentlemen.

#### THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On Tuesday, the 7th, the members of the Indian Council sat in committee at the India-house, in Leadenhall-street. One of the first acts devolving on Lord Stanley, as the Secretary of State and President of the Council, was to divide the Council into committees for the more convenient transaction of business, assigning to each a specific department of affairs in relation to the government of India, and that he did at the meeting of the Council on Friday last. We are now enabled to state how the several committees have been constituted, and the different departments under which they will range themselves. Those departments are three in number—namely, first, Finance, Home, and Public Works; second, Political and Military; third, Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative. The members appointed to serve on the Committee of Finance, Home, and Public Works are Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. J. Shepherd, Sir Proby Cautley, and Mr. Arbuthnot; the first three being elected members of the Council, and the last two nominees of the Crown. To the Political and Military Committee have been assigned Sir John Lawrence, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick. The first four belong to the category of nominated members of the Council, and the last, Captain Eastwick, to that of elected members. The members constituting the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee are Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. Prinsep, and Sir Henry C. Montgomery; the first four being elected, and the last a nominated member. The Council is composed of fifteen members, besides the President, so that they have been equally spread over the committees. In one case it will be observed that the nominated members prepon-

derate in the committees, and in others the fact is the reverse; but there is really nothing in that, for a glance at the names of the gentlemen appointed to serve on each will be sufficient to convince any one conversant with the history and character of each individual member that they have all been selected by the Secretary of State with a rigid regard to their special experience and aptitude for the business in the departments to which they have been assigned. It may be stated, that the Secretary of State is expressly empowered to re-arrange the committees from time to time, and generally to direct the manner in which the business shall be transacted.

The whole of the business of the Home Government appears now to be transacted at the house in Leadenhall-street, and little or none at the Board of Control. The official apartments heretofore occupied by the chairman of the Court of Directors have been assigned to the use of Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State, and he attends at the India-house for the transaction of business from day to day. There, too, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Baillie, M.P.—now the under-secretaries, and until recently joint secretaries of the Board of Control—have removed their quarters; so that the new Council, with its necessary adjuncts, may now be said to have got fairly into working order.

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, has appointed Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., to be under-secretaries of state; and Mr. James Cosmo Melville, late deputy secretary to the East-India Company, to be assistant under-secretary of state.

#### The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and soldier, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their respective names, viz.:—

Lieutenant (now Captain) Frederick Robertson Aikman, 4th Bengal Native Infantry. Date of act of bravery, 1st of March, 1858.—This officer, commanding the 3rd Sikh Cavalry on the advanced picket, with 100 of his men, having obtained information, just as the force marched on the morning of the 1st of March last, of the proximity, three miles off the high road, of a body of 500 rebel infantry, 200 horse, and two guns, under Moosahib Ali Chuekbar, attacked and utterly routed them, cutting up more than 100 men, capturing two guns, and driving the survivors into and over the Goomtee. This feat was performed under every disadvantage of broken ground, and partially under the flanking fire of an adjoining fort. Lieut. Aikman received a severe sabre cut in the face in a personal encounter with several of the enemy.

Gunner William Connolly, Bengal horse artillery. Date of act of bravery, July 7, 1857.—This soldier is recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in action with the enemy at Jhelum, on the 7th of July, 1857. Lieut. Cooke, Bengal horse artillery, reports that, "about daybreak on that day, I advanced my half troop at a gallop, and engaged the enemy within easy musket range. The sponge-man of one of my guns having been shot during the advance, Gunner Connolly assumed the duties of 2nd sponge-man, and he had barely assisted in two discharges of his gun, when a musket-ball, through the left thigh, felled him to the ground. Nothing daunted by pain and loss of blood, he was endeavouring to resume his post, when I ordered a movement in retirement, and though severely wounded, he was mounted on his horse in the gun-team, and rode to the next position which the guns took up, and manfully declined going to the rear when the necessity of his so doing was represented to him. About 11 o'clock a.m., when the guns were still in action, the same gunner, while sponging, was again knocked down by a musket-ball striking him on the hip, thereby causing great faintness and partial unconsciousness, for the pain appeared excessive, and the blood flowed fast. On seeing this, I gave directions for his removal out of action; but it is a brave man, hearing me, staggered to his feet, and

said, 'No, sir, I'll not go there while I can work here;' and shortly afterwards he again resumed his post as sponge-man. Late in the afternoon of the same day my three guns were engaged at 100 yards from the walls of a village with the defenders—viz., the 14th Native Infantry—mutineers, amid a storm of bullets, which did great execution. Gunner Connolly, though suffering severely from his two previous wounds, was wielding his sponge with an energy and courage which attracted the admiration of his comrades, and while cheerfully encouraging a wounded man to hasten in bringing up the ammunition, a musket-ball tore through the muscles of his right leg; but with the most undaunted bravery he struggled on; and not till he had loaded six times did this man give way, when through loss of blood he fell into my arms, and I placed him on a waggon, which shortly afterwards bore him in a state of unconsciousness from the fight."

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 2. Merse, Shewara, Rangoon.—3. Silistria, Hawkins, Bombay; Kohinoor, Sumnerston, Whampoa; str. City of Manchester.—4. Algoa Bay; Waterloo, Young, Kurrachee; Warren Hastings, Whittly, Madras; Nimrod, Tillman, Maulmain; Melbourne, Cooper, Macao; Margaret Smith, Main, Singapore; Alfred the Great, McIntyre, Mauritius; Salacia, Hardy, Mauritius; Emperor, Dennison, Algoa Bay; Astarte, Crossley, Rangoon; Helios, Denton, Akyab; Antelope, Halsey, Padang; Culoden, McLean, and Howden, Verrill, Bombay; Saladin, Baillie, Bengal and West Indies; Minerva, Johnson, Bassin; J. ne, Ahier, St. Helena; Lucy and Harriett, Huntelen, Bombay; Alice, Miller, Akyab (to Antwerp).—5. Arethusa, Clarke, and Bunker's hall, Elliott, Bengal; Wm. Miles, Erwin, Bombay; Janet Willis, Wood, Singapore; Cambodia, Paige, Bengal and West Indies; Cleobusto, Johnson, Shanghai; Mary Goddard, Hoog, Macao; William Shand, Waller, and Dringo, Harrison, Bombay; Shalimar, Brown, Akyab.—6. Bacchante, Cobb, Hong-Kong; Brokers, Patrick, Algoa Bay; Washington, Norton, Bombay; Elizabeth, Jack, Madras; Altheia, Jackson, Madras and Calcutta; Barretto Junior, Pavey, Rangoon; Equinox, Keenan, and Adonis, Rosso, Akyab; Bellairs, Swinson, and str. Leopold, Bombay; Casilda, Clausen, Ceylon; Cambridge, Hewett, Brewster, Clarke, and Thor, Aberg, Akyab; Southern Cross, Menley, Bombay; Ann Roxby, Corriall, Macao; Seaforth, Marshall, Akyab; Amphion, Eijonstrom, Maulmain; Asia, Pens, Bombay; Alice, Thompson, Malabar Coast; Devonshire, Steere, Madras; Hurlaru, Fleet, Ceylon; L'Imperatrice Eugenie, Airth, Cape; Broderick, Clausen, Mochehorat, Bengal; Bauglore, Brown, Singapore.—7. Hereof, Trolle, Akyab; Klunjee Oudajoe, Guthrie, Bombay; Jane Maclellan, Rangoon, Port Natal; Oscar, Whampoa; Joshua Waddington, Lamb, Akyab; Thebes, Daniel, Bassin.—8. Queen, Catenda, Bombay; Bagota, Hewett, Kurrachee; Lady Franklin, Cooper, Mauritius.—10. Lindelund Castle, McLeellan, Akyab; Palatine, Parfitt, Manila; Hydaspes, Todd, Bengal; Anna Louisa and Keme, Akerblom, Akyab.—11. Herschell, Hanschild, Maulmain.—13. Jane Lakey, Lakey, Algoa Bay; Geelong, Pier, Cape; Florence Nightingale, Cape; Grey Oak and Ayrshire, Maulmain; Lady Cecilia, Akyab.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indos, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4, to proceed per steamer Simla, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Mr. Crowther, Capt. and Mrs. Jolliffe and infant, Lieut. J. Seecombe, Lieut. H. Wyndham, Rev. Mr. Crozier, Capt. Mahon, and Mr. Smith. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Warren. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Christie, Lieut. Hoste, Capt. and Mrs. Dunsterville, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. Peile, Miss A. Willings, Mr. W. Ramsay, Mr. W. G. Pedder, Miss Cawston, Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Burton, Mr. W. Brunton. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. W. Gellman, and Mr. Steele. For MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Warder, Mr. W. Monckton, Mr. and Mrs. Onslow and child, Miss Onslow, Mr. J. Ford, Miss Morton, jun., Mr. J. Curran, and Mr. Reade. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Brydon and infant, Mr. E. Browne, Mr. Parker, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Milbank, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Young, Mr. Garsten, Mr. H. Chichester, Mr. E. Ramsay, Mr. S. Sutherland, Mr. M. Sandys, Mr. Lance, Mr. and Mrs. Gentle and 2 children, Mr. Sanford, Mrs. Stein, Mr. St. George, Mr. R. Browne, Mr. Harris, Lieut. Harris, Lieut. Croster, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. C. B. Cock, Mr. Eager, Mr. H. Willson, and Miss C. J. Fuller. For PENANG.—Dr. and Mrs. Prew, and Miss Chandler. For SINGAPORE.—Rev. T. M. and Mrs. Frazer and 2 children, and Mr. Ballauf.

Per steamer Vectis, from MAUSSELES, to proceed per steamer Simla from SUZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Constantini and child. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Goldsmith, Capt. Gustard, Mr. H. Young, Col. Somerset, and Mr. Vaughan. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Capt. Burton, Mrs. Goldie, and Mr. Dale. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. King, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. Murray, Mr. Corde-ray, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Berkingyoung, Cpt. W. Saunders, and Mr. A. Deck. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Ballauf. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Brandon and 2 brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. Laurence, Mr. J. and Mrs. Nibbett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, Mrs. Snow, Dr. and Mrs. Burn and infant, Miss Burn and 2 children, Miss Morton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Valle and 2 children, and Mr. Trimshaw.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTH.

GRANT, the wife of Capt. W. D. 50th Madras N.I. s. at 8, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, Sept. 12.

## MARRIAGE.

CHITTY, Joseph W. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Clara J. eldest d. of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and Lady Pollock, at Hanworth, Middlesex, Sept. 7.

## DEATHS.

BENSON, Major general Richard, c.b. at his residence on the Lake of Buttermere, Cumberland, aged 74, Aug. 26.  
 COBBE, Anne the beloved wife of Maj. C. H., of the Indian army, at 9, Augustus-square, Regent's-park, Sept. 4.  
 BROWN, Louisa A. C. wife of J. C. c.b. supt. surgeon to the field army in India, at Edinburgh, Sept. 6.  
 MACKENZIE, Roderick, of Thornton, youngest surviving s. of the late Roderick, of Glach, Aberdeenshire, at Glach, aged 43, Sept. 2.

## East-India House,

September 9, 1858.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. W. Barlow.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. Sage, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. cols. R. Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I., and J. H. Campbell, art.; Major J. Hood, 49th N.I.; Brev. major A. T. Macpherson, 43rd N.I.; Capt. D. H. Osborn, 54th N.I.; Lieuts. S. Craig, 37th N.I., and R. Davidson, 64th N.I.; Ensigns W. L. Samuells and G. M. Hand; Assist. surg. J. Wylie.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. L. Walker; Capt. A. W. Lake, 3rd N.I.; Lieuts. T. F. J. Russell, 43rd N.I., and J. N. Fitzgerald, 43rd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Eur., and A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur.; Ens. J. D. Edwards, 2nd Eur.

## GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. W. Ford, 42nd N.I., 6 months; Surg. W. Martin, 6 months.  
 Madras Estab.—Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 6 months.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, C.B.; Surg. P. G. Lay.  
 Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I.

## DIRECT CADETS

## WHO PASSED THEIR EXAMINATION ON SEPT. 7.

Oswald Mosley Bradshaw, William Christopher Chowne, David Ross Clarke, Bonham Bridges Faunce, Geo. Chas. Jackson, Nathaniel James Jones, Henry Hugh Oldham, David Shaw, Hepton Scott Stewart, James Grant Duff Walker, Chas. Eustace Evans, Wm. Stephen Alex. Lockhart, Wm. Sim Macleod, Henry Hawkins Drury Owen, Geo. Buckley Stevens.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS

## FOR THE BENGAL INFANTRY.

## To rank from the dates specified.

John Henry Willoughby Osborne, July 4; Charles Herbert Bergman, July 15; James Johnstone and Chas. Kenneth Mackinnon, July 20; Wm. Brereton Birch, July 30; Alex. Robertson Hatton (abroad), Aug. 2; Geo. Logan and William Pooley Onslow, Aug. 4; Geo. Buchanan Lee and Alex. David Cator Inglis, Aug. 7; Charles M'Neile (abroad), Wm. Jackson Parker (do.), Henry Geo. Becher (do.), and Geo. Young, Aug. 20; Griffith Turner Jones, Wm. Duncan Mac-turk, and Ernest Wolsley De Lousada, Aug. 26,

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS

## FOR THE MADRAS INFANTRY.

## To rank from the dates specified.

Henry Honeywood Hughes Hallett, July 4; Wm. Henry Hoskins and John Trenchard Tennant, July 20; Geo. Edw. Russell Macdonald and John Huddleston, Aug. 4; John Henry Maw and John Chas. Mainwaring Russell, Aug. 14; Matthew Conway Poole and Michael Alex. Rowlandson, Aug. 20; Mr. Frank John Wroughton, who proceeded by the *Clarence* without his certificate of appointment, is to rank from the date of sailing, viz., June 26, and next below Mr. Grove—see List No. 4 of 1858.

## LIST OF RANK OF CADETS

## FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

## To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—Robert Graham Mayne, July 21.

INFANTRY.—Henry Martin, July 10; Robert Macdonald Chambers, Sydney Holmes Burnes, and John McKnight Hartigan, July 21; Algernon Wm. Godson and Chas. Pulteney Forbes, Aug. 27.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS  
FOR BENGAL.

## To rank from the date specified.

Thos. Ewin Burton Brown, M.D., Henry Potter, M.D., Alex. Stephen, M.D., Albert Marc Voerchere, Chas. Hatchell, Oscar Byrne, John Chas. Whishaw, Fred. Wm. Alex. De Fabeck, John Berry White, Robert Browne, Archibald Fullerton Richmond, Pierce Maurice Crosbie, John Joseph M'Dermott, M.D., July 23.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS  
FOR MADRAS.

## To rank from the dates specified.

Wm. John Busted, Wm. Farquhar Davis, M.D., Samuel Rule, M.D., James M'Donald Houston, James Welsh, Wm. Howland Roberts, M.D., John Murray, M.D., July 23.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS  
FOR BOMBAY.

## To rank from the date specified.

John Thos. Mackenzie, Henry Talbot Dann, Edw. Harey Raynsford Langley, Francis Goold, Wm. M'Cloy, Philip Wyatt Cockell, Geo. Yeates Hunter, Henry F. M'Grath, Edw. Alex. Lawrance, Robinson Boustead, July 23; William Fleming, Aug. 11; Chas. Wm. Fettes, M.D., Aug. 18.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c.

## IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

## WAR OFFICE, PALM-MALL, SEPT. 7.

2nd *Drag. Guards*.—Cornet F. Greatorex, fr. 15th lt. drags., to be cornet, v. Thomas, prom.

6th *Drags*.—Serg. J. Malone, to be riding-master.

8th *Lt. Drags*.—Count W. N. Franklyn, fr. 4th lt. drags., to be cornet, v. Richards, prom.

14th *Lt. Drags*.—The second Christian name of Cornet Pritchard, app., without purch., on Aug. 24, is Williams, and not William, as previously stated.

Royal Artillery.—The surname of the staff asst. surgeon app. on May 28, is d'Altera, and not Daltera, as previously stated.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. gen. E. Fanshawe, c.b., to be col. commandant, v. Sir F. Smith, K.C.B., dec.; Aug.-12. 2nd Capt. and brev. lieut. col. E. Stanton, c.b., to be capt., v. Simmons, placed on Seconded List; Lieut. W. D. Marsh to be 2nd capt., v. Stanton; Aug. 20.

1st *Foot*.—The commission of Lieut. J. J. Heywood, as adjt., to bear date April 20, in lieu of June 4.

4th *Foot*.—To be ensigns, without purch.—G. A. Sweny, gent., v. Smith, prom.; W. H. Stone, gent., v. Rynd, prom.; C. C. Sayce, gent.

5th *Foot*.—Lieut. R. Moore to be capt., by purch., v. O'Brien, who retires; Ens. G. Herrick to be lieut., by purch., v. Moore.

13th *Foot*.—Capt. W. Milnes, fr. h.-p. 7th foot, to be capt.; Lieut. G. H. Cobham to be capt., by purch., v. Milnes, who retires; Ens. T. Yardley, to be lieut., by purch., v. Cobham.

18th *Foot*.—Lieut. R. W. E. Dawson to be adjt.

19th *Foot*.—Sergt. C. Usherwood to be quarter-master, v. Rawding, dec.

20th *Foot*.—Lieut. J. J. S. O'Neill to be capt., without purch., v. Parkinson, dec.; Ens. R. Blount to be lieut., without purch., v. O'Neill, June 3; Ens. F. G. Horn to be lieut., without purch., v. Blount, whose prom., June 15, has been cancelled, June 15.

23rd *Foot*.—Capt. G. Marryatt, from h.-p. unat., to be capt.; Lieut. C. G. Blane to be capt. by purch., v. Marryatt, who retires, Sept. 6; Lieut. J. Geddes, from 76th ft., to be capt., without purch.; Lieut. E. Armstrong, from 75th ft., to be capt., without purch.; Ens. G. F. R. Colt to be lieut., without purch.

24th *Foot*.—Ens. A. W. Fitzmaurice to be lieut., without purch., v. Head, prom. in 13th ft.

29th *Foot*.—Ens. A. G. Black to be lieut., without purch., v. Ferris, prom. in 16th ft.

32nd *Foot*.—D. Bond, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Smith, prom. in 19th ft.; Asst. surg. W. Boyd to be surg. for eminent services throughout the whole siege of Lucknow, v. Scott, prom. to staff surg., 1st class.

35th *Foot*.—Ens. and Adj. R. H. Ross, to be lieut., by purch., v. Goddard, prom., by purch., to an unatt. company; W. Trocke, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Ross.

43rd *Foot*.—R. M. Tod, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Trydell, prom. in 22nd foot.

44th *Foot*.—F. G. Marshall, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Matthews, ret.

46th *Foot*.—H. B. Scott, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Kentish, prom.; E. J. C. Lindsay, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Daly, prom., Sept. 8.

56th *Foot*.—Lieut. M. B. Feild, fr. 30th foot, to be lieut., v. Hampton, who exchanges.

70th *Foot*.—The commis. of Lieut. G. R. Greaves, as adj., to bear date May 8, and not 18, as dated in *Gazette*, July 16.

73rd *Foot*.—Ens. W. H. S. Pigott to be lieut., without purch., v. Hon. C. R. M. Ward, died at sea, July 9; Ens. H. D'O. Farrington to be lieut., without purch., v. A. A. Young, supers., for being absent without leave, July 10; B. J. A. Monsell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Pigott, prom.

75th *Foot*.—Ens. B. L. Cumberland to be lieut., without purch., v. Armstrong, prom. in 23rd foot; Ens. F. F. Daniell, fr. Ceylon rifle regt., to be ens., v. Cumberland.

82nd *Foot*.—Ens. E. S. Lock to be lieut., without purch., v. Douglas, dec., Jan. 20.

84th *Foot*.—Ens. G. B. Wolsley to be lieut., without purch., v. Woolhouse, prom. in 16th foot.

86th *Foot*.—Ens. C. H. Jackson, fr. the 14th foot, to be ens. in suc. to Lieut. Lewis, prom. in the 19th foot; Ens. F. G. Marshall, fr. the 44th foot, to be ens. in suc. to Lieut. Jerome, prom. in 19th foot.

87th *Foot*.—Ens. B. D'U. Musgrave to be lieut., without purch., v. Peyton, prom. in 13th foot; J. H. Vowell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Musgrave.

91st *Foot*.—H. C. Kemm, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Jones, prom.

93rd *Foot*.—Capt. E. Welch has been permitted to resign the appoint. of regimental instructor of musketry, in consequence of a severe wound received at Lucknow.

98th *Foot*.—The commission of Lieut. E. F. Gregory, as adj., to bear date May 8, in lieu of Aug. 6.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. S. S. Windham, to be capt., without purch. To be lieuts., without purch.:—Ens. W. S. Travers, May 11; W. G. Swinhoe, v. Windham; J. E. Vaughan and F. W. M. Chalmers. To be lieuts. by purch.:—Ens. A. B. G. S. Hill, v. Tryon, prom.; A. R. Keene, v. Thomas, who retires. Lieut. D. A. Jordan, to be adjt., v. Singer, prom., June 25.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—M. J. Tighe, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Hunter, prom.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surg. C. Scott, M.D., fr. the 32nd foot, to be staff surg. of the 1st class, for eminent services throughout the whole siege of Lucknow.

To be Acting Asst. Surgs.:—F. O'Connor, gent.; F. Skinner, gent., Aug. 26.

## WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

2nd *Light Drags*.—Lieut. H. Fawcett to be capt. by purch., v. Surtees, ret.

8th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. J. E. O'Loughlin, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg.

18th *Foot*.—To be capt., without purch.—Capt. S. C. Lousada, fr. h.-p. 9th foot, v. Adams, removed to 20th foot; E. A. Anderson, fr. h.-p. unatt.; Lieut. W. Crozier, fr. 70th foot; Lieut. G. S. Hallows, fr. 25th foot; Lieut. J. T. Ring. To be lieutenants, without purch.—Ens. J. W. Home, fr. 34th foot; J. A. J. Briggs, fr. 44th foot; W. H. Thomas, fr. 33rd foot; W. O. Bourke, fr. 10th foot; E. T. Evans, fr. 25th foot; R. W. Beachey, fr. 76th foot; T. Watt, v. Ring.

20th *Foot*.—To be capt., without purch.—Capt. Lieuts. A. N. Adams, fr. 18th foot; G. L. W. D. Flamstead, fr. 52nd foot; H. E. Quin, fr. 29th foot; P. Geraghty. To be lieutenants, without purch.—Ens. H. P. Chapman, fr. 38th foot; F. Fox, fr. 88th foot; H. Archdall, fr. 39th foot; F. Wright, fr. 56th foot; H. F. G. Webster, fr. 44th foot; A. W. Gilley, fr. 34th foot; N. X. Gwynne, fr. 41st foot; F. Mansell, v. Geraghty; J. Aldridge to be lieut. by purch., v. Rochfort, prom.

23rd *Foot*.—Ens. E. M. Roe, fr. Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Colt, prom.

24th *Foot*.—To be capt., without purch.:—Capt. R. G. Jephson, fr. h.-p. 68th foot; Lieuts. F. D. Wyatt, fr. 74th foot; C. Hunter, fr. 81st foot; J. T. Tovey. To be lieuts., without purch.:—Ens. C. R. King, fr. 50th foot; J. Foot, fr. 88th foot; A. C. Hallows, fr. 38th foot; R. N. Surplice, fr. 56th foot; D. W. B. Ogilvy, fr. 34th foot; G. C. Ross, v. Tovey.

38th *Foot*.—W. D. Pringle, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Mallet, dec.

42nd *Foot*.—The Hon. H. T. Fraser to be ens., by purch., v. James, prom.

47th *Foot*.—D. North, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Tisdall, prom. in 15th foot.

48th *Foot*.—Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg.

61st *Foot*.—The second Christian name of Ens. Cockle, appd., by purch., on Aug. 24, is Robert.



62nd Foot.—Ens. A. L. Reade to be lieut., by purch., v. Hume, ret.

78th Foot.—Ens. A. Ewing to be lieut., without purch., v. Bogle, prom. in the 13th foot; Serj. maj. J. Hart to be ens., without purch., v. Ewing.

84th Foot.—Maj. C. F. Seymour to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. D. Russell, c.b., app. inspecting field officer of a recruiting district; Capt. S. Hughes to be maj., without purch., v. Seymour; Lieut. R. T. Pratt to be capt., without purch., v. Hughes; Ensign C. T. Horan to be lieut., without purch., v. Pratt; Ens. J. H. Knox, fr. 94th foot, to be ens., v. Wolseley, prom.

91st Foot.—The appointment of W. G. Edwards, gent., to be ens., by purch., as stated in the *Gazette* of July 30, has been cancelled.

94th Foot.—Ens. E. L. Stehelin, fr. 16th foot, to be ens., v. Knox, app. to 84th foot.

97th Foot.—Qr. mr. serj. P. Lawless to be ens., without purch., v. Sator, dec.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. G. S. Hill, fr. h. p. unatt., to be capt.; Lieut. W. T. Rooper to be capt., by purch., v. Hill, ret; Ens. A. H. T. H. Somerset to be lieut. by purch., v. Rooper.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Maj. J. O. Travers, now serving in China, to be lieut. col.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Ansell, to be capt.

Unattached.—Maj. and Brev. col. J. R. Bruncker, on half-pay, 15th foot, late dep. adjt. gen. in Ceylon, to be lieut. col. without purch.

#### WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 14.

7th Drag. Guards.—Major gen. M. White, C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Lord Sandys, transferred to the colonelcy of 2nd dragoons.

#### BREVET.

Capt. G. Marryat, 23rd foot, to be maj. in the army, Nov. 23, 1841.

Brev. maj. G. Marryat, 23rd foot, to be lieut. col. in the army, Nov. 11, 1851.

The promotion to the brevet rank of col. conferred on Lieut. col. J. D. Johnstone, c.b., 33rd foot, in *Gazette* of 15th June last, to bear date 9th March, 1858, instead of 2nd June, 1858, as previously stated.

Lieut. col. W. B. Gardner, royal art., having completed three years' service in his present rank, to be a col. in the army under royal warrant of 3rd Nov., 1854; Sept. 1, 1858.

To be lieut. cols. in the army:—

Maj. W. K. Stuart, 86th foot, July 20.

Maj. J. W. Cox, 13th foot, July 20.

Maj. T. G. A. Oakes, 12th lt. drags., July 20.

To be majors in the army:—

Capt. A. P. Bowlby, 64th foot, March 24.

Capt. R. B. Prettejohn, 14th lt. drags., July 20.

Capt. J. De M. M. Prior, 12th lt. drags., July 20.

Capt. H. M. Jones, 13th foot, July 20.

Capt. A. Need, 14th lt. drags., July 20.

Capt. C. Darby, 86th foot, July 20.

Capt. J. Leith, 6th drags., July 20.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Col. P. V. England, of the royal art., prom. to be maj. gen., v. Maj. gen. W. B. Dundas, C. B., royal art., dec.:—

Lieut. col. C. R. Raitt, h.-p. unattached, to be col., Aug. 9.

Maj. L. C. Bouchier, 75th foot, to be lieut. col., Aug. 9.

Capt. T. Fenwick, royal engs., to be maj., Aug. 9.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Col. W. C. Ward, royal engs., promoted to be maj. gen., in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir C. F. Smith, K.C.B. dec.:—

Lieut. col. G. H. Smith, 73rd foot, to be col., Aug. 12.

Maj. T. White, 49th foot, to be lieut. col., Aug. 12.

Capt. S. Westmacott, royal engs., to be maj., Aug. 12.

The undermentioned officers, having completed three years' actual service in the rank of lieut. col., to be prom. to be cols. in the army, under royal warrant of Oct. 6, 1854:—Lieut. col. J. A. Street, c.b., of a depot battalion; Lieut. col. F. P. Harding, c.b., 22nd foot.

The commission as brev. col. of Lieut. col. A. L. Cole, c.b., 17th foot, to be antedated to March 9.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the Indian Military forces of her Majesty, consequent on the death of Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay art., on July 3:—J. H. Dunsterville, Bombay inf., on July 12; C. Evans, Bombay inf., on July 19; and Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., on July 22.

Maj. gen. D. G. Scott, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen. To be maj. gens.:—Cols. G. Campbell, Bengal art.; P. Innes, Bengal inf.; A. W. Lawrence, Madras L.C.; Sir F. Abbott, c.b., lieut. governor of the Military College at Addiscombe, late of Bengal engs.; and J. F. Bradford, c.b., Bengal L.C.

The commission of maj. gen. T. Polwhele, Bengal inf., to bear date May 1; and that of Maj. gen. R. J. H. Birch, c.b., Bengal inf., to bear date May 4.

## BOOKS.

*Topics for Indian Statesmen.* By JOHN BRUCE NORTON, Esq. Richardson Brothers.

HAD Mr. Norton confined himself to a temperate and impartial review of the very important topics he suggests for the serious consideration of Indian statesmen, he would have produced a work of considerable mark and value. Unfortunately for any influence he may have desired to exercise, he has committed two glaring blunders that will militate against the attainment of his wishes. In the first place, his egotism is insufferable. Measured by his own standard, Mr. John Bruce Norton is a Saul among the people, a very Triton among minnows. He is happy enough to be on excellent terms with himself, and evidently looks upon "I" as the capital letter of the alphabet, and the chief of all words in the English language. A second Cassandra, Mr. Norton's vaticinations in times past appear to have been disregarded, and the ungrateful rulers knew not that there was a prophet among them. All in vain did he edit the *Madras Athenaeum* for two whole years gratuitously—as he takes care to inform his readers;—all in vain did he stigmatise the ignorance or caprice of the Company's European servants, the venality of the native subordinates, and the rottenness of the whole system: the authorities took no heed of the outpourings of his contemptuous indignation, but insolently held on the dull tenor of their way as calmly as if there were no Mr. John Bruce Norton to watch their proceedings, and denounce them in an unreadable book. At home, however, it was far otherwise. His bolts were too well aimed, and fell too fast and furious, not to "flatter the Volsces," in Leadenhall-street. In their well-grounded terror, the Directors had recourse to similar weapons, and engaged in their defence an influential portion of the metropolitan press. Among those who preferred the India House to India, and the loaves and fishes to true patriotism, are we who, impatiently, pen these lines, and who even now are unconvinced that Mr. Norton is a better judge of what concerns the welfare of India than the bulk of the Company's servants, whether in civil or military employment. So lightly, indeed, do we regard this exposition of his views, past, present, and future, that, in humble imitation of an immortal periodical, we would say to persons proposing to read this volume—"Don't!"

*The History of the British Empire in India.* By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. 2nd edit. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

To criticise Mr. Thornton's History of British India would be, at the present day, as impertinent as it is superfluous. The best proof of the genuine merits of the work is the fact that, notwithstanding the numerous histories which have since been published at far lower prices and in a more convenient form, a second edition has been demanded as an imperative necessity. The six volumes, compressed into one, are now obtainable for one-third of the former price, nor does anything appear to have been omitted, save some disquisitions and foot-notes, of no material importance. In lieu of these, a new and enlarged glossary of Indian terms has been prefixed, together with a very full chronological index, so ample, indeed, that any student who commits it to memory might consider himself secure of passing a creditable examination. Certainly, no Indian outfit can be deemed complete that excludes Mr. Thornton's twin volumes, the "History" and the "Gazetteer" of the British Empire in the East. Merchant, soldier, civilian, and English gentleman, will alike be benefited by this cheap and portable republication of the most accurate and interesting history of British India that has yet appeared in print.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                    | Paid. | Prices.         |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| £.      | India Stock.....                                   | £.    | 216 @ 217       |
|         | India Loan Debentures ...                          |       | 94½ @ 1         |
|         | India Scrip (2nd issue) ...                        |       | 94½ @ 1         |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                               |       | 13s. @ 18s. pm. |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                               |       | 11s. pm.        |
|         | <b>Railways.</b>                                   |       |                 |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) | 9     | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Cap. A                            | 6     | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 18      | Ditto, B.                                          | 4½    | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.)                           | 2     | 1 @ 1½ pm.      |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5p. ct.)                       | 2½    | par @ 1 pm.     |
| Stock   | East-Indian                                        | 100   | 104½ @ 106½     |
| 20      | Ditto E Shares Extension                           | 10    | 4 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)           | all   | 21 @ 21½        |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                  | 4     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto.                                             | 2     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                          | all   | 18½ @ 19½       |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)                            | all   | 20 @ 20½        |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.)                 | 18    | 1½ @ 2 dis.     |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)            | 5     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)            | 5     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)                         | 15    | 4 @ 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                  | 5     | par @ 1 pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)        | 5     | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 20      | Punjaub (5 per ct.)                                | 5     | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
|         | <b>Banks.</b>                                      |       |                 |
| 100     | Agra and United Service...                         | 50    | 68½ bus. done   |
| 40      | Australasia                                        | all   | 90 @ 92         |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt                                      | all   | 23½ @ 24        |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China      | 10    | 3½ @ 3½ dis.    |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                          | all   | 37 @ 38         |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank                                       | all   | 19½ @ 19½       |
|         | <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                              |       |                 |
| 20      | Eastern Steam                                      | all   | 2 @ 2½          |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                         | all   | 7½ @ 7½         |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Company                         | all   | 1 @ 1           |
| 1       | Oriental Gas                                       | all   | ½ dis. @ par.   |
|         | Ditto New                                          | 15s.  | ½ dis. @ 1 pm.  |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company   | all   | 83 @ 85         |
| 50      | Ditto New                                          | 10    | 7½ @ 8½ pm.     |
| 20      | Red Sea and Indian Telegraph                       | 2     | 1 @ 1 pm.       |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                          | all   | 1 @ 1½          |
|         | Ditto                                              | all   | 1 @ 1½          |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Commercial Bills, at 90 days' sight, pr Co.'s Rpe | R. I. Co.'s Bills at 60 days' sight, pr Co.'s Rpe. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½                                   | 2s. 2d.                                            |
| Madras       | 1s. 11½ 1s. 11½                                   | 2s. 2d.                                            |
| Bombay       | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½                                   | 2s. 2d.                                            |

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                            | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock | —          | —           | 1 8½          |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57            | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1853-55                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55            | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43                | —          | —           | —             |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—**

That the DEBENTURES for the Second Portion of the LOAN, Act 21 Vict., cap. 3, will be ready for delivery at the Treasury at this House, on and after MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House, 10th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 24th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

**MALT LIQUOR, for Troops at Calcutta and Kurrachee;** And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

(Signed) J. COSMO MELVILL.



## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1858, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 270 TROOPS of her Majesty's Service (being Drafts for various Regiments serving in India), from Cork to the City of Calcutta, on board a Ship of 600 tons register and upwards, and the Troops must embark on the 9th of October, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had GUANO on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1858, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 788 TROOPS of her Majesty's Service (being Drafts for various Regiments serving in India), from Gravesend to the City of Calcutta, on board Ships of 700 tons register and upwards, and the Troops must embark on the 6th October, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had GUANO on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

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East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1858, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 310 TROOPS of her Majesty's Service (being Drafts for various Regiments serving in India), partly from Gravesend and Cork, to Madras, viz., 176 men from Gravesend, and 134 men from Cork, on board a Ship of 600 tons register and upwards, and the Troops from Gravesend must embark on the 5th October, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had GUANO on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

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East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1858, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 300 TROOPS of her Majesty's Service (being Drafts for various Regiments serving in India), partly from Gravesend and Cork, to Bombay, viz., 41 men from Gravesend, and 256 men from Cork, on board a Ship of 600 tons register and upwards, and the Troops from Gravesend must embark on the 7th October, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

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J. COSMO MELVILL.

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East-India House, 15th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1858, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 90 TROOPS of her Majesty's Service (being Drafts for various Regiments serving in India), from Gravesend to Kurrachee in Sind, on board a Ship of 400 tons register and upwards, and the Troops must embark on the 5th October, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had GUANO on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, 10th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 17th INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the Cape of Good Hope, in Ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds on delivery of the Stores at the Cape.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

200 tons of Measurable Goods (being 678 packs of Casks, and about 35 tons of Compressed Hay).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 10th September, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 17th INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 2d. per rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

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FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 364.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

AGAIN have the Calcutta and Bombay mails arrived simultaneously, with intelligence from the former Presidency up to the 28th of August, and from the latter to the 7th of September. Although there are no actual reverses to record, it can hardly be said that the news is altogether satisfactory. Bands of rebels continue to spring up in all directions, and no sooner are they routed in one quarter than they make their appearance in another. The country is thus kept in a constant state of agitation, and peaceful citizens are prevented from prosecuting their ordinary pursuits, through fear of the sudden apparition of hordes of robbers and fugitive sepoys. The duty that devolves upon the troops is consequently of the most harassing nature; nor is it cheered by the prospect of glory—for glory there is none in dispersing bodies of ill-armed and ill-disciplined men, who flee before they come even within range of the artillery. The ensuing campaign, however, will probably be a decisive one. By the close of October, the Commander-in-Chief will find himself at the head of a splendid army, comprising 25,000 Europeans and 10,000 natives (chiefly cavalry), with which he will assuredly hem in the insurgent bands and destroy them at a blow. In the mean time, we must be content to receive tidings of fruitless successes and unpleasant rumours, wisely forbearing to attach too much importance to one or the other. Of the latter we have instances now before us. The Malwaie Sikhs are spoken of as being disaffected, and ripe for mutiny, and it is undeniable that an uneasy feeling has been excited by the doubtful bearing of some of the Punjabee regiments. Enlistment in the Punjab has, therefore, been stopped for the present, and a corps of mountaineers is being raised from among the hills bordering on the Peshawur valley. Another report is to the effect that a mysterious symbol, after the manner of the Chupatties, has been circulated throughout the nizam's dominions, and that "something is up." It is really pitiable to observe the eagerness with which the Indian journals seize upon every excuse to create a panic, instead of endeavouring to allay the mutual distrust that prevails to such a lamentable extent among both natives and Europeans. To this ill-judged conduct on their part is no doubt attributable much of the suspicion with which official proclamations are regarded by the people. It is vain for the authorities to promise pardon

and oblivion, so long as the English press will persist in breathing fire and smoke against the "Pandies," and in demanding a retribution of blood. A notable example of distrust has been afforded in a most remarkable manner by the attempt of the disarmed sepoy regiments at Mooltan to possess themselves of the arms of the European garrison, and to throw in their lot with their rebellious comrades. They reckoned, however, without their host. Major Hamilton was not a man to be easily hoodwinked, and when the mad scheme was about to be carried into execution, the artillery and first Bombay fusiliers were prepared to give them a warm reception. The mutineers appear to have been almost annihilated, with trifling loss on the part of the Europeans.

So much for the effects of wild rumours: it is now time to glance at active operations in the field. The province of Oude is still in a most unsettled state, notwithstanding the relief of Maun Singh and the occupation of Fyzabad and Sultanpore. A very spirited affair, moreover occurred on the 11th August, when a body of 400 police and 50 sowars under Captain Dawson, accompanied by Mr. Kavanagh, attacked and routed six times their number, commanded in person by Prince Feroze Shah of Delhi. After a sharp conflict of two hours and a half, the rebels fled in confusion, leaving on the field 100 men killed or wounded, and a brass six-pounder gun, with bullocks and ammunition. Possession was then taken of the town of Sundeela, and Hushmut Ali with 700 of his own retainers placed in charge.

Affairs in Buxar and Behar are by no means satisfactory. Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place, with invariable success, indeed, on the part of the British forces, but still to be regretted, as indicative of the little hope that is to be entertained of the early restoration of tranquillity. Particulars of these desultory engagements will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The most important movements of troops are those of the Rajpootana field force. On the 14th August, General Roberts came up with a large body of the Gwalior fugitives, estimated at 5,000 or 6,000, and instantly fell upon them with great fury. The result was the capture of all their remaining guns and ammunition, and the slaughter of a thousand rebels. The survivors broke into small parties, and were hotly pursued, but with little chance of being overtaken.

General Napier has also again distinguished



himself, by the capture of the fort of Powree, near Seepree. The place appears to have been very strong, and it was, therefore, deemed necessary to make use of heavy artillery. After thirty hours' shelling the fort was evacuated, and Brigadier Smith's column went in pursuit of the garrison. The rebel chief is named Maun Singh, but must not be confounded with his more notorious namesake.

It is now asserted that Lord Elphinstone purposes to return to Europe at the close of the present year, and that his lordship will be succeeded in the government of Bombay by Sir James Outram, G.C.B. It is likewise affirmed that Sir John Lawrence will assume the government of Madras, Lord Harris being incapacitated by illness from further public service.

Many of our readers will, perhaps, not be displeased to have their attention drawn to the long list of removals, postings, and appointments in the Bengal artillery, which appears in the "Official Gazette" department of this number.

The news from China is not possessed of much general interest. The allied fleets have already withdrawn from the Peiho, and Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour have proceeded to Japan. At Canton matters were still in an unsatisfactory state, but apprehensions of attack from "the braves" were for the moment suspended. Mr. Austey, the Attorney-General, has been suspended by the Executive Council, but it is thought on insufficient grounds. Will Lord Palmerston undertake his defence, and so heap coals of fire on his head?

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARRILLIES.—Mr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Harward and child, Mr. Ouseley, Mr. A. Aitken, Mr. Reynaud, Mr. Henry, Mr. Mangies, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Darby, Mr. Dixon, Mons. Gursachst, Lieut. Nutt, Dr. Bleah, Mr. Toehheim, Mr. and Mrs. Falloh, Count Scopoli, Mr. A. Jardine, Mr. V. Boquette, and Mr. Grove.

#### Expected at Southampton.

PER STR. *Saisotte*, Oct. 7.—Mr. Hogg, Capt. Tweeney, Dr. Rose, R.N.; Dr. Cooper, Mr. Duddell, Miss Duddell, Mrs. Barwell, Mrs. Seales, Lieut. May, Capt. Gregory, Lieut. Walsh, Lieut. Johnson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Houghton and 2 children, Capt. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Torrens and 2 children, Maj. Loftus, Maj. gen. Birrell, Mr. White and 2 children, Mr. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Maj. Peanywick, Capt. Ingram, Capt. Torraia, Lieut. Carey, Lieut. Packe, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Capt. Cassidy, Lieut. Hackett, Capt. Cunliffe, Dr. Hoenigberger, Mrs. Parker, Mr. C. Churcher, Miss Calvert, Dr. Cameron, Lieut. Robertson, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Broughton, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Muckintosh and 2 children, Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. Rising, Capt. Haydock, Capt. Bayley, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Ponton, Dr. Perrie, Maj. and Miss Cotter, Capt. Mitze, Capt. Barrett, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Yates, Mr. Newell, Mr. Scott, Mr. Begbie, and Mr. Livitt.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Col. Cameron, 42nd Highlanders, died at Bareilly, Aug. 9, of remittent fever; Lieut. G. C. Sidebottom, 53rd Foot, at Durrabad, Aug. 8; Lieut. W. B. Cowburn, adj. H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., at Gwalior, Aug. 21, from typhus fever.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Wm. Anderson, 51st N.I., at Mount Aboe, Aug. 21; Col. Hugh Fraser, C.B., Engs., at Mussorie, Aug. 12; Rev. B. B. Maltby, at Rawul Pindce, Aug. 10, of cholera.

MADRAS.—Capt. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I. at Rangoon, July 11; Lieut. W. E. D. Haude, 18th N.I., at Madras, Aug. 25.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. S. Y. Howison, 12th N.I., at Camp Roomy, Rajpootana, Aug. 17; Capt. W. M. Mules, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., killed at Mooltan, Aug. 31.

THE ANCIENT HINDUS were a nation of philosophers such as could nowhere have existed except in India, and even there in early times alone. It is with the Hindu mind as if a seed were placed in a hot-house. It will grow rapidly, its colours will be gorgeous, its perfume rich, its fruits precocious and abundant; but never will it be like the oak, growing in wind and weather, and striking its roots into real earth, and stretching its branches into real air beneath the stars and the sun of heaven. Both are experiments,—the hot-house flower and the Hindu mind; and as experiments, whether physiological or psychological, both deserve to be studied.—*Chevalier Bismarck*

#### GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Message, dated Aug. 26, 1858.

OUDE.—On the 26th of August Sir Hope Grant sent a force across the Goomtee at Sultanpore, and occupied three villages in his front.

BENARES DIVISION.—Capt. M'Mullen, with his Sikhs, fell in with rebels at a village near Reaction Ghazee, Poken district, on the 23rd of August, drove them out, killing and wounding sixty.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—Capt. Dennehy, with a detachment of regulars and a party of military police, came up with Wunjab Sing, of Rewa, at Bearroh, on the 28th of August, and killed about 200 of his men.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The Gwalior rebels, after their defeat on the 14th of August, fled in a south-easterly direction, giving out that it was their intention to enter the Bombay presidency *via* Mundesore. However, on finding this line of retreat was menaced by the force from Neemuch, under Col. Frauks, they turned north towards Bheelwara.

On the 28th of August reached Jalra Patun, which they surrounded after some day's fighting with Rana's troops. They obtained possession of the town, which they have plundered. The Rana fled, and is now in Col. Lockhart's camp at Soonsneen. Soonsneen is 55 miles off Oojein.

A column under Col. Hope left Indore on the 3rd inst. to support the one which had been previously despatched under the command of Col. Lockhart, her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

The rebels are in full possession of Patun, repairing defences and throwing up breastworks on the roads approaching.

Adil Mohamed has moved from Scronge, and taken possession of Poorassa; the movement threatens Bhilsa, and toward Guzerat.

A small force from Ahmedabad attacked and dispersed a body of Mukranees and Bheels, at Mundelte, on the 22nd of August. The rest of the Bombay presidency is quiet.

D. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1858.

P.S.—The following message, dated Kurra-  
chee, Sept. 4, has just been received:—

"Major Hamilton writes from Mooltan that, at noon, on the 31st ult., the 69th and 62nd native infantry, and the native artillery, all disarmed, broke out and tried to seize the guns and arms of the fusiliers. They were repulsed, great numbers slain, and the rest driven from the cantonment to jungles towards the river. Our loss was four men of the royal artillery, and, regret to say, Capt. Mules, of the fusiliers.

"Major Hamilton heard of the intended outbreak in time to warn military authorities. He had, with the police battalion, already arrested ninety of the fugitives."

D. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to the Government.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 7.

Allahabad, August 15th, 1858.

The following information has been received from Lucknow on the 11th. A police force under Captain Dawson, assisted by Mr. Cavanagh, went to Sundeela to place a very influential man in charge, called Husmut Ali. The rebels numbered 3,000, of which some 5 or 600 were cavalry, and five guns. Our force, in the absence of official returns, is supposed to have been about 400 infantry and 50 sowars. The rebels resisted in the town and suburbs; but were eventually driven out. The fight lasted two hours and a half, and ended in Captain Dawson's capturing a brass 6-pounder gun, complete, with bullocks and ammunition. The rebels were led by Ferozeshah in person, and with him were Lukarshah and others of notoriety.

The police force returned after having established Husmut Ali with his own 700 re-

tainers. The enemy's loss is estimated at 100 killed and wounded, ours at 13 killed and 17 wounded.

The Sultanpore column on the 11th was at Thulner, 11 miles from Sultanpore, and expected to reach Sultanpore next day. The country all quiet along the route of our column from Fyzabad.

Allahabad, August 17.

The following has been received from Lucknow:—

"The civil officer with the Sultanpore column writes on the 12th instant, three miles north of Sultanpore. The rebels have established posts at the ferries opposite Sultanpore, and to four miles up the river Goomtee. Their main body is under Melindee Hoosein at Huseenpore, four miles west-by-south from Sultanpore across the river, with guns."

Since receipt of the above, a letter has arrived direct from Sultanpore, dated 13th instant, which states that on that date the town of Sultanpore was in our hands, and the rebels had been defeated. The only body of rebels which showed fight was the Nusseerabad brigade. Our loss very trifling, that of the enemy believed to have been severe.

Allahabad, Aug. 20, 1858.

The deputy commissioner of Sultanpore reports, through the magistrate of Jounpore, that the rebels finding that we did not pursue them, returned to the opposite bank of the Goomtee and opened a severe fire, without, however, doing any damage. They are in great numbers, but are only held together by the rajah of Amaithee.

Allahabad, Aug. 22, 1858.

It is reported from Lucknow, that Beni Madho started on the 16th August to join the Amaithee Rajah, who had summoned all the talookdars of Banswara to resist our Sultanpore column.

The commissioner of Benares reports on this date, that Brigadier Douglas yesterday relieved Ensign Freeman at Russeerah, and set off in pursuit of the rebels, who had fled in a north-easterly direction towards the Gogra; it is added that unless the rebels alter their course, they will enter the Chuprah district by the Derowlee ghat.

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 22nd August, 6:45 p.m.

The following information regarding the fugitive rebels from Gwalior has been received from Agra. The rebels were turned from the south-west by the advance of the Neemuch detachment, and took a north easterly direction, pursued by the Neemuch detachment, which had marched fifty miles in two days. The rebels are flying in a most disorganized condition, though still some thousands in number. They have still all the treasure with them on elephants, one gun on an elephant, and all their leaders, though one is wounded and carried along on a charpoy, villagers being pressed into their service. One of the prisoners taken states that the leaders are the Pandit Rao Sahib Batteebah, Tantia Topce, and the nawabs of Bareilly and Banda. They express an intention of making for Bundelcund in striking north eastward when turned from their south course, by which they intend to reach central India through Mhairwara. General Roberts was at Kuteya on the 16th, and intended moving along the right bank of the Banas river.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.—(*War Office, Pall Mall, Sept. 28.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath for appointing the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Emperor of China, to be an extra member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Capt. W. C. Aldham, R.N., Capt. G. W. Preedy, R.N., and the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.



## BENGAL.

## THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

A correspondent who is entitled to be heard, objects to our remarks upon the policy pursued towards Dhar and Nunklow. "Surely," he says, "your ideas have undergone some modification from the mutinies. Setting aside the moral question altogether, they have at least revealed the danger of overgrowth, the advantage of keeping up within this great continent interests which are not absolutely ours. Was it not the princes who preserved us as much as the courage of the Europeans, and is this the time, with provinces too large to govern or defend, to uphold further extension? The president may have been precipitate as to these two trumpety territories, but sure I am that nothing but a blank disallowance of every extension will resist the tendency to territorial acquisition." The opinions thus expressed are those of the hour both in England and India, and are sufficiently justified by the facts of the year to deserve examination. That some change of policy is inevitable we believe as strongly as any Manchester doctrinaire, and we believe a change may be introduced without impeding our future progress. Before, however, we discuss the foreign policy of the future, we must answer the historical assertion.

We do not believe either that the policy of the last twenty years caused the mutinies, or that the princes were the true preservers of our dominion.

It is easy to argue that had Lord Dalhousie never reigned, the mutiny would never have occurred, but where is the proof? The only fact yet clear about the catastrophe is that it has been possible ever since 1843, that in Afghanistan the sepoys planned the massacre they carried out in upper India. The sepoys have never once put forward annexation as a grievance. Their leaders have never once been men who have lost sovereignties. They themselves, so far from obeying the princes to whom they are so attached, robbed the King of Delhi, insulted Holkar, and drove Scindiah a fugitive from his capital. The princes who might naturally have been the most irritated have been the most faithful. Why? Because the dread of that wise and relentless policy which Lord Wellesley began, and Lord Dalhousie maintained, was upon all their hearts. They could risk anything save the decree from which there was no appeal. As to the aid they have given us, where is it? The rajahs of the Cis-Sutledge States have sent us troops, and well deserve the rewards showered upon their heads.

But no Mahrattas have reinforced our armies, no chief of a great state—Nepaul, which is not tributary, excepted—has led his followers upon the British side. We have to thank the petty princes for aid, and the great Palatines for quiescence, and for both we are bound to be in due proportion grateful. But that India was saved by their aid we do peremptorily deny. On the other hand, imagine the annexations *not* to have occurred. Then while Delhi was still untaken—for it could not have been taken without the Punjab—fifty thousand Mussulmans from Scinde would have poured over Rajpootana. Sixty thousand Sikhs with their discipline still unchanged, and their artillery still unbroken, would have swept down the great road straight into Bengal. Nagpore, the gate between Central India and Madras, would have been thrown open to the mutineers, and it would have been well if the broken remnant of the English race had retained a wretched existence in Ceylon.

Turning from the historical question, we allow that one change of policy has become in some measure inevitable. It is of the utmost importance to terminate if possible the present suspiciousness of the high native aristocracy. If we can bind them really and honestly to our rule, if we can induce them to

share our fortunes as the nobles of England share the fortunes of the State, a long step will have been made towards the solution of the problem which still presses on our statesmen. At present, though we may find loyalty, and even friendship from individuals, the confidence of the class is unattainable. It is not that the policy of the last ten years gives them the impression that we wait only for an opportunity to annex. No native prince or peasant will ever believe that a great power is not desirous to increase its greatness, that its moderation springs of anything but fear. It is the false position which we have so resolutely striven to maintain, and which at every point and turn of affairs produces some jarring interest. On the one hand we persist theoretically in styling all these princes independent, refuse them a place in our system, appeal always to written treaties, maintain all the courtesies and ceremonial of equals. We profess to have no right to interfere internally, to leave justice to take its course, to stand aloof from the collection of revenue, to claim save for our envoys no absolute right of way. On the other hand, we never act as with independent princes, we refuse the only insignia of independence, *i. e.* the rights of making peace and war, of sending ambassadors, and of levying new armies. We send to each court an ambassador, who is, in fact, a master. We interfere whenever we choose in the internal administration. We demand changes in the law if the law is opposed to humanity, changes in the revenue if it presses on our trade. We complain as rulers of transit duties, and exercise the right of way to its most absolute extent. And moreover, we are compelled *ex necessitate rei* to do all this. We have not the power, we never so willing, to leave these princes to themselves, to retire altogether, to avoid the expense and annoyance of these perpetual disputes. We cannot let cotton be delayed, because somebody in Rewah chooses to set up a fell. We cannot let a Mahratta Court employ French artillerymen. We must interfere, and it is the nominal independence and the real interference which create and keep alive constant irritation. So anomalous is the position that it affects even our language. Lord Canning is understood to be most favourable to the native princes, yet even he talked in one paragraph of "our ally," and in the next of that ally's "loyalty" to the British Government. That is, he implied, as every Indian Government has always done, that the same prince was an ally and a subject.

As we have said, the alternative of the Manchester school, *i. e.* absolute non-intervention, is impossible. We cannot leave an independent kingdom in India unwatched, any more than we could Wales or the Midland counties. The interests of the empire and its allies, for better or worse, are too inextricably intermingled for any summary process of the kind. But we believe there is another alternative hitherto impossible, but which recent events have placed it in the power of her Majesty's Government to accept.

The mutinies have effected almost silently one immense change in our relations. The contingents have disappeared. The forces which it was necessary to watch have turned on their own employers as well as on the paramount power, and are almost without an exception flying for their lives. The liege and the artillery in native states, by the request of the princes themselves, must henceforth be European. We are relieved therefore at once from the apprehension of attack from within, from that undefined dread of hostility produced rather by the history of the past than by existing facts. Moreover, the mutinies have shown that the reigning aristocracy at least do not share in the delusions of their subjects, at least do not misapprehend the resources and perseverance of Great Britain. Relieved on our own side from anxiety, is it impossible to relieve the princes from theirs, to permit the growth of a genuine confidence in our rule?

Might we not, for instance, adopt some such plan as this? We would, of course only with their consent, sweep away at once all those treaties, which fetter the princes as much as they embarrass us, and substitute in their place a single imperial law, a golden bull of the empire. In this they should recognize themselves, and be recognized by us, in their true position as feudatories of her Majesty the Queen. That position, while it leaves but one government in India, is quite consistent with the retention of authority, of the power of life and death, and even of local legislation. The American states are sovereign, though there is but one Government in North America. The limits within which they could act without the consent of the Government of India should be clearly laid down, and their obligations be distinctly explained. These limits need be no wider than they are in practice at present, the most important being the existence of an independent judiciary for British subjects, and the inability to make laws affecting trade without the consent of the Governor-General. They should acknowledge that their privileges were lineal, and could descend only to men born of their own house. In return, they should be relieved at once of all espionage, and all interference, and be guaranteed their domains, under every possible contingency, save the single one of treason. If, thus exempt from the Resident, they stretched their authority beyond the limit allowed by the great agreement, the appeal would lie to the Governor-General direct, who could enforce his order as readily and as swiftly as at present. As the reigning houses in the course of nature died off, their fiefs, without conquest, or dispute, or strained interpretation of law, would lapse, while during their existence nothing could deprive them of their status as the reigning aristocracy of a vast empire. Such a position with its dignity and ease would, we believe, be readily accepted, while the change would smooth away that cry in England which threatens to make the control of the feudatories impossible.—*Friend of India.*

## COLONEL EDWARDES ON GENERAL NICHOLSON.

To the friends, public and private, of the late Brigadier General John Nicholson, C.B.

Abbottabad, Hazara, August 9th, 1858.

Dear Gentlemen,—At a meeting of friends of the lamented General John Nicholson, at Rawul Pindie, in May last, to consider what would be the best public tribute to his memory, a letter from his brother, Lieut. Charles Nicholson, was read, from which it seemed to be the wish of the family to take upon themselves the care of erecting the proposed monument at home, in the Cathedral at Lisburn, in Ireland, leaving to us the monument in India. It was therefore decided (after considering many plans) to erect, on the crest of the Margulla Pass, a plain stone obelisk, bearing an inscription, with a stone tank for water in the pass below. The Margulla pass is a striking and remarkable spot; a range of rocky limestone here stands across the direct line of communication from Peshawur to Lahore, as if the varder of the Punjab. The Mahomedan invaders of India paved a winding causeway over its lowest point. The Sikhs built a tower on the crest, to command the causeway. The English have run a broad military and commercial road, straight as an arrow, through the heart of the solid hill; and the ruined tower and disused causeway (once regarded as a wonder of skill and labour) remain emblems of the dynasties we have subdued. In the whole Punjab there is no more obligatory or suggestive point than this. In peace or war, the stream of communication must flow through the Margulla Pass, and no traveller passing through the defile can fail to have his attention fixed on the Mahomedan causeway, the Sikh tower, and the English road. When then it was remem-

bered that the pass stood midway in the district of Rawul Pindee (General Nicholson's first charge in the Punjab, and associated with some of his happiest days as a public servant), and that no exploit of his is recalled with more honest admiration by the people of the country round than his desperate assault, with a few followers, on this very Margulla Tower, in the war of 1848-49, nothing seemed so good as to crown the pass with a monument to his memory—high, strong, and simple, like himself. And, as there is no water near the pass, for miles, a tank below the monument might be a blessing to many a weary traveller, in the name of a dear friend, and long keep kindly memories fresh and green around it. To carry out this design, a committee was chosen from friends in all branches of the service, and I was asked to make it public, and invite all who wish to join. Regretting sincerely that I have not been able to perform this duty sooner, I will only add that Captain Cracroft, deputy commissioner of Rawul Pindee, has most kindly undertaken to build the monument; and that subscriptions may, therefore, be most conveniently sent to him. I am, dear gentlemen, yours sincerely,

HERBERT B. EDWARDES, Lieut.-Col.

Committee.—President, —Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B.

Members:—Major-Gen. Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.S., Lieut.-Col. John Coke, Lieut.-Col. Charles Reid, Major J. R. Becher, Major Daly, C.B., C. Saunders, Esq., C. S., Brig.-Gen. Neville Chamberlain, C.B., A. Roberts, Esq., C.S., Lieut.-Col. H. B. Edwardes, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Green, Major A. Taylor, Major Bourchier, Dr. Delp Pratt.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Capt. Cracroft.

N.B.—Lieut.-Col. Green joins in the present plan, and withdraws the proposal which he recently published, not knowing the arrangements which had been already made. H. B. E.

#### ROHILCUND.

The following letter reached us too late for publication in our last number. It will still, however, be read with interest, as expressing the opinions of one especially qualified to form a correct judgment on passing events:—

Aug. 8.—If I write a few lines, it is only to say that everything is quite dull here. The want of a government continues to be felt. The punishment of mutineers and rebels is slack; indeed, it is even said that Lord Canning has declared the taking of service by a native in the rebel ranks not to be any reasonable ground for his punishment. Officers in Rohilcund have been warned, at their peril, how they treat the innocent and unoffending Rohilcundites. We see that it is absolutely necessary, on the part of the Commissioner appointed to apprehend mutineers and others, to deny that Government has pardoned Wuheed-ool-ruma, a deputy-collector, who proclaimed the Nana as Peishwa in Bundelcund. The newspapers and current report made out that this man's life had been promised to him, on surrender, by the secretary to this government. Mr. Wilson thought it, as I have said, necessary to state that the rascal had not surrendered, but that the Nawab of Rampore had given him up, and that he had been sent for trial to Cawnpore. This man was an old servant of the State, honoured by the Government and the revenue authorities, and standing as high in the uncovenanted service as any native could. He lost no time in making his selection, throwing in his lot with the rebels at once, and seducing the tehsildars of the Humeerpore district, from his position and authority as the representative of Government, after the murder of Mr. T. K. Lloyd. As he has been so marked a delinquent, I shall not be astonished to hear that his life will be spared. A special commissioner of rank, and a civilian of high reputation in these provinces, told me the other day how he felt the mockery of sentencing unfortunate thakooris to death for the following their rajah into rebellion against the Government, now that the Governor-General had pardoned the young rajah, and given him his life! It is a mockery of justice to press your newly-enacted rebellion laws against the rebel peasantry, and at the same time to relax them when dealing with those who led these rude and ignorant men away. Yet this view of justice is one which has found favour at Allahabad.

There has been a rumour of some Sikh plotting at Deyrah Ishmael Khan. The affair, whatever it was, has been kept very dark; I doubt whether there is really much in it. At the same time, it is said that the 39th regt. N.I., a disarmed corps there, and a regiment of Punjab infantry, together with a detachment of Sikh artillery, had conspired with the troops at Bunnoo to murder their officers and march upon Mooltan. We shall probably know more about this before long; in the meantime we shall be glad to hear of the arrival of European troops in the Punjab from Bombay and Scinde. The Government, perhaps, is aware of the danger, for I observe that Sikh regiments are being poured down the country. We have too many of these Sikhs, who could not even serve a Sikh Government faithfully.

The Anglo-Indian public are pleased to see Russell's praise of Outram in the *Times*. He has not yet had his due, even though Lord Ellenborough graced his departure from the stage by conferring a baronetcy on his old enemy; still I do not see what more can be done for Sir James,—he is a G.C.B., a major-general, and a baronet. You cannot make him a peer, and leave Lawrence unrewarded: both men, however, are too good for the Lords. Did you hear that Sir Hugh Rose had positively resigned before the final victory achieved by him at Gwalior? Sir Colin had actually accepted his resignation, but Lord Canning interfered, and we were thus preserved from the dangers which threatened to convert Gwalior into a rallying ground for the rebels.

I believe the Government, badgered to death by the home authorities, are fairly puzzled with Oude. We are now striving, by the relief of Maun Sing and advance on Fyzabad, to keep the rebels on the other side of the Gogra, and the provinces on this side free from their raids, so as to be able to find them when wanted in the cold season. In the meantime there is no civil government; our thanahs and police chokies are destroyed as fast as they are set up; and I now hear that the latest proposal is to invest loyal talookdars with the powers of police darogahs, and give them permission to enrol their own followers as policemen: so that we are really following now in the footsteps of the sovereign of Oude before its annexation. It is said to think we can do nothing better, and must be thankful if the plan answers at all.

The question of judges for Rohileund, on the introduction of the Punjab system, is still open. There is, perhaps, a civil government, but if so, like Bial, it sleepeth. Some one has rudely waked Lord Canning, by a very successful imitation of his style in proclamations, which you will have heard of by this time. R.

#### MONUMENT TO DELHI HEROES.

We have much pleasure in directing public attention in this country to the following circular from Major Norman:—

"It has been proposed by many of those who served at Delhi, that a monument in memory of those who fell during the siege recording all their names should be erected on 'the Ridge' by their surviving comrades.

"The undersigned have ventured to form themselves into a provisional committee at Allahabad, and will be happy to receive the names of subscribers.

"Subscriptions can be paid into the Agra Bank or any of its branches to the account of the 'Delhi Memorial Fund,' and receipts for the amount so paid should be sent to the provisional committee.

"Subscribers are requested to send to the provisional committee the name of an officer who served at Delhi for the Permanent Committee, to whom would be entrusted the carrying out all the details of this proposal.

"The committee would beg subscribers to bear in mind that the design of the memorial must depend on the amount of subscriptions, and they trust that the liberality of the 'Delhi Field Force' may render the monument a worthy tribute to the memory of their fallen comrades. They would however especially invite the co-operation of their fellow soldiers in the ranks according to their means.

"Members of the provisional committee:—Keith Young, lieutenant-colonel; D. M. Stewart, major; H. M. Wilson, captain; David Scott, M.D., assist. surgeon; W. W. H. Greathed, lieutenant engineers; H. W. Norman, major and hon. sec. pro tem."

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., arrived at Seepree on the 30th August, escorted by a company of H.M.'s 95th regiment, from Powree; the whole of the troops of Brigadier Smith's column, together with the siege guns, elephants, royal artillery, and engineers, which General Napier brought with him from Gwalior arrived at Seepree the following day, and were encamped for the present at that station. Maun Sing was heard of on the Grand Trunk road, at a village not far from Goonah. He is said to have 400 cavalry, and about 1,200 infantry with him, but no guns. About a hundred yards of the walls and bastions of Powree were blown down by our engineers on the weakest side of the lines; and seventeen guns (brass and iron), were burst by the 3rd troop H.A., under the direction of Colonel Blake; the remaining two—completing the nineteen, or ten iron and nine brass captured—were brought to Seepree, and were taken at the fort of Digdowlee, near Shahabad, by Brigadier Smith's force sent in pursuit; there are two curious old French guns, of heavy metal, and very long for their calibre—a six and four-pounder, consequently calculated to carry a long range.

From Col. Robertson's flying column, consisting of two nine-pounders, one six-pounder, one five-and-a-half-inch howitzer, a division of the 3rd troop horse artillery, a troop of H.M.'s 8th hussars, a squadron of Mead's horse, the 10th and 25th regiments N.I., and two companies of H.M.'s 95th, we hear that they came up to Maun Sing and his party to within three koss, but hearing of the approach of our troops, the rebels dispersed in three different directions, and made for some jungle close by, having a rendezvous at a village sixteen koss further south.

By a more recent date we hear that Maun Sing had reached Sirsee, to the north of Goonah. Brigadier Smith's column would leave Seepree on the 2nd or 3rd, with the heavy guns, engineers, and royal artillery; but we should think that Brigadier Parke ought to reach the rebels sooner from Neemuch. Tantea Topee Rao Sahib, and their rebels, have established themselves in the town and fort of Jhalra-Putan to the westward of Goonah. Col. Robertson's force was at Bunwazas, on the Grand Trunk road.—*Bombay Gazette Postscript.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.—On the 24th July, Mr. Peppe, with the Sikhs stationed at Bansee under the command of Lieut. Pullan, attacked a small body of insurgents at Aludapore, about 14 miles distant; 12 or 13 of these were killed, and the rest escaped; the Sikhs being too exhausted to pursue. Mr. Peppe, who led in advance, is reported to have disposed of two or three of them before the force came up; he has received a slight sword-cut in his hand.

INJUDICIOUS LENITY.—When the rebellion broke out, Wahed-ool-Zumma was deputy collector and deputy magistrate of Humeerpore. The Government supposed the man faithful, and sent orders for him to assume the charge of the district. This he did; but not in the name of the British, but of the Peishwa. He further instigated the slaughter of the magistrate of the district, Mr. Carne. A price of Rs. 5,000 was put on the deputy collector's head for his treachery. We understand that this man has recently surrendered, and that his life has been guaranteed. Of course, after this example, no minor criminals will be hanged in Bundelcund. Our Government would not be so unjust and cruel as to punish the follower more than the leader.

MERIT REWARDED.—Staff Serg. Thos. McCarthy, of the 2nd troop 3rd brigade horse artillery, having distinguished himself in several actions, having been specially recommended by his commanding officer, and being considered by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the hon. the Court of Directors.

A MEMORANDUM has recently been issued to her Majesty's forces in India to the following effect:— 'The Commander-in-Chief begs that general officers commanding divisions and brigades will urge commanding officers of her Majesty's regiments, troops, and batteries, to give their most particular attention to all points of interior economy; to examine and correct regimental books; to re-enlist soldiers of limited service willing to renew their engagements; to complete soldiers' clothing and necessities, examine companies' accounts, soldiers' claims, and small account-books; to close, and render to the proper departments, the accounts of deceased officers and soldiers; to examine arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, and to repair deficiencies; to continue judging distance drills and musketry instruction, as far as the climate will permit; to provide occupation for soldiers without harassing them by mere routine drills; and to consider their comforts, diet, and amusements. To re-establish the regimental school, and encourage by every means the study of the Hindustanee language, both by officers and soldiers disposed to study it. To ascertain by inquiry what means exist in the neighbourhood of their quarters, both in materials and workmen, to furnish their regiments with boots and clothing, in the event of the failure of the usual supply. Finally, to maintain the most exact discipline, the strict performance of all duties, and proper marks of respect to officers; which will be much assisted by a proper example on the part of officers, in dress and deportment, regularity in their duties, and treatment of native servants and followers. General officers will give notice that immediately after the 15th of September the half-yearly inspection of corps in their respective divisions will take place, at which time the Commander-in-Chief anticipates that regiments will be reported to him complete in every respect, and ready to take the field at the shortest notice. General officers will take care that these inspections are completed, wherever it is practicable, by the 5th October.

DR. THOMAS THOMSON, in his introductory lecture, delivered to the students of the Calcutta Medical College, noticed that men possessed of great powers of memory were seldom remarkable for their other mental endowments. The remark is undoubtedly true, though Lord Macaulay is one very striking exception. All natives cultivate their memory, and their minds are by no means logical. The man who can calculate an eclipse still believes the moon is bitten by a dog.

A BLACK BOOK.—Some very interesting returns are likely to be published shortly, giving the number of those who have been executed for mutiny or rebellion. All officers commanding disarmed corps have been requested to send in tabular statements of men who have been shot, blown away, hanged, or otherwise accounted for during the mutiny. The statements will also mention in what way officers of such regiments have been employed.

MYMENSINGH.—On the 25th July, at 9 a.m., the prisoners escaped from the gaol at Mymensingh. They broke their chains, thrashed the jemadar and burkundazes, and marched to the Government magazine 600 strong. They seized all the weapons the magazine contained, amongst which were 24 muskets. They then left Mymensingh and held a consultation about four miles from the town. Mr. Tayler and Mr. Campbell, the judge and collector, directly they heard of the outbreak, sent an express to the commissioner of Dacca for 50 soldiers, and an express to the magistrate at Jemalpoore to bring the detachment of the Munipore regiment there stationed. The collector also summoned some of the gaol burkundazes and the servants of the neighbouring zemindars, with some European volunteers, and proceeded to the place where the convicts were holding their meeting. About 300 of the prisoners were recaptured, and the rest made the best of their way to Jemalpoore.

THE MYMENSINGH RIOTERS.—The cause of the *emeute* at Mymensingh is attributed to the ill-treatment the prisoners received from the gaol darogah, Nunna Khan, who deprived them of their rations, and abused them. All the prisoners had been retaken on the 27th, except 107. Mr. Kerr, indigo planter and honorary magistrate at Bygonbaree, turned out all his factory servants, and captured a great number of them. Gopal Singh, the jemadar of the kutwalee thannah, caught 40; and others were taken by the nazir, and the pakkar baboo, Brijolall Sircar.—*Dacca News*.

BAD NEWS.—Messrs. Corbett, C. Sanderson, Buckland, and Stoke, attorneys, have been sworn in and enrolled as attorneys of the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.—We believe the truth respecting the Lucknow Proclamation No. 2 to be, that although repudiated by Mr. C. Beadon, it actually had existence, and was the manufacture, *pur et simple*, of Lord Canning himself. Mr. Montgomery, the chief commissioner in Oude, at once saw the danger of issuing such a document immediately following the one of March last, and earnestly remonstrated against it,—at the same time tendering his resignation in case his protest should be of no avail. Lord Canning at first hesitated, but ultimately withdrew the proclamation, and substituted no other for it. So much for Mr. Beadon's declaration that the proclamation had "no foundation whatever!" What we now state may be depended upon as fact. The only question is, who sent a copy of the draft proclamation to the papers? But this is, of course, a secret that will never be permitted to transpire.—*Poona Observer*.

THE REV. W. WHITE.—The native teachers and students of the General Assembly's Institution, both Christians and heathens, have presented a gold chain to the Rev. W. White, one of the missionaries connected with the institution, on the occasion of his departure to Europe on account of ill-health, as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for his valuable services in the cause of native education and evangelization. The rev. gentleman received the gold chain with many thanks, and regretted that ill-health prevented him saying much on the occasion. He wished, however, to see those who have done him this honour before his departure.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

LIEUT. REMINGTON, second in command of the Jhansi police battalion, who is going home on sick certificate, is the officer that held the strong fort of Punnah in Bundelcund, with a number of followers of the Punnah rajah. The Dinapore mutineers, under Koorer Sing, came to attack the place; but they found they could not get to it, either by force or stratagem. An attempt was made to tamper with the rajah's men, that they might be induced to give up both the fort and Lieut. Remington; but they refused. They were, however, under the impression that the lieutenant was holding the fort for the rajah. This strong rock fortress is to be dismantled.—*Phoenix*.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* publishes the following account of a dinner given by some Englishmen at Delhi a long time ago, as related by a vernacular newspaper in that city: "The gentlemen of exalted dignity had a great feast last night, to which all the military chiefs and lieutenants were invited. There was a little hog on the table before Mr. ———, who cut it into small pieces, and sent some to each of the party; even the women ate of it. In their language a pig is called 'ham.' Having stuffed themselves with the unclean food and many sorts of flesh, taking plenty of wine, they made for some time a great noise, which doubtless arose from drunkenness. They all stood up two or four times, crying 'Hip! hip!' and roared, before they drank more wine. After dinner they danced in their indecent manner, tumbling about one another's wives. Captain ———, who is staying with ———, went away early with the (latter's) lady, arm in arm, the palankeens following behind, and they proceeded by themselves into the bungalow. The wittol remained at table guzzling red wine."

REBEL LEADERS.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have received positive information, that up to the end of July Khan Bahadur Khan, the rebel nuwab of Bareilly, and Mahmood Khan, the rebel nuwab of Nujeebabad, with their respective partisans, were encamped at Hyderabad, which is south-east of Muhamdee. They have among them one or two routes. The ordinary shelter of the remainder of the rebel force consists of blankets extended over a stick and pegged down to the ground on either side. These blankets are, for the most part, covered with chataes, made of the leaf of the bastard date. As the force consists of Mussulmans from the neighbourhood of Bijnore, Nujeebabad, Moradabad, Rampoor, and Bareilly, who have always been accustomed to eat animal food, and to live in warm houses with a good thatched roof over their heads, the result of the present arrangements at Haderabad will be that in another fortnight half the force will be prostrated by fever and ague. The horses of the rebel cavalry, from want of grain, and from exposure to cold, wet, and damp, stung to death by gadflies during the day, and chilled by rain and dew during the night, are said to be in a most miserable plight, and totally unfit for work. It is impossible that a force

in such a state can make any serious resistance. Let the Commander-in-Chief put at the head of the attacking divisions such men as Seaton, Coke, and that class, men who are not afraid of weakening their centres and sending forward horse artillery well to the front on either flank, men who, in fact, are prepared to fight for a quarter of an hour, and to pursue for six hours, and then the month of October will see the end of the rebellion in Oude. We have not such accurate information about the so-called Begum, the mother of Birgees Qudur. We know that she is on the left bank of the river Gogra, somewhere about thirty-five miles south-east of Hyderabad, and that she has with her a considerable number of the native officers of those regiments which were located in Oudh when the mutiny commenced. But let the same tactics be followed with regard to her force, and one engagement will do for her ladyship as well as for Khan Bahadur Khan and Co.

AN OPINION.—The *Dacca News* thinks that all civil and judicial procedure should be transacted in English. Civil servants might then be able to devote their energy to the improvement of the people instead of spending some of their most precious years in attempting to acquire a language without a literature. By the use of English, the proceedings of the zillah and district courts would be submitted to public criticism; cases could not be dismissed without a cause—could not be decided without at least a show of wisdom and discrimination. The general use of English would, moreover, tend to bind the various races of India together; would not permit the Mussulman of Oude to be as different from the Mussulman of Bengal as the Turk from the Greek, the Hindoo of Cawnpore to be more alien from the Hindoo of the Punjab than the Englishman from the Frenchman. Above all, the use of English would render the Christianizing of India a possibility, and would tend to prevent those gross calumnies that are now daily propagated amongst the ignorant.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.—We learn that the northern portion of Oude is still kept in a state of great disorder and rebellion, through the unceasing efforts of Munsub Ali, Feroze Shah, Luckkur Shah, and Jeet Bahadur Shah, of Porynda. By their influence a very large number of budmashes have gathered, it is said by native report, to the amount of 20,000 of all kinds. These villains attack and plunder the thanahs, and carry off the burkundazes, and those not slain at the time are put to death. It is also stated that the Mirdhas of Barree have joined this gang of desperados. Hurdut Sing Rajah, of Bondee, and his brother Soolurua Sing, aid the Begum by every means in their power, and thus it is that so large a number of budmashes are always near her; she is said to have some 25,000 followers, but this is from native calculation. Hurdut Sing has also been joined by Goordaan Sing, of Rampore.

THE NANA is still about eighteen miles from Dhorghuree, in his jungle of bamboos. His companions are stated to be Bala, Raba Bhut, Oodgir, Abba Dhanwo Dharree, Rannoo Tantia, Gangadhar Tantia, Bapoo Khan Kuttay, Shah Ally, Ahmedoola, and Mahomed Ishaq Shajehanpoore. The number of his own adherents is much decreased since the defeat of the insurgents at Kazeunge, but it is stated that he has about 2,200 budmashes hanging about him.

A MOUNTAINEER CORPS.—A letter from Peshawur, of 11th August, mentions that Captain V. Tonnochy, I.L.M.'s 81st, has just got together a regiment of Jezalchies, composed of Pathans of the Peshawur valley, Afreedies, Affghans, and Hill-men, 1,160 strong, armed native fashion; splendid fellows; and just the kind of men required down country. They are destined to serve as police in Oudh, and will start about the 20th instant. Capt. Tonnochy's knowledge of native character has stood him in good need on this occasion. These Pathans have no love for either Sikh or Hindoo.

NEWSHERA, August 11.—At 8 A.M. yesterday the river was observed to be rapidly rising; an hour after it became evident that the safety of the cantonments was threatened, and the occupants of bungalows, which are all situated near the river, commenced removing their most valuable property to the huts and barracks, which are built on rising ground closer to the hills. At 10 the foundation of every house was under water, the flood rapidly making its way to the barracks. At 3 P.M. not a house in the station was standing. The stream, which generally runs down to Attock at eight, was now rushing up towards Peshawur at eleven miles an hour, and exhibited an appearance of mingled grandeur and desolation it is not easy to describe; the remains of many a village, here and there a huge country boat, large trees,

masses of timbers, countless stocks of bhoosa, grain, &c., all swept with resistless force along its mighty current, spread out by this time almost into a sea. Tents, bedding, ammunition of European regiments, and other necessities, were removed, and soon after five, regiments began to move out; the water having almost reached the hospital, it was thought advisable to move the sick. This was effected on the artillery guns and waggons, and by 7 p.m. the range of sand-bills in front of the station was occupied by the whole force. A rear guard from regiments and the detachment of H.M.'s 94th being left behind, with orders to leave when the rising water rendered the barracks no longer tenable. In the night, however, the flood subsided, and by 8 this morning the troops were in their own barracks and lines. One or two only of the former have, I am told, suffered; but the loss of private property is enormous. Some unfortunates saved nothing but their cattle and the clothes they then stood in; the ladies are in a sad plight. The mess plate and stores of H.M.'s 70th regiment are, of course, all submerged; some of them, it is hoped, will be recovered, as also other property of residents. The amount of native life and property destroyed has not yet been ascertained; but it must be immense. It is also feared that many European lives may yet be risked, if that portion of the garrison be not immediately removed elsewhere; and the prevalence of severe epidemics, as well as these great floods, seem to render such a step absolutely necessary. There are Pindie, Campbellpore, and Peshawar to choose from, if circumstances render it indispensable.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**AN INDIAN REVOLUTION.**—The recent disturbance at Alwar proves to have been only a change of ministry after the approved Oriental fashion. The Mahomedan party, once before expelled by the late rajah, and again restored to favour, has for some time past been obnoxious to the Thakors, who adopted their own method of getting rid of them on the 12th August. The house of Ameer Alee Khan, commonly called Umoo Jan, was assailed by the mob, and in the scuffle a son and a nephew also of the minister Dewan Fuzul Oola Khan were killed, with a few others. The city gates were closed for three days; and afterwards the leading men, Umoo Jan, Fuzul Oola Khan, and the Buxee Enam Oola Khan, were allowed to leave, with their families and property. They have gone to Ferozpoor, in the Goorgaon district.

**BUSTEE, Aug. 11.**—The Sarun field force has been very quiet lately, but its presence in this part of the Goruckpore district is evidently necessary, from the fact of frequent demands being made on the headquarters of the force at Bustee for small detachments to proceed in divers directions. The latest move took place yesterday morning, the 10th Aug., when a party, consisting of one hundred men of H.M.'s 13th light infantry, under Capt. Kerr, and a portion of the naval brigade with two of their guns, proceeded, at three A.M., to reinforce a detachment at Hurria, about twenty-two miles west of this, thus allowing a portion of that detachment, consisting of details of the 6th Madras cavalry and 24th Madras native infantry, to push on to Amorah, where, it is supposed, a larger force is required than before existed, vague reports having it that the enemy, scared by Sir Hope Grant's advance on Fyzabad, has or is about to cross the Gogra into this district. There is now, therefore, a chain of posts from Fyzabad to Goruckpore, which should be the means of preventing Pandey and Co. from escaping northwards. All the troops here are now comfortably huddled, and of sickness there is very little. There is a book-club and news-room also established here, which are in a flourishing condition. The weather has been remarkably dry for this time of the year, very little rain having fallen. Rumour says we shall not remain here long.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**BANKS OF THE GANGES, Aug. 12.**—A body of rebels have been threatening the north of Azimgurh ever since we occupied Fyzabad, and they had not till two days since made up their minds where to go. A part of them, about 500 strong, with a lot of rabble, have at last made a dash eastward, looted the Ghossee Tehseel on the 10th, and are now most probably near the Ganges. It remains to be seen how they will be received there. The banks of the river are held by posts of Sikhs, and the magistrate of Ghazeepeer is using his utmost exertions to stop all boats from passing either up or down. The stream is not as it was in April last, and there is no possibility of its being forded, so there are some hopes of a bag being made. The worst part of it is that the Sikhs have been kept without ammunition for the last month,

and that the population is all tacitly against us. There was a very nice little bag made near Doonraon a few days ago. The enemy came on to loot the place at night, but we heard of their intentions, and marched out to meet them from Buxar, met them on the road, and they, taking us for the rajah of Doonraon's retainers, fired. But when we got in among them, they found out their mistake, and 80 of them bit the dust, we losing but one man. We had two stoppages on the Grand Trunk Road, when the rebels came on to it from Shahabad. On the one occasion they stopped and destroyed the mail that left Agra on the 16th or 17th, and on the second they destroyed 15 cart-loads of Government coffee. But since Col. Turner has gone down there, our troops are much more on the alert, and no such thing can happen again. Cole, of the 10th is, I hear, deputy magistrate at Sasseram. Matters are managed fearfully in those quarters. Only fancy, the rebels walk into Arrah and liberate the prisoners whenever they choose—it only happened for the second time five days ago!—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SIMLA.**—We are very glad to hear that a much greater feeling of security prevails at Simla, and that the panic has subsided. We have heard that many who should have known better were very instrumental in spreading reports, and also that some young gentlemen, whose conduct is perfectly inexcusable, on returning from dinner parties, amuse themselves (sorry amusement indeed) by stopping near houses occupied by ladies and children, shrieking and yelling in such a frightful manner as to alarm the whole neighbourhood. Comment upon such disgraceful conduct is needless, particularly when it is well known that the greater portion of the ladies have been more or less terrified by a series of rumours about the disturbed state of the district. General Windham and Captain Squires arrived on the 13th from Lahore. The general has taken Barnes' Court. Sir Robert Garrett and his aide-de-camp were expected on the 14th August.

**DEATH OF COL. FRASER.**—Many of the residents of this station (Agra), and many in other localities, will join us (*Delhi Gazette*) in regret on hearing of the death of that excellent man, Col. Hugh Fraser, of the engineers, and late commissioner here. This sad event took place on the 12th instant, at Mussooree, to which place he went, already ill, from Agra, a few months ago. The anxiety he underwent whilst commissioner of Agra was the immediate cause, there is no doubt, of the sudden break-down of mind and body, which was not felt until the excitement was over. Amiable in private life, and indefatigable in his public duties, there are very few men who could be more beloved by friends, or more esteemed by officials, either serving with superior or inferior rank to him.

**DELHI PRIZE MONEY.**—We give prominent insertion to the following:—Government Resolution.—Major Sir E. Campbell, prize agent at Delhi, solicits that the sums of money, amounting to about twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, which have been deposited in the Delhi treasury, on account of her Majesty and the army of Delhi, may be considered as Government loans, and that the usual per-centage be given upon them from the dates of deposit to the time of disbursement to the troops, should it please her Majesty to distribute the prize amongst them. The chief commissioner of the Punjab forwards the application for the orders of Government, observing that he does not himself know what the rule is in such cases. The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to decide, that the above-mentioned sums shall be received by Government as a loan, bearing interest from the date of Sir E. Campbell's application, at 5 per cent per annum, and repayable, in whole or in part, at the expiration of three months after notice being given either by Government or by the prize agents.

**LUCKNOW, August 17.**—Incessant rain has fallen during the past week, and this has not added to the health or comfort of the officers or men, numbers of whom are still in tents. A sad accident happened at the station on the 16th; at a funeral party, three men of the rifles and one of the 38th were struck dead by lightning.

**A SCRIMMAGE.**—We hear that the rebels who broke down through the Azimgurh district got as far as Russarah, where they found Ensign Freeman with 100 Sikhs and twenty Madras troopers. Natives never leave their rear open to the enemy, so they sat down and invested the place. Our little detachment held the Serai outside the town, so the rebel cavalry, about 200 strong, galloped round and round the place brandishing their swords, while the 700 Pandies began firing volleys at 700 yards' distance. Finding

this would not do, the rebels succeeded on three occasions in firing the Serai, but only a portion of it was burnt. At last, as the enemy grew bolder, and the ammunition of our gallant little band fell short, up came Brigadier Douglas and off bolted Pandey to the north-east. A trap has been laid for the rebels—Colonel Kelly, commanding at Azimgurh, having marched at night to hold Lotghat, while the 7th Punjab infantry held Deerce, on the Gogra, but the vermin scented the danger, and have made off either for Goruckpoor or Chupprah. The attack on Jugdeespoor will come off very shortly, Brigadier Douglas's preparations being nearly complete; and it is said that the only outlet left to Ummer Singh's party will be up towards Benares and Mirzapoor.

**DHERA ISMAEL KHAN.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) gather from various sources some further particulars of the Dhera Ismael affair. "It," says a correspondent writing from Lahore, "the witnesses are to be believed, it was the intention of the conspirators first to despatch Aekbar Shah, the native commandant of the police battalion who is well known to be as loyal a man as the Government has in the Punjab or elsewhere. He had formerly been employed by us as a spy, and is respected as well as feared by all classes, and the conspirators would have been very glad to have removed him first of all. The officers were then to have been put out of the way, when it was supposed that all the troops would join in the pillage of the treasury, &c. in the fort, re-arm the 39th, and proceed, as you have before stated, to Mooltan. This is gained at least from the evidence on the first court of inquiry." General Chamberlain is making the most searching inquiry, and will, it is believed, by his determination, get at the originators of the plot. On the 16th inst. there were seventeen Sikhs in prison; each man is in irons, and in a separate cell. It is again repeated that suspicion rests upon others besides the Mulwaee Sikhs. Most of the prisoners are officers, and are supposed to be at the bottom of the plot. The jemadar who drew his sword and wounded an officer of the 10th Punjab infantry, has not yet been captured, but the sepoy has, and it is hoped that a good deal will be worked out of him. As yet no suspicious roads on any of the 6th police battalion, 5th Punjab cavalry, or artillery.

**NYNEE TAL.**—As I do not often see notices in your columns (*Delhi Gazette*) from Nynee Tal, I now write a few lines, the more so as a flapper is needed by the sanatory commissioners who seem determined, with the true English spirit, that this otherwise sweet locality should emulate the Thames in odours. We have had but little rain, and the weather has been most agreeable; but, owing to the local authorities doing very little, the roads are not in good order; whilst the tinkering of some volunteers has as yet produced but little effect. A fine new bathing-house is now in course of erection, and the daily dip in the clear cold water is most delightful. To-day and to-morrow sixty more invalids are expected from Moradabad, and our energetic commissioner, Major Ramsay, was yesterday down at Kalee Donyee, making arrangements for their comfort. All those who have as yet come up have been very quiet and respectful, and as they seem to benefit by the change, ere long I expect to see many more. Native schools for boys and girls under the American mission are in progress, but gaiety is at a stand-still, owing, it is said, to Queen's officers, &c., declining to make the first call according to Indian fashion. Our largest landholder, Mr. J. C. Wilson, C.S., has sold all but one of his houses, and General Story is taking his place. I imagine he (General Story) will make a good thing of it, as I guess, when the railroad is a little more advanced, this will be a very favourite station. The executive engineer, Captain Glover, deserves great credit for the neat village he has built for the sick men, which is most comfortable and picturesque.

**ASSAM.**—A letter from Luckimpore, Assam, mentions that the Meshmees lately attempted an attack in the vicinity of Suddeah, but were frustrated in their design by the timely resistance of some of the chief inhabitants. The commissioner has proposed to give them free lands as a reward for their services.

**LAHORE.**—A letter from Lahore of very recent date states that there is an uneasy feeling there, and that the fort has been strengthened by an additional company from Meean Meer. An order has gone forth prohibiting the enlistment of any more Malwaee Sikhs. The Dhera Ismael Khan affair is said to be still under a cloud, but there is no doubt that the result of the plot would, if not discovered in time, have been very serious.



**MUSSOORIE, August 12th.**—Glorious times are these up here at present for frogs, ducks, and spins! No lack of moisture for the two former—32 inches of rain having fallen during the past month (July), two and a half inches fell last night, according to the rain gauge! As for the fair spinsters, it seems indeed to be a harvest season for them, the darling creatures. No less than six weddings are to be solemnized this month, and an endless number during the ensuing! I am still an unhappy bachelor—but no saying what may happen ere I take wing from this paradise upon earth! Parties seem to be the order of the evening, and furious riding the fashion on the mall, encouraged, I am sorry to say, by the fair sex. I lately witnessed some very laughable (and luckily harmless) accidents. Archery meetings are in vogue, preparatory to a grand match to be shot at the end of the season, but after all there is no price to equal that gained by the knowing little archer "Cupid!" Good speed to his well-poised darts! Rehearsals are in practice for theatricals.

**BUXAR, August 9.**—The rebels having been getting rather bold of late, began to approach Doornow (where there is a small detachment) with the expressed intention of attacking it. Major Carr, of the Madras rifles, commanding here, determined to send out a party to check them. A troop of the military train and a portion of the 3rd Sikh cavalry accordingly started for Bhojpur during the night of the 6th. At 6 a.m. yesterday a party of the 8th and Madras rifles followed—they had to march about eleven miles—but before they could arrive, the cavalry were engaged with the rebels, who came on at first boldly, thinking the party was a small one, and not knowing they were backed by infantry. On our cavalry charging, the rebels broke and fled, many flinging away their arms—80 dead bodies were counted, and the greater proportion of them genuine sepoys; they are said to be very short of percussion caps. Our loss was one Sikh killed.

**A RESUSCITATION.**—In our last issue we stated, upon what we considered undeniable authority, no less than that of a fellow passenger, that Colonel Turton, of the artillery, had died at Kedgerie. This was not the case, and we are very glad to hear that on arrival at Madras he was somewhat improved in health. We are very sorry to have been thus led into error in reporting such an occurrence, but much pleased to find that the colonel is recovering his health.

**BENARES RAILWAY.**—The branch line of railway from Benares to Mogul Serai is rapidly progressing; all the brick and timber bridges are now completed, and it only requires the rails being laid to enable the materials to be conveyed from the Ganges to the main line, which being done, would greatly facilitate that portion between the Kurruinassa and Chunar. Great credit is due to the contractors, Messrs. Burn and Co. for the manner in which the works are being executed, and the exertions they have made towards its completion.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—Twenty-two rebels, who were concerned in the murder of Lieut. Hilliard and Mr. Fell (a patrol), in the Sirsa district, have been apprehended and tried; six of the principals have been hung, and the remaining sixteen transported for life.—The new code D.P.W., has been published, and is to have effect from the 1st July, 1858.—Lieutenant Holroyd, 23rd N.I., has been appointed inspector of schools in the Delhi territory, on probation, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.—The marble platform and the crystal block (the latter of great beauty) which adorned the hall of audience in the palace of the ex-king of Delhi, have been removed and carefully packed, and will probably be transmitted to England.—A khillut, valued at Rs. 1,000, together with a handsome sword and a brace of pistols, are to be bestowed on Hyder Buxsh Khan, late kotwal of Kurual, in recognition of his services during the siege of Delhi.—Mr. F. C. A. Kelly, assistant in the office of the accountant, Punjab, has obtained twelve months' leave to England on medical certificate.—Captain Mercer, assistant commissioner, Jullunder, has obtained two months' privilege leave.—Mr. J. C. Cordery, assistant commissioner of Loodiana, has been transferred to Jullunder, as a temporary arrangement.—Mr. P. O'Brien, assistant superintendent inundation canals, has obtained two months' indulgence leave.

**CHRISTIAN LADIES** are permitted to settle in Cawnpore, Agra, and in all the towns of the Meerut division. We presume permission to reside in Lucknow will soon be given, as Lady Canning, it is affirmed, will soon after her arrival at Allahabad proceed thither.

**MR. KAVANAGH.**—The recent defeat of the rebels under Feroze Shah, of Delhi, by Brigadier Evelyn at Ruheemabad and Mohan, has caused the re-occupation of a great part of the old districts of Oonoo and Mulloan. And the taking of Sundeela by Mr. T. H. Kavanagh and Captain Dawson, commanding a regiment of the new Oudh police, will at once restore authority and power from Lucknow to the Farruckabad frontier. The circumstances connected with the capture of Sundeela are interesting as I have heard them, and I will give the substance of what has been told me. Mr. Kavanagh, with his usual daring love of adventure and zeal for the service of Government, thought that he could effect the capture of Sundeela, and the dispersion of those rebels who had so long been threatening our civil post at Mullenabad. Mr. Kavanagh, it must be remembered, is the assistant commissioner in charge of this post, and had a right to ask for such aid from the military police as would render his position more firm than it has hitherto been. He proposed to Captain Dawson to attack Sundeela, and by a sudden march come up to it early one fine morning, beat in the pickets of the enemy, and, after some hard fighting, took possession of the town. Captain Dawson made over all his cavalry, about fifty men, to Mr. Kavanagh, and with his infantry, at the point of the bayonet, he drove out the mutineers from their nest. Mr. Kavanagh was most active in the pursuit with his sowars, and killed all who did not run away too fast. He had his horse shot under him during this engagement. Captain Dawson had some hard fighting in the town, but at last got complete possession of it, having captured one gun and about twenty-five prisoners, who had been keeping up a hot fire from an upper-roomed building. Mr. Kavanagh, it is said, had an encounter with a young Sikh who had deserted from the Baillie guard during the siege, and was desirous of saving his life, if possible, but a Sikh of our party came suddenly up and put an end to the young fellow. The casualties are said to be on the side of the enemy about fifty.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.**—Tantia Topce's family have been captured, consisting of his father, three brothers, and a number of women. The *Calcutta* steamer was fired upon whilst coming up the river between Buxar and Bulleah. She had only three Europeans on board, so it is fortunate that no very serious attack was made upon her. Lady Canning was in the steamer immediately behind, but her ladyship was well guarded. Surely it is not creditable, but the contrary, to our Government that gun-boats have not, long ere this, been placed on all our navigable rivers. The fort of Turoul, beyond Suron, is being demolished at last, and will soon be among the things that were, unless the authorities for the third time change their minds. The enemy are now collecting at Pertabghur, but their courage is evidently at a discount, for they try to produce it and keep it to the sticking-point by firing off what guns they possess, day and night. All hope that Brig. Berkeley will be able to go at them when a few more have assembled.

**ALYGHUR, Aug. 23.**—There has been quite a drought in this neighbourhood, and the crops are looking quite parched and dry. Yesterday, though, there was a fine fall of rain, and all nature seems rejoicing to-day—not on account of the Hindoo saloons, but because of the showers. Nothing has been done as yet to put this once pretty-looking station into order; it is just as it was when I last passed through in January; they talk, though, of making a great place of it. The 9th Punjab infantry passed through this morning en route to Lucknow; they number 1,400 strong. The 19th Punjab infantry are to be stationed here; on their arrival, the Jat horse, a fine body of men, move down to Allahabad.

**ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DELHI.**—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* writes from Delhi, 15th August:—"Little has been said of a conspiracy that was detected, some short time since, in the 23rd Sikh regiment, which was then stationed in the fort of Gorkhan, a few marches from Delhi. The regiment then garrisoned that fort without any Europeans, except their officers; and the plan was to murder them and seize the fort. By a fortunate accident this conspiracy was detected, and the ring-leader sent to Delhi for trial. He has since been transported, and the whole affair hushed up. The faithful Gorkhas were then moved out of the Delhi Palace fort, and this disaffected regiment, by the most strange policy, sent to garrison it. Yesterday some of this same regiment were detected in correspondence with the King of Delhi, over whom they supply sentries. This will also, no doubt, be hushed

up; but the authorities ought to be aware of it, and a regiment which has so often been detected in intrigue should not be allowed to garrison the most important post in Delhi. Last year no native letters were forwarded by the post-office. Now native regiments are in correspondence all over India. I saw myself a Sikh in this regiment here receive a letter from the post-office peon, and immediately he was surrounded by his comrades, evidently most anxious to hear it read. Would any other nation but the English be such fools as thus to assist their mutinous troops to combine; and it may safely be affirmed that your penny post was one of the great causes of the late mutiny. The sepoys could not otherwise have combined, and ascertained the general feeling throughout such an extensive country."

**KOONCH.**—The rajah of Koonch has been defeated, with the loss of two guns. The town is in the hands of the rebels. Some say that there are 500 sepoys and sowars amongst them. It is to be hoped that assistance will be sent to the rajah without delay, and making an impression in that quarter, it will afford those who are well disposed to us a chance of rendering assistance. Our correspondent does not mention on what date the attack on Koonch happened. It must, however, have been towards the close of July, as he mentions that on the morning of the 1st August two companies of Europeans and three companies of Madrasces, with two guns, left Calpee for Jalaon, as this place was likely to be the next place attacked by the sepoys and sowars and the motley rabble that accompany them.

**ETAWAH, August, 21.**—Captain Gordon and Mr. Lancer, acting magistrate and collector of that district, have had a consultation about the projected attack on the fort of Buryah, situated at the junction of the Chambul with the Jumna, and whose chief has given and is giving a very great deal of trouble, in attacking boats, and levying tolls, &c. as they pass. It is supposed that if he makes a stand, it may be a tough job. In an attack made by this fellow against our force, he left twelve bodies of his people on the field for his inprudence.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The honourable the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct, that whenever capital sentence is passed by the several judges and special commissioners in the lower provinces upon any political prisoner, who has freely surrendered himself, the sentence is not to be carried into execution until a reference has been made to Government.

**RE-ARMING SEPOY REGIMENTS.**—We hear from good authority that it is decided to re-arm some regiments in the Punjab; amongst others the following are mentioned—the 33rd at Jullunder, the 59th at Unrisur, the wing of the 4th at Noorpoor, and one or two others. This will, it is supposed, act as a check on the Punjabees. All other native regiments are to be disbanded and sent to their homes at the rate of twenty each day, the Rohilla and Doaba people first, and the Bhojpoor last.

**CASHMERE.**—There is no doubt that one of Runbeer Singh's regiments mutinied a few weeks ago: he coerced them, disbanded the corps, and imprisoned the leader. The maharaja is now sending in our mutineers sharp. He has found out that the disease of mutiny is most infectious.

**JALAOH.**—On Sunday, the 1st Aug., Jalaon was taken by the rebels. It was feared the rebels, after plundering Koonch, would march on Jalaon, and on the 1st a detachment of five companies of foot, with two guns, had been despatched from Calpee for the protection of the place. Jalaon escaped plunder last year, and, on this account, the authorities were desirous of keeping the rebels from the place, whilst they, on the other hand, for the same reason, were tempted to make the attack. Another force has been despatched from Calpee, under Brigadier MacDuff, consisting of detachments of H.M.'s 43rd and 19th M.N.I. The magistrate accompanies the force, and Major Davis accompanies the men that have been enlisted into the police battalion, consisting both of sowars and matchlock-men. The first force arrived at Jalaon on the 3rd, and quietly took possession of the town, as the rebels had left the place. This it was expected they would do on the advance of our troops. They had not done much mischief during their stay. There is, however, a report that they plundered the bazaar, but it is supposed not to any very great extent. They did no injury either to the fort or the palace. The reason assigned for this forbearance is, that they thought they were among friends, as the gates were quietly opened for their admission, some Rajpoots alone fighting in its defence. The enemy consisted of about 300 sepoys, com-



manded by a subadar. They have now gone, it is said, towards Mhow. Koonch is still in the hands of the rebels. It was expected that Brigadier MacDuff will return to Calpee. The first force, we hope, will march to Koonch, and drive off the rebels. We fear that is all they will accomplish, unless they defend the town, which we wish they may do. There would then be some likelihood of reducing their number. The movements of the troops must be somewhat impeded by the swollen state of the rivers. —*Hurkaru.*

**COLONEL RAMSAY.**—The *Englishman* regrets to learn that the Commissary-General's health is so much impaired as to render complete relaxation from business, and a sea voyage, absolutely necessary. In the course of last year Colonel Ramsay proceeded to England on medical certificate, soon afterwards the Indian mutiny broke out, in consequence of which he hastened back to Calcutta before he had derived sufficient benefit from the changes of climate. Incessant application to the onerous and responsible duties of his office, together with the extraordinary heat of the season, have again affected his health, and thus compel him to leave Calcutta. His absence will be a severe loss to Government at the present time, when the exertions of the department must be taxed to their utmost extent to make due provision for the large army which will be engaged in the next cold weather campaign, and when the Commissariat is already deprived of several of its experienced officers, who are absent on sick leave. We conclude, therefore, that the changes and alterations in the practical working of the department, as contemplated by Col. Ramsay, will not be carried out until his return to Calcutta.

**PROMOTION.**—Serjeant-Major Thomas Bird and Quartermaster-Serjeant John Norris, of the 3rd brigade horse artillery, having distinguished themselves in several actions, having been specially recommended by their commanding officer, and being considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be eminently deserving of reward, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, concurring in that opinion, has been pleased to confer upon them, respectively, the rank of ensign (unattached), subject to the approval of the honourable the Court of Directors.

**PATNA.**—The Bhaugulpore sub-deputy opium agency has been ordered to be closed, it being too far removed from the control and supervision of the agent, and also not being sufficiently productive. This was intended to be done last year, but in consequence of the mutinies it was kept open another year. There will be no further opium cultivation in that district. In Shahabad also there is likely to be no opium sown this year. The whole district is overrun with rebels and budmashes, and no advances can be made with safety, and any attempt to cultivate the ground for the use of government would be heavily visited on the heads of the Assamese by the rebels. Our troops will not be able to move against the rebels until after the rains, and before the district can be cleared of their presence, the sowing season will be past. Shahabad usually yields about 5,000 to 6,000 maunds, and Bhaugulpore 1,200, equal together to about 5,000 chests. The withdrawal of these two districts, coupled with the present deficiency of rain, renders it probable that the produce of opium next year in Behar will be very short indeed, probably not more than 18,000 chests.

**THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY** has declared a dividend at ten per cent. per annum. The *Hurkaru* observes, "It is uncertain how much of this dividend comes of profits, and how much of forfeits on lapsed shares. This, though apparently explained to the shareholders, is not explained to the public. We view with great distrust every company which undertakes work not too large for a single firm. The expenses of management, and the losses produced by the absence of individual interest, must always impair profits. The man who prefers these shares with their ten per cent. to shares in the Bank of Bengal, which, even at present prices, yield eight per cent., knows little of the comparative value of securities."

**JHANSI.**—The *Hurkaru* of the 17th August has received further intelligence respecting the movements of the rebels in the Jhansi division. Some of the new levies, consisting of sowars and matchlockmen, were sent out to dismantle a fort about eight miles from Jalaon, and whilst thus engaged, they were attacked by the rebels. Major Ling despatched a reinforcement of some of the 19th Madrassees, and, on their approach, the rebels fled. The sowars are reported to have behaved well. There were about forty of them present on this occasion. The rebels

on the 9th burnt a village and a thannah within ten miles of Calpee. It is the want of cavalry that emboldens them to carry on this system of plunder and destruction. A small body are shortly expected at Calpee, and a stop will then be put to their marauding habits. Had there been proper foresight and management, our cavalry throughout the country could have been disposed of to better advantage than they are at present. A rebel spy, one of the late 10th irregular cavalry, was caught at Calpee. He suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 10th August.

**PERILS OF BUFFALO-HUNTING.**—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. C. B. White, deputy magistrate of Kalligunge, in the Sunderbunds. The *Field* gives the following particulars of the melancholy event:—"It appears that hearing of a small herd of buffaloes about four miles from his house, he went out accompanied by a native darogah, and going in advance of the rest of the party, he fired and wounded the largest buffalo in the herd. The buffalo remained standing, and Mr. White then went round through the jungle to try and get a clear shot at the animal's head. The natives who were with him are unable distinctly to state what happened next, but they imagine (which is very likely) that in the excitement, Mr. White went up to the buffalo with his gun unloaded, the buffalo immediately charged him, and one of the horns went into the lung, and the other into the neck. Mr. White was picked up quite insensible, put into a dinghee, and brought down to the Fever Hospital where he was attended by Dr. Harrison, and, from the nature of the wounds, no expectation of his recovery was ever entertained, and he died on Tuesday evening. Mr. White was a very bold and successful sportsman, but we hope that this will be a caution to inexperienced sportsmen not to follow buffaloes on foot, either when they are standing in water or when on a plain, without trees or other jungle to act as a check in case of a charge."

**MEERUT, August 25.**—There have been no less than three fires here within the last week. One in the artillery lines, the second a barrack in the European infantry lines, and the third a house in the rifle lines: they are all supposed to be the result of pure accident. We do not apprehend a second mutiny immediately, or else these successive conflagrations would present a suspicious appearance. As it is, I look upon it as a remarkable circumstance that three such accidents should take place within so short a space of time. The first detachment of the 2nd European cavalry came in by bullock-train carts a couple of days ago. The men are, I presume, all enlisted below a certain standard of height, for they look diminutive alongside our friends of the caribineers. There can be no question, however, that the light cavalry are much more suitable for our work in India than heavy dragoons. The latter are generally quite out of place in the hedge and ditch kind of warfare we have had. A new firm has started into existence in this station, Messrs. Ludlam and Farley, who appear to have got up large supplies of beer, wines, &c., notwithstanding the present difficulties of transit. They ought to do well, for intense is our thirst and exhaustion in this dreadful weather. There is some talk of a performance being given shortly. I heard "Rob Roy" mentioned as one of the pieces, but whatever it is I hope it may come to a head quickly, for we are sadly in want of some amusement to keep us alive. I quite envy the folks up at Mussoorie and Landour, where they have been enjoying balls and theatricals almost every week. However, it will be our turn by-and-by I hope.

**FUTTEHPORE.**—A correspondent of the *Mofussile* at Futtehpore, writing on the 19th August, says:—"A party of the 3rd fusiliers and 1st Madras N.I. under the command of Captain Fullerton, arrived here from Banda, en route to Allahabad, with the enormous treasure lately acquired by Government from the rajah of Tirboon. A robbery has taken place in the Mission compound, and jewels to the amount of Rs. 500 belonging to the native converts are reported to have been carried away. The native missionary since his return has, under an assumed patent of authority, arbitrarily entered into private houses and demanded the restoration of articles which had been sold by Government by public auction immediately after the re-occupation of the district, and I should not therefore wonder that some of his well wishers have played him this fantastic trick by way of revenge. Major Babington, commanding the 17th Madras N.I. and the station of Futtehpore, has left this for Calcutta on urgent private affairs, and some others of the fraternity are likewise likely to follow his example. Thus whilst leave is readily

granted to the head, a similar indulgence is pertinaciously refused to the subordinates. The railway establishment are hard at work at the line, which is now expected to open to Cawnpore by the end of next month. August 22.—Captain Cadell, of the Madras artillery, started off this morning on his way down to Dinapore, whither he has been appointed, and Captain Woodcock of the Punjab horse, has also been removed to Cawnpore, leaving a portion of his men behind. A party of Europeans have just arrived by the train on their way up the country."

**A WRECK.**—The American ship *Walpole* lies a total wreck off Saugor, and the underwriters, we suppose, will have to pay the piper tightly, as she had a valuable cargo on board, of which little, we fear, will be saved. The *Walpole* was bound for America, and was towed out to sea by the *Dwarakanath*. The pilot was just preparing to leave, when suddenly it was discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, and that it was a formidable one too; for, with the pumps vigorously at work, the water in the hold was gaining six inches per hour. The ship, in fact, was in a sinking state, and we believe a proposal was made to abandon her altogether at the Sandheads. It seems, however, to have been determined otherwise, and the pilot changed her course. She was subsequently taken in tow of the *Powerful*, and brought into Saugor, where she was run into a creek with a view of beaching her. In this attempt there was some difficulty, but they succeeded at last; and we are told the anchor boat *Grappler* and cargo boats, with other assistance, have been sent down, with a view of saving as much of the cargo as can be come at, and may be found to be in a serviceable state.—*Indian Empire.*

**INSANITY IN INDIA.**—Dr. Cantor has published a report on the insane asylums at Bhowanipore and Dullunda. The cost of those asylums in 1857 was Rs. 30,210, and the number of patients treated was ninety-five, twenty-three being sent to Europe. The patients are treated with all possible kindness and consideration, and, when Europeans, are never coerced by native assistants. Dr. Cantor has discovered that European patients have a peculiar dread of force thus applied. Of the ninety-five patients admitted, twenty-seven were females. The great cause of insanity in India is drunkenness. Religious enthusiasm sends many to the mad-house, and love comparatively few. It may generally be concluded that madness is the result of disease engendered by vice.

**A FAMILY RELIC.**—The sword of Lieutenant Tomkinson, 53rd Bengal N.I., who was murdered at Amain in the Gwalior territory in October, 1857, has been found. It is advertised by Captain Servian, officiating deputy commissioner at Jalaon. It will be delivered to any of his surviving relatives.

**THE EX-KING OF DELHI** has petitioned Government to remove him from his present place of confinement, and to allow him his former pension. He states that he would prefer being sent out of the country, provided of course that he gets his pension. A lakh a month would be a comfortable allowance in a convict colony.—*Englishman.*

**MR. J. R. BURLTON BENNETT**, postmaster-general of Bengal, now in England, intends to retire from the service, and has therefore applied for a superannuation pension. According to the report of the civil auditor, Mr. Bennett's period of service will be completed in February, 1859. On the retirement of that officer, Government intend to appoint a member of the covenanted service in his place.—*Phoenix.*

**EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.**—Calcutta was visited by a severe shock of earthquake on the 24th of August, at half after three o'clock. The undulation was distinctly felt from south to north, and the shock was quite as great as that of 1842. Numbers of persons of the offices and shops ran out in alarm, while some continued in tremour long after the cause had passed away. We have not heard of any accidents from the shock, though we should not be surprised to find that more than one crazy structure came toppling down.—*Indian Empire.*

**THE NAVAL BRIGADE** returned to Calcutta on the 14th of August, and was honoured with a public reception. All the officers of Government, many Europeans, the volunteer cavalry, and a dense crowd of natives met the sailors at the railway ghaut, and escorted them to the *Shannon*. The ghaut had been covered with flags, all the ships in the river were dressed, and as the men reached the *Shannon*, a royal salute and a cheer from the crowd told the estimation in which their services were held. The men appeared pleased, and the only drawback was the absence of the commander under whom their honours had been

acquired. The Admiralty have done their duty by the *Shannon*. Every officer on board has been promoted, three have been decorated, and the vessel proceeds to China with six captains on board.

**NEW EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.**—The Commander-in-Chief has directed that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd European regiments shall furnish 10 sergeants, 10 corporals as sergeants, 10 lance corporals as sergeants, and 30 privates, to the 4th, 5th, and 6th European regiments respectively.

**OVERFLOWING OF THE INDUS.**—We (*Allen's India Mail*) have been favoured with the following letter, dated Lahore, August 22:—"The heat here has been very great lately, and no rain, although most of the places round about have had plenty. At Attock, the side of a hill forming the river-bank fell down and blocked up the river, so that the Indus below that place was almost dried up, to the no small astonishment of the inhabitants. However, at last the water broke through, and came down so rapidly that the river rose thirty feet in ten minutes, and swept away the whole of the station and town of Nowshera, with the exception of the barracks."

**THE ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION** is now open in Calcutta. It contains some views by Dr. Murray of the seat of war, and a great quantity of local scenes. One of the photographs exhibited is a curious proof how far light and shade may be made to imitate colour. A sketch of the Desert outside Cairo has been toned down, till it displays that grey, dusty colour presented by the Desert at dawn, a colour which no one who has seen it will ever forget. We notice, by the way, that photographers fail altogether to secure whiteness. Dr. Murray's photographs of the Taj are all spoilt by this defect. The building looks as if it were built of very bad freestone, instead of marble.

**ROHILCUND.**—The *Punjabee* publishes a circular, dated the 8th July, addressed to the authorities in Rohilcund. The circular restricts the Special Commissioners to the trial of offences against the State. All other cases will be tried by the ordinary magistracy. The sadder nizamat is reinstated in its functions, and justice ceases in Rohilcund. This is a fair specimen of what we shall soon see throughout the north-west. Rebellion is just crushed in Rohilcund, and already the sadder—the representative of the system which produces rebellion—is again at work.

**NEW REGULATIONS.**—All medicines and surgical instruments for use with her Majesty's troops, on the voyage to India, are now supplied by H.M.'s Government, and charged to the East-India Company. Consequent on this change, the secretary of state for war has proposed, as the most convenient mode of bringing to account the value of medicines, when such troops are in medical charge of a surgeon or assistant surgeon, receiving head money, to reduce the allowance from the present rate of 15s. for each adult and 10s. for each child, to the rates of 13s. and 8s. respectively, the value of the medicines being found to average about 2s. each person. The secretary of state for war has further stated that it has been decided that the allowance of head-money be restricted to surgeons and assistant-surgeons, who find their own passages, those for whom passages are provided by the war office or the East-India Company to be considered on duty, and therefore liable to attend the troops without extra pay. These arrangements will take effect with all embarkations of H.M.'s troops, in and after the month of June, 1858.

**MONSIEUR M. J. VALADARES**, the celebrated violinist, died on the 3rd Aug. He came to Calcutta thirty years ago from Goa. Latterly he drew a salary of Rs. 100 per month as foreign translator to Government, but the office was a sinecure.

**THE LAHORE LIGHT HORSE**, a regiment composed of Eurasians, and raised by Sir John Lawrence in August, 1857, has done good service. Before a month had elapsed after its enrolment, we learn from the *Lahore Chronicle* the regiment was "sent on service to Gogairia to aid in suppressing the rebellion of the Jats." "In December the regiment proceeded down country; took charge of a large convoy from Meerut to Cawnpore; thence escorted the 'Lucknow crown jewels' to Allahabad; crossed to Sultanpore, and joined General Frank's column, and proceeded to Lucknow; was present during the siege and capture of that city, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief through Rohilcund; was present at the fight and capture of Bareilly; returned to Allahabad, forming part of the escort to the Commander-in-Chief; crossed the Ganges on the 8th of July to join the Suraoon field force, under Brigadier Berkeley, C.B., and did good service at the taking of

the forts Dhoobé and Tirhowle, on 14th and 17th of August." It is now proposed to convert this corps into the 5th European cavalry.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—The Court of Directors have sent out the following order. It is contained in a despatch, dated the 22nd June:—

"Para. 38.—We desire that you will bear in mind the great financial difficulties to which we are now exposed, and that you will not on any account sanction any increase of expenditure in any part of India in connection with education, without our authority previously obtained."—*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 14.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BOND, wife of F. s. at Cuttack, Aug. 8.  
BROWN, wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, July 31.  
BROWNE, wife of Lieut. H. A. d. at Rangoon.  
BURGETT, wife of E. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.  
CLARK, wife of B. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.  
COOPER, wife of M. d. at Clumar, July 27.  
D'SOUZA, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.  
FARQUAR, wife of A. B. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.  
FORSYTH, wife of Capt. art. d. at Umballah, Aug. 13.  
GANTZER, wife of D. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.  
HARDING, wife of J. G. d. at Bijnour, Aug. 10.  
KING, wife of A. s. at Sulkea, Aug. 9.  
LEIGHTON, wife of Rev. J. s. at Mussoorie.  
LEYCESTER, wife of G. P. s. at Midnapore, Aug. 2.  
MARTIN, wife of G. L. s. at Mozufferpore, Aug. 3.  
MASSEY, wife of Dr. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.  
M'KENTICH, wife of S. M. d. at Maulmain.  
NEWING, wife of W. F. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.  
SALLEN, wife of S. d. at Loodianah, Aug. 12.  
SINAE, wife of T. D. M. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.  
SMITH, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.  
STONE, wife of W. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 5.  
TISDALL, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 35th regt. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 15.

### MARRIAGES.

BONDONNET, Lieut. T. S. to Helena, d. of J. Brooke, at Chinsurah, July 31.  
NIDERBAIM, J. to Victoria A. d. of the late G. A. Popham, at Calcutta, July 28.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. William, 51st N.I. at Mount Aboe, Aug. 21.  
BEATSON, A. at Umballah, aged 50, July 19.  
BERNARD, Subbie, inf. d. of W. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.  
CARR, W. K. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.  
COLLINS, J. W. at Allahabad, Aug. 3.  
DUNLOP, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 36, Aug. 18.  
FAWCETT, Mrs. Mary, wife of R. H. H. at Calcutta, aged 60, Aug. 7.  
FRASER, Col. Hugh, c.B. engineers, at Mussoorie, Aug. 12.  
LEWIS, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 60, Aug. 13.  
MILES, Capt. W. M., 1st Bombay Eur. regt., killed at Mooltan, Aug. 31.  
SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. G. C. H.M.'s 53rd regt. at Durriabad, Aug. 8.  
SIREL, Jane J. at Calcutta, aged 2, Aug. 15.  
SMITH, Albert, at Dum Dum, aged 9, July 29.  
SMITH, Horace E. at Calcutta, aged 4, Aug. 12.  
TAYLOR, wife of W. on board the str. *Sir H. Lawrence*, Aug. 14.  
WHITE, Charles P. at Calcutta, aged 42, Aug. 10.  
WILKIE, wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 22, Aug. 23.  
YOUNG, Helen E. inf. d. of A. R. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Str. Harbinger, Jackson, Madras.—8. City of Dublin, Dick, Glasgow.—9. Str. Baltic, Durham, Akrah and Moulmein; str. Thebes, Roskell, Hong-Kong.—10. Montgomery, Simpson, Bombay.—11. Defiance, Broadfoot, Cape Town; Gertrude, Wilkie, Rangoon.—12. Marathon, Wilson, Trincomalee; Cleodone, Fentie, Madras; str. Mohawk, Small, R.N. Singapore; John Temperley, Beharell, Bombay.—13. Blanche, Nacoda, Judda; Blue Jacket, Frost, Mauritius; Emily St. Pierre, Tessier, Liverpool; Fairlight, Kembell, Liverpool; Canning, Robertson, London; Narragansett, Edmonds, Sunderland; Jules, Pichard, Cardiff; Hanover, Smith, London.—14. Niobe, Stover, New York; Pusey Dawson, Harrison, Liverpool; Belle of the West, Howes, London; Kensington, King, London; Lord Dalhousie, Mitchell, Allepee; Indian, Averill, Boston; Venutitia, Paige, London; Bengall, Rope.—15. Futal Rahman, Nacoda, Judda; Harry of the West, Patterson, Mauritius.—16. Bucephalus, Bake, Moulmein; Isiah Crowell, Turner, Boston.—17. Bentinck, Curling, Suez.—19. Gallant, Davenport, Singapore; Bernica, Courtois, Bourbon.—21. Str. Candia, Gabby, Suez; Salamander, Simlaw, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein and Akrah; Polmaise, Guthrie, Liverpool; Sir Robert Seppings, Clarke, Madras; Ellendale, Spence, Sunderland; Yantiba, Bowness, Liverpool; Miles Standish, Gardiner, Cardiff.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. Martin, Lieut. Arbuckle, P. Murphy, Mr. Cowie, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. Mackinnon, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. Naylor, Mr.

Nicolson, Mr. A. Gordon, Drs. A. and H. Reid, Mrs. Dron and child, Mrs. W. Brooks, Miss Booth, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. J. Hersee, Mrs. Ferris, Rev. D. Brosman, Mrs. Saunders, Staff asst. surgs. Grand, Russell, Gardner, and Saunderson; Staff surgs. Hanbury and Manifold; Asst. surgs. Pinkerton and Alexander; Mr. F. Foster, Mr. W. J. Barber, and Mr. Hannerman. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Galbraith, Mr. Wilmer, Lieut. D'Courdel, Mr. W. J. Firl, Mr. Linie, Miss Haggard, Capt. Crossman, and Staff asst. surg. Gipson. From SUZ.—Mr. Brett. From GALLI.—Rev. M. D. Walters, Mr. John Watson, Staff surg. Hoffman, Rev. Mr. Irvine, and Mr. W. H. Abbott. From MADRAS.—Cornet White, Capt. Hilliard, Lieut. Brett, and Lieut. Robertson.

Per Burmah.—Messrs. Geinmer, J. Joeson, and G. Grey; Col. Stevens; Lieuts. Noble and Brigham; Majors Campbell, Dickens, Llewlyn, Phillips, and Eastman; Messrs. Brooking, Wells, A. Wilson, W. Brooke, Mills, and Huitzer; Majors Garstin and Henricks, and Mrs. Hughden.

Per Sir Robert Seppings.—Mrs. Stuart and child.

Per Indian.—Mrs. Gorham, Masters J. W. L. and T. A. Gorham.

Per Kensington.—Mrs. Tanson, Mr. W. Usher, Miss Usher, and Mrs. King.

Per Baltic.—Capt. and Mrs. D'Arcy, Messrs. Begbie and Gerlsee, Capt. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Lucas, Ripley, and Correes.

Per City of Dublin.—Mr. A. C. Moffatt.

Per Gertrude.—Mrs. Wilkie and 2 children and Mr. Cripps.

Per Narragansett.—Mr. A. Cuthbertson.

Per str. Bentinck, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. F. Campbell, Dr. R. J. G. Cotton, Dr. McDonald, Asst. surgs. J. Woolhouse, J. Wiles, A. Croaker, R. Spence, J. Collins, E. Masterson, E. Hopkins, W. A. Hope, J. J. Johnson, and J. S. Cameron; Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. J. H. W. Osborne, Capt. Founan, and Mr. A. Raymond. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Cohn, and Mrs. Rowland. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Taylor, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Spry, Capt. Chamberlayne, and Mrs. Leeming. From GALLI.—Mr. Nichol, Mr. Anderson, and George Angel. From MADRAS.—Bns. Bloomfield, Lieut. Mollett, Mr. J. Pascal, Mr. E. J. Harrison, Mr. R. Kemp, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Ilbery.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 6. Str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair and Singapore; str. Golden Fleece, Hurst, London; Amelia Maria, Svendsen, Falmouth.—7. Sultana, Dice, Mauritius.—8. Abeona, Smith, London.—11. Merco, Tate, London; Kindrochat, Robertson, Moulmein; str. Nemesia, Paterson, Suez.—15. Monarch, Glazebrook, Rangoon; str. Tweedside, Watt, London; Waban, Parne, Cork; Liverpool, Kenney, Cape of Good Hope; Walpole, Dogberry, Boston.—18. Union, Small, New York; Celestial Breeze, Squire, Bombay; Wester Botter, Peterson, Falmouth; Clarissa Courier, Buntin, Boston; Pleiades, Hall, Boston; Wm. Prouse, William, Penang; Sugar, Choupont, Mauritius.—23. Str. Nubia, Caldecote, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Burnside, Capt. F. Young, Capt. Campbell, and Hon. A. Harris. For GALLI.—Mr. J. Petrus. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Todhunter. For SUZ.—Hon. E. Drummond and Mr. D. J. Money, c.B. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Von Liebig, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. C. N. W. Begbie, Capt. G. G. Pearson, and Capt. J. P. Maud. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Rayneau, Mr. George Henry, and Mr. George Ure. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. Burrell, Mr. C. F. White and 2 children, Mr. J. H. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Maj. Pennyquik, Capt. Ingram, Capt. Torriano, Lieut. Cary, Lieut. Pache, Capt. Cunliffe, Dr. Honigberger, Mrs. Gilman Parker, Mr. E. Churcher, Lieut. R. P. Fitzgerald, Capt. Cassidy, Lieut. Hackett, Miss Calvert, Dr. J. C. Cameron, Lieut. R. S. Robertson, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Broughton, Mr. M. J. Fisher, Mr. John Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. James Mackintosh and 2 children, Lieut. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Avant, Mr. John Liddle, Mr. B. McDonald, and Mr. Starbrook.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, August 27, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.         | Buy |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal       |     |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 13 8 to 13 12 |     |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 13 8 to 13 12 |     |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 6 8 to 6 12   |     |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 7 per ct. |
| Do. under 20 days to run .....                 | 3 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                                   |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000). Prem. 2125 to 2170 |              |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500). " 125 to 155  |              |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at 140 to 150    |              |
| India General Steam Shares. ....                  | 1700 to 1750 |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to 2 0½ |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 2 0½ |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |              |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0          |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9 15 to 10 0          |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 32 0 to 32 2                  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16 3 to 16 4                  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22 4 to 22 6                  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 15 0 to 15 4                  |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 16 0 to 16 2                  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 0 to 104 2                  |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 221 0              |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 221 0                         |

## FREIGHTS.

Quotation to London, 11. 10s.; to Liverpool, 11. 5s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Aug. 27).—**The produce market has shown some symptoms of activity, and although the value of almost all articles keeps up, there is evidently more confidence on the part of shippers. *Indigo*.—Accounts still continue as before. *Sugar*, in moderate demand at former rates. *Raw Silk* in small supply, and value higher. A fair business has been done in *Coriander*, at the previous decline. *Saltpetre* firm, but less business doing. *Linseed* in good demand. *Rapeseed* rather quiet, for export. In *Rice*, nothing yet for Europe. *Lac Dye* dull. *Shellac*, less inquiry. In *Safflower* no change.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, August 27).—**A continued good demand has prevailed during the past fortnight for *Piece Goods* and *Textiles*. Prices have been well sustained, and in some instances higher prices have been paid for goods wanted at this season. The advices from the up country marts continue favourable, but there is again some scarcity of tonnage to the upper provinces, and the charges of transit are so enormous, Rs. 1 per foot, that our buyers at one time lost confidence. The season, however, is favourable for the consumption of piece goods, and we hope that the present favourable state of the market will be continued for some time. In *Metals* there is actually nothing doing. Our quotations are low and nominal.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**KIDNAPPING.**—A correspondent, whose letter is not dated, but which reached us early on Wednesday last, says that a few days ago Capt. McKinnon, commanding Hingolie, heard that some native jugglers had been exhibiting a European child in a village near Hingolie in the weekly market. Inquiry was at once instituted, and the result was the recovery of a European girl, aged about nine years. From the statement of the medical officer, who carefully examined the child, no doubt of her European extraction appears to exist. He is decidedly of opinion that she is the child of European parents, and instances the light colour of her eyes, the light sandy hue of her hair, the freckles on her skin, and the perfectly white colour of the latter on parts of her body defended from the sun. The sun-burning she has received shows that the child must have been exposed to it for some years. Further inquiry is being made into the case. Both of the so-called parents are in custody; and doubtless the whole matter will be carefully investigated. Peons have been sent to Bassien to track out another European child, older than the one now alluded to, reported to be in the possession of the same jugglers, and rumour has it that there are several others at or near Mungloor. — *Madras Times*, Aug. 6.

**A DOUBLE SUICIDE.**—A sad occurrence in the humble circle of one of the numerous sects of Hindoos at this station has just been brought to our notice, and it exemplifies the wretched influence of that system of religion which consigns to cruel degradation and misery the unfortunate victims who come under the designation of "Hindoo widows." A young man of the Comity caste, who was employed as a shroff in one of the Government treasuries, was taken suddenly ill of cholera, and died on Friday or Saturday last. He was married to the only daughter of a salt merchant of the cantonment bazar. The mother of the young widow, who was only 10 or 11 years of age, unable to bear the thought of her only and beloved daughter, in whom her fondest hopes of the future had centered, being reduced to a forlorn and pitiful object, incompetent to enjoy the pleasure of society for the remainder of her life, took a frantic resolution, and, persuading her daughter to accompany her to a tank in rear of the late Lutchemna Moodeliar's bakery, both mother and daughter cast themselves into it, and found a watery grave. — *Bangalore Herald*, Aug. 6.

**HYDERABAD.**—A correspondent sends us the following:—"Nowhere, perhaps, has the course of justice been more impeded than in the 'Adawlat' at Hyderabad in the Dekhan. Corruption seemed to reign paramount in them, as in most Indian tribunals of the sort. Knowing the venality of the city courts which had been established by his predecessors or their ministers, and observing, no doubt, the corrupt practices of his judges and justices, the present Nizam, Uzul-ood-Dowlah, has, since his accession to the musnud, been trying, among other reforms, to introduce a better system in the judicial department than that hitherto in vogue. As, however, reforms of a sweeping nature cannot be carried out in a day, he has commenced by endeavouring to act the part of an impartial judge himself. He has recently had it proclaimed, by beat of 'tom-tom,' that should any be dissatisfied with the decision of his city courts, the aggrieved were to present themselves before the

Nizam himself, at his 'Khyrathee Bungalow,' whither Uzul-ood-Dowlah makes it a point to proceed in person daily, at 3 p.m., to receive petitions and to hear complaints. On the strength of the above proclamation, a bunniah, a short time ago, appeared before his highness, and preferred a claim against an Arab in the service of Omar Bin Awud, the second in standing of the Arab chieftains of the city. In his complaint, the bunniah urged that the sum of Rs. 400 had been awarded him by arbitration; but that he was unable to realize the amount of his claim, as the Arabs were all powerful within the precincts of the town. His highness, after satisfying himself of the validity of the suit, directed Omar Bin Awud to cause the amount to be paid immediately. The injunction was at once complied with, to the astonishment of the plaintiff, who hardly calculated on recovering his money at all, much less so expeditiously. Another Arab, in the service of Meer Futeh Ali, the Nizam's uncle, complained to the city Adawlat against a bheestie, for a sum of money due to the former by the latter, and receiving no redress he murdered the bheestie. The Nizam caused the Arab to be seized at once, in spite of his uncle's strong remonstrance, had him immediately tried by the kaze in his presence, and directed the sentence of death to be carried out forthwith. By the Nizam's orders, three other murderers, whose guilt was proved beyond a doubt, were unhesitatingly executed. Twenty-two other malefactors, who have been lying in prison from the late Nizam's time on indictments of murder and other heinous crimes, are soon to be brought to trial, and if the charges are proved against them they will meet with condign punishment. Recently, property to the amount of Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 was abstracted from a house adjoining the Nizam's palace. The city Kotwal was urged to leave nothing undone for the capture of thieves; but owing to his supineness on the present occasion they escaped with impunity. Seeing the unfitness of the Kotwal for the duties of his responsible post, as evinced also in many other preceding instances of the sort, the Nizam has directed his prime minister to dismiss that individual." — *Mofussilite*, Aug. 6.

**KURNOOL.** was created a regulation district on the first of July last. The Hon. Mr. Arlunot has assumed the office of collector. To Kurnool have been attached two talooks from Cuddapah and two from Bellary. The zillah judge is Mr. Innes.

**THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT CAVALRY COMMANDERS.**—We have received letters from various sources stating that we have been misled regarding the reputation of Briz Hill. Consequently we have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter from an officer who knows him well, and for whose opinions we have the highest respect. It seems that the exclusive credit we gave to Major Orr was not fully deserved. Major Orr is a good officer, but it seems he understands but little about cavalry movements. The cavalry were almost invariably led into action by Major Abbott, an officer of twenty years' standing. At Ahwah alone the cavalry were divided into two bodies. The right attack, consisting of the 1st and part of the 2nd cavalry, was commanded and led by Major Abbott, and the 4th cavalry on the left by Capt. Murray. Major Orr, as senior officer on the field, was certainly commanding; but he neither led the cavalry, nor in any other way signally distinguished himself. This was the occasion on which the Hyderabad horse retook the Mehidpoor Contingent guns. Major Abbott conducted the pursuit on his own responsibility. At Jhansi, the cavalry was placed entirely under Major Abbott's orders by Sir Hugh Rose; and, indeed, all throughout the campaign he was the guiding spirit of the Contingent. His experience as a cavalry officer has been acknowledged in the highest quarters, and we have no doubt that Major Orr himself would be the first to bear testimony to it. — *Telegraph and Courier*.

**A BRILLIANT SURPRISE.**—We have received information of a dashing little affair, carried out by a party of Madras rifles, under the command of Capt. A. E. Place, of the 34th regiment C.I.I. On the 7th instant Capt. Place and his company were posted at Urwal, a position of great importance on the river Soane, for the purpose of preventing the rebels from crossing the river into the Behar district; and here information reached this officer that, at a place called Nonoor, about six miles down the river, on the opposite or Shahabad side, the rebels had assembled in considerable strength, and collected a number of large boats for the purpose of crossing the river. Fortunately, on the very evening before, Capt. Place had secured a cargo-boat, which was on its way to Patna,

and, in order to prevent her from falling into the hands of the budmashes, had kept her at Urwal. Accordingly, the idea struck him that the moment was a fitting one for making a dash upon the rebel post, and at the same time see if it were possible to carry off the boats. At once the design was put into execution. Twenty picked shots were selected by Capt. Place; and early on the morning of the 7th he secreted both them and himself on board the cargo-boat, and dropped down the stream as noiselessly as possible to reconnoitre. On approaching Nonoor the spirits of the captain and his small band rose, at the sight of twenty-three large and three small boats, anchored near the village; but immediately afterwards the rebels, in great force, poured out of the village, which was a large one, and while some lined the banks, others pushed out in boats to seize the vessel in which Capt. Place and his men were carefully concealed from view, and which they evidently regarded as an easy prize. Capt. Place kept perfectly quiet until the enemy was pretty close upon him, and just when the rebels appeared to smell a rat, and seemed hesitating whether to advance nearer or not, he suddenly let drive into them with his double-barrelled rifle, and with a right and left shot killed one rascal, and broke the right arm of another. Almost at the same moment, the party of twenty rifles arose from their concealment, and fired a couple of rounds upon their astonished enemy, but with what success could not be ascertained, as by this time the budmashes had commenced a precipitate retreat. The surprise, however, was perfect, and the expedition was crowned with the utmost success. Before the rebels could recover from their terror, Captain Place and his party had carried off the whole fleet, and thus, for some time at least, cut off their means of communication with the opposite bank, and checked their ravages on the Behar side. When Captain Place had safely conveyed his prizes into the middle of the river, the bank was again lined with infantry and cavalry; but the stream was more than two miles across, and the enemy was therefore perfectly helpless, and the whole of the boats were conducted in safety to Urwal. We sincerely trust that this brilliant little affair will not be passed over without due acknowledgment by the authorities; it was scarcely possible for a party so small to have performed a better act of service. — *Madras Spectator*, Aug. 28.

**MINERALS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**—Mr. P. W. Wall, mineral viewer to the Government of Madras, has visited the lead mines of Kurnool. At Kolkoontha, 61 miles N.W. of Cuddapah, he found a vein yielding 9 cwt. of ore per fathom. The better ore would yield 75 per cent. of lead, and the inferior 35 per cent. At Gangerpully, near Mundial, there are traces of very extensive mines, but a trial shaft should be sunk to ascertain the site and quality of the vein. This has been ordered. In the Sukumulla hills near Cuddapah, Mr. Wall found indications of copper existing in some quantity, but was unable to examine them.

**THE RAJAH OF MYSORE.**—We learn from a correspondent at Bangalore that an attempt to poison the rajah of Mysore has been detected, and that 18 of his servants are in confinement at Bangalore on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt. It seems that the servants were bribed by some one who is as yet undiscovered, that the poison was put into water, that the rajah detected something unusual in the appearance of the liquid, and that it was sent to Dr. Campbell, who, upon examination, found that the water contained poison. — *Athenaeum*.

**BANGALORE, Aug. 24.**—Sir Christopher and Lady Rawlinson, who are on a visit at this station, gave a juvenile party on the afternoon of Saturday last. The children of the Mootocherry cantonment, H.M.'s 43rd and artillery schools, both boys and girls, numbering, it is said, somewhere about 600, were present.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CAVANAGH, wife of W. d. at Madras, Aug. 12.  
DIXON, wife of Capt. H. 22nd N.I. s. at Cuttack, Aug. 9.  
FONSECA, wife of J. G. d. at Royapettah, Aug. 21.  
GRAY, wife of D. H. s. stillborn, at Madras, Aug. 5.  
HARLEY, wife of Rev. H. s. at Madras, Aug. 12.  
KEARNS, wife of Rev. J. F. d. at Palamcottah, Aug. 11.  
MESHAM, wife of Lieut. 43rd N.I. s. at Russellcondah, Aug. 5.  
McDONALD, wife of E. R. d. at Cuddalore, Aug. 14.

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**THE BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY COMPANY** held a meeting on the 16th July. The line was commenced on the 1st of April last, but only ten miles of the railway have been constructed. The second ten miles have been surveyed, and plans and estimates have been submitted to the Bombay Government. The Company now possess 23,112 shares, all of which have been paid up in full. The paid-up capital will be converted into stock as soon as possible.

**MR. SCHOKMAN.**—The *Bombay Standard* contains an account of Mr. Schokman, the plaintiff in the now famous case of Schokman v. Lowry. Mr. Schokman is of Dutch parentage. At one time he resided in Ceylon, and was either a merchant or a coffee planter. He does not appear to have prospered in any remarkable manner, though, in addition to his other avocations, he became proprietor and editor of a Ceylon paper. In this speculation he failed, and we find him about nine years since sending round circulars to his literary brethren, begging for their assistance. In 1850 he went to Bombay, and endeavoured, ineffectually, to procure employment. He shortly disappeared, but after an interval of twelve months returned to Bombay with considerable wealth, and an immense amount of ready cash. In June, 1855, he married the daughter of Mr. Jordan, an engineer in the Company's navy, and, in the September following, he was brought before the Supreme Court, and convicted of treating his wife in an inexpressibly brutal manner. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The imprisonment he underwent, and immediately on his release hastened to bring an action against his former accusers for conspiracy. He has some sixty witnesses, all of whom are prepared to attest that Mrs. Schokman was never ill treated, and that Mr. Schokman is consequently the victim of a "most elaborate and diabolical conspiracy."

**AN ACCIDENT.**—Another accident has occurred at Muggur Peer. A poor Sindhee was brought in here to the civil hospital on the morning of the 4th, with his right hand, left arm, and left side fearfully lacerated. It appears the poor fellow went early in the morning to the edge of the tank—which was much swollen, on account of the recent rains—to make his ablutions, when an alligator seized him by the thumb of the right hand, and on his struggling, the beast pounced upon him and tore his left breast and left arm; his cries brought some people to his rescue, who drove away the monster, and brought the poor fellow into Kurrachee, just about the time the civil surgeon visited the hospital, who promptly dressed the wounds, and he is in a fair way of recovery. When will a stop be put to these fearful accidents? The ignorant natives will go to the tank, in spite of all remonstrances, as they are led by the fakeers in charge to believe that a bite from one of these holy alligators is a passport to Heaven, and nothing will convince them to the contrary. The Government must interfere, and impose some stringent orders for the safety of their subjects, or they will never hear the last of the Muggur Peer brutalities.—*Scindian*.

**BOMBAY GREEN, AS IT IS TO BE.**—The improvements in Bombay Green proposed by the garrison engineer, which we trust to see speedily carried out under the new order of things, if the comfort of the people and aspect of the place are not wholly to be lost sight of, will tend wonderfully to increase both the beauty and airiness of the only breathing space we have within the fort. The green is to be maintained of its present size and form, but to be moved northward bodily, so that its centre, in place of its upper limb, may be opposite the portico of the Town-hall. It will be surrounded by a double row of trees, affording a broad shady walk between. The Cornwallis monument is to be removed into the Town-hall, and the centre of the green ornamented with a fountain, which will form a vista point in the centre of Church Street, full in the eye of the spectator entering the fort by the Church Gate. A large block of public buildings will close up the space in the rear of where the railway company's office now is, and in line with the front of the new town barracks; a second block, to correspond, occupying the vacant space at the south end, from which the green will have receded, due regard being had to existing highways and byways, which will be altered only with a view to improvement. We expect fountains to become very general sources of ornament throughout Bombay, if once the Vehar lake were fairly filled. At present it has only reached the sixty feet contour, and it is the thirty feet that follows this, only now beginning to accumulate, that is proposed to be drawn off. For a couple of years to come we shall not require more than half of what is about to be assigned to us, so that there will be abundance of time for

accumulation to go on. Meanwhile we may prepare the apparatus for our fountains at our leisure.—*Bombay Standard*.

**DR. MUSGRAVE**, of the Bombay army, died on the 29th July, on his voyage to Kurrachee, from acute dysentery. Mr. Musgrave served with the 1st regt. light cavalry (lancers), with the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab, in 1848-49, and was present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, for which services he received a medal. He had recently been appointed to the medical charge of the 14th N.I., and was on his way to join his appointment when he died. Dr. Musgrave was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a pupil of the Coopers. He possessed varied accomplishments, and was considered one of the best authorities on Indian diseases. He was the author of several works on the maladies peculiar to tropical climates, and his loss will be regretted by the faculty generally.

**LIEUT.-COL. K. D. MACKENZIE**, of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, succeeds the late Lieut.-Col. C. Otter as assistant adjutant-general of her Majesty's troops in the Bengal Presidency. This officer served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, as a brigade major in the light division, being present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. For these services he has received a medal and clasps, the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, the Legion of Honour, and the Sardinian medal. Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie latterly served on the staff of the army in Ireland, as assistant adjutant-general, and only vacated his appointment on his regiment being ordered to India.

**LIEUT. E. R. KING-HARMAN**, of H.M.'s 60th rifles, serving in Bengal, has been permitted to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of joining the personal staff of his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-Chief of the forces in this Presidency.

**THE KURRACHEE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS** during the month of June amounted to Rs. 8,470. 11. 11, exclusive of duty on salt, against Rs. 5,145. 11. 1. in the same month of the previous year. The increase is chiefly in import and export customs, the receipts of which in the corresponding months of the present and past years were Rs. 7,520 against Rs. 3,658.—*Sindian*, Aug. 18.

**PRESENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.**—Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq., has, we are informed, presented to the Government Central Museum a collection of figures of earth of various descriptions, the work of native artists, of the aggregate value of Rs. 500.

**THE SALARIES** of our municipal commissioners have been sanctioned by Government. Lieutenant Colonel Crawford and Dr. Winchester will each get an annual salary of Rs. 4,000, and Dr. Buist will receive Rs. 10,000.

**GAS LIGHTS.**—We find that in consequence of the inadequacy of the municipal funds for carrying out any arrangement for lighting our town with gas, the commissioners have considered it their duty to pause, and gain time to see what the revenue of the municipal fund is likely to amount to, before they pledge the municipality to an annual expenditure of some Rs. 50,000.

**THE MINT.**—From the official statement of the silver received and coined in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in June last, we find the following:—Calcutta received of Government Rupees 1,11,877, merchants Rs. 10,98,631; coined during the month Rs. 42,31,825. Madras received of Government nil, merchants Rs. 5,23,325; coined nil. Bombay received of Government Rs. 52,271, merchants Rs. 4,21,329; coined Rs. 32,98,000.

**THE STATION BALL TO SIR HUGH ROSE.**—This superb entertainment, which came off on the evening of Thursday, the 19th August, was by far the most brilliant affair of the kind that has taken place at Poona for many years, and will long be remembered by everyone who had the happiness of being present on the occasion. The ball-room was decorated with a degree of taste that nothing could surpass, and the badges (commemorative of the different hard-fought fields which have surrounded the name of Sir Hugh Rose with a halo of imperishable renown) attached to the festoons of leaves and flowers over each door and window, formed a most appropriate compliment to the distinguished officer, in honour of whom the entertainment was given.—*Poona Observer*.

**THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER Malabar**, which left for China on the 31st Aug., carried eight hundred and forty-two chests of Malwa opium and two lacs of treasure.

**AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.**—The *Bombay Gazette* mentions that while a private in the newly-raised corps of Belooch rifles will receive ten rupees a month, the 1st and 2nd battalion of Beloochees receive only seven rupees, notwithstanding their services in Persia and before Delhi. It is thought that great dissatisfaction will be caused in the two neglected regiments by the difference.

**A SLOOP OF WAR** is at present in course of construction at the Mazagon dockyard. The vessel is of about 600 tons, and is the property of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, who has sent out an Arab gentleman to assume command of the vessel when completed. This Arab captain has received his education in England, and has travelled over several parts of Europe. He speaks English and a few of the continental languages very fluently, and is said to be above the prejudices and the rude habits of his countrymen.

**RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) frequently receive complaints of the gross mismanagement of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, or rather their engineers. A correspondent, on whose veracity and judgment we can rely, assures us that if the embankment on the south side of the Nerbudda, which has been much damaged during the recent floods, be put up in the same style as before, it will come down again with a run. Several bridges also, we are informed, have tumbled down, and they are all more or less injured. If this be the case, they must come down, for if they will not bear their own weight, they will not that of carriages running over them.

**OUTBREAK OF CONVICTS.**—The *Sindian* gives an account of an outbreak on the *Frere* on her way from Moulton to Kurrachee. On 21st July the steamer had on board thirty-six prisoners condemned to the Andamans. They were principally Jât cultivators, convicted of plundering the country. They were all roned, hands and feet, but contrived apparently to free one hand. At night one man seized a sentry and tried to push him overboard. Other sentries ran up, and ten more prisoners got loose, jumped overboard, and tried to gain the shore. Two succeeded, but the rest were shot or drowned.

**THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE** of Bombay is, it appears, ill attended. The students assign as a reason that Government does not offer them appointments sufficient. The *Bombay Standard* argues that they ought to penetrate into the interior, and earn a living the best way they can. English students frequently earn but a bare subsistence for the first five years after quitting college, and why should natives expect to be put under glass cases. That they do is the evil produced by our absurd system of over praise. In the same way the native doctors who won coveted appointments, instead of being sent at once into the field, and cashiered if they run away, are kept in Calcutta.

**MR. HENRY EDWARD LEEKE**, son of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, has been appointed to officiate as junior magistrate during the absence of Mr. Thomas on sick certificate. We understand Mr. Lecke's claims to the appointment arose from having officiated as a magistrate on a previous occasion, during the temporary absence of Mr. Thornton.

**LORD ELPHINSTONE.**—According to the *Poona Observer* Lord Elphinstone positively intends to return to Europe in December, and will be succeeded by Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

**A CENTENARIAN.**—A Mahomedan, named Cally Khan Ali Khan, 100 years of age, died from an accident on the morning of the 27th Aug. It appears the old man was hale and strong up to the moment of the occurrence of the accident, having walked from a considerable distance to the Apollo pier, for the purpose of ablution, without the slightest assistance. His sight and hearing, it is said, were very keen, and he exhibited none of the palsied decrepid appearance which generally marks extreme old age. The accident, trivial in itself, and which a younger man would have borne up against with only the loss of a few days' confinement in bed, proved however fatal to him. It seems the poor fellow slipped into the water off one of the slimy, slippery steps of the pier, striking against some others in his descent, whereby his right shoulder was dislocated. He was rescued from the water by a native policeman, and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but nature succumbed the following morning, and he expired, leaving children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, to the number of fifty-six individuals, in direct descent from him.



THE COMMERCIAL BANK of India has declared a dividend for the year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 15 per share, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

**MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.**—By a letter from Kotree, we are put in possession of the following circumstances, relative to the death of Acting Master Hutchinson, of the Indus flotilla. It appears that an accident had happened to the electric telegraph cable in the river; an inspector and some workmen went out in a boat to repair the accident. The cable was being under-run successfully enough, but to relieve the strain from the cable, it was necessary to moor the jumptee to the bank. In carrying a hawser from the bank to the jumptee, the following deplorable accident occurred, by which Mr. Hutchinson lost his life, and the lives of Mr. Seager and three natives were nearly lost also. On nearing the jumptee with the end of the hawser, several ropes were thrown to the party in the boat, none of which were properly secured; the boat braced to with a jerk, broke loose, and the hawser flying out, struck Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Seager, and three natives overboard. Poor Mr. Hutchinson never rose again. Mr. Seager, bleeding and half stunned, managed to catch hold of a rope, and was pulled on board. The boat, with the remainder of the crew, went floating down the river. The natives, of course, swam ashore. — *Sindian*, August 28th.

**AN UNPLEASANT VISIT.**—A singular instance of the temerity of the wild hog is related in intelligence from Roree. It appears that a few days ago a wild boar got to the roof of the house of a Hindoo, who was asleep thereon, and furiously attacked him, inflicting seven wounds on the man before the beast could be scared away. The wounded man is in hospital, and doing well. — *Sind Kossid*.

**CAPT. F. MCGOWAN.**—The services of Capt. F. McGowan, of the 10th Bombay N.I., who was dangerously wounded in a most gallant action with the rebels in Rajpootana some months ago, have at last been rewarded by Government, who have appointed him a brigade major on the establishment, vice Capt. G. U. Price, appointed to the command of the 1st extra battalion.

**PARSEE ENLIGHTENMENT.**—We are glad to observe that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and three other Parsee gentlemen, the trustees of the Parsee punchayet fund, have come forward to incite their countrymen to useful literary exertions, by inviting prize themes for public competition on the following very important subjects. The prize-money will be awarded from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund. The essays to be written in the Goozeratee dialect:—1. An outline of the history of the Zoroastrians of Persia and India, from the destruction of their monarchy in the reign of Yezdezerd, the last of the Sassanian dynasty, to the present time. Besides other matters, the following points are required by the donors of the prize to be treated of in the essay: An account of the social, political, commercial, and religious state of the Parsees since their settlement in India, together with the opinions of eminent European travellers on their manners, customs, &c. The prize for the best essay will be Rs. 500; and for an inferior one, Rs. 250. The essay to be delivered before the 1st of July, 1859. 2. On the rules for deciphering all the cuneiform inscriptions which have been discovered in Persia, and deciphered by Sir Henry Rawlinson and other European philologists. Also a translation of these inscriptions, and the history and grammatical construction of the characters. Prize Rs. 500, and the essay to be delivered before the 1st of July, 1859. 3. A translation of the life of Zoroaster, from the Persian original, by Zerdost Behram. Prize Rs. 300, the work to be given before 1st April, 1859. 4. An elementary moral class-book, containing about twenty lessons for Parsee children, each lesson founded on the text or precept from the sacred work of Zoroaster. Prize Rs. 150, the book to be given before 1st February, 1859. 5. A summary translation of the French work "Commentaire sur le Yesna," by the late Eugène Burnouff, Sanscrit Professor of the Royal Academy of Paris. For this work tenders are invited before 1st January, 1859.

**THE WAGHURS.**—By a letter from Kutch we learn that the Waghurs about Dwarka have again become unruly, and are likely to occasion us a great deal more trouble to coerce, than they did not many months ago. They have taken a lesson from the past it seems, and have arranged their measures accordingly. These men are the subjects of the Gackwar of Baroda, but as his highness has not the means of suppressing the revolt or of keeping order in his

dominions, we think it would be prudent to occupy the countries owned by the Gackwar and other chiefs of Kattiawar by British troops, until the rebellion in our own provinces has been put down. Under the present state of the country we cannot permit rebellion or even disorder to exist in the territories of our allies and neighbours without injury to ourselves. A spark wafted from the neighbouring state might set our own districts in a blaze. — *Sindian*, Aug. 25.

**THE MOHURRUM ANNIVERSARY.**—The night procession of the Taboots, on the 20th Aug., went off in the most extraordinarily peaceful manner, as not a single case of riot, disturbance, or drunkenness, called for the interference of the police, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of the Mohurrum anniversary. On a former occasion, one legal gentleman alone was engaged in no less than fifty cases on the morning following the festival, all originating out of it. The quiet and orderly procession of the Taboots on the evening of the 21st, amidst a vast concourse of natives of almost every caste in India without the slightest uproar or disturbance, further than the crash of tom-toms and the discordant screech of unnamable musical instruments, speaks well for the admirable measures adopted by the deputy commissioner of police for the preservation of peace. The mounted police, or, as a contemporary facetiously styles them, the moss troopers, presented really an imposing and formidable appearance; with their dandy grey russet uniform, steel scabbards, brass-mounted pistols, and spurs, they no doubt proved as pleasant a spectacle to the natives as the Taboots themselves, as was evinced by the vast crowd of gaping spectators attracted towards them, as they negligently stood by the side of their chargers at one end of the scene of display, forming, as it were, a part of the pageant itself, not the peace preservers of Bombay. In fact, the whole pageant, with Taboots, discordant music, dancing dervishes, militaires on prancing steeds, sepoy with fixed bayonets, cook-shops and coffee-shops, booths and sweetmeat-shops, females in every attire under the sun, policemen with their yellow turbans, the deputy commissioner everywhere, the moss troopers in their quiet and nonchalant attitude, formed on the whole a tolerably pleasing spectacle, more particularly when it terminated, as it did, without the apprehension of a single individual for any offence whatsoever.

**ARTILLERY STAFF ALLOWANCES.**—The Government of India have issued instructions that as the pay of the Company's artillery has now been equalized with that of the royal artillery, the staff allowances shall be reduced to the same scale.

**ANOTHER "CHUPPATKE" MYSTERY.**—We are informed, on excellent authority, that on the 21st Aug. a basket containing forty balls, or loaves, of "attah" (wheaten flour), was brought in and given over to the deputy commissioner at Bouldana, within the assigned territory in the Nizam's dominions, each ball being about the size of a 9 lb. shot! The "Dher," who brought the basket, on being questioned by the deputy commissioner, stated that the Patell of Sagwan, a village two miles south of Bouldana, had given it to him. On one of the balls being opened, it was found to contain "goor" (coarse sugar) and "thoolce," a small grain of the vetch species. A Mahratta chit was also found in the basket, in which it was mentioned that these mysterious messengers came from Bombay, and were thus passed on from village to village. This part of the story must be all fudge, as the Government authorities in our villages would doubtless have intercepted them long before they got so far into the interior of the country as Sagwan. The most vigorous measures are being taken to trace back the village on the frontier whence the basket entered the assigned territory, so as to gain some clue to the mystery, which it is feared means mischief. The "chuppatke" mystery in the North-West Provinces, which immediately preceded the outbreak of May, 1857, was something after the same pattern as this, only the "chuppatkes" in that case were a small wheaten cake of the size of Bombay-made gingerbread cakes—whereas the present size of a "9-pound shot," perhaps shadowing forth the meaning that the next rising is to be of more formidable dimensions than the last. We suspect that the Brahmins are at the bottom of the present mischief, whatever it may be for, as we are informed by one who knows their habits and customs well, that in all their feasts, wheaten flour, "thoolce," and "goor" form the principal part of the food eaten by them; indeed no Brahmin will ever dine without "thoolce" if it is to be had. It will be recollected that the "chuppatkes" circulated so

mysteriously throughout the North-West Provinces were said to be intended for the "dogs"—meaning thereby infidel bow-wows. Now, strange to say, it is stated in the Mahratta chit above alluded to as being found in the basket of wheat-flour balls brought into Bouldana, that "five of the balls may be taken and the Bouldana dogs fed therewith; and five fresh balls are to be made in their stead, placed in the basket, and the whole sent on to the next village in North Berar." It is quite clear from all this that there "is something up" that had better be looked to before an explosion takes place. We look upon the statement in the "chit" that the balls or loaves came from Bombay to be a mere blind, to put the authorities on a wrong trail. It is a significant fact, that these messengers were not circulated until after the return of the Hyderabad contingent from service with the Central India field force; and we strongly suspect that some evil influence is at work to induce these brave men to join in some movement against the State. — *Poona Observer*.

## DOMESTIC BIRTHS.

COLLEUN, wife of W. d. at Byculla, Aug. 28.  
D'ABREO, wife of M. M. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 23.  
GREGORY, wife of W. d. at Poona, Aug. 16.  
HATHWAY, wife of H. M. d. at Malligaum, Aug. 28.  
HOLBROW, wife of Capt. W. F. 12th N.I. s. at Upper Colaba, Aug. 28.  
LAW, wife of Lieut. S. C. 2nd N.I. s. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 11.  
LOHO, wife of A. F. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 22.  
MOORE, wife of J. d. at Lower Colaba, Aug. 20.  
MULLIGAN, wife of W. d. at Tannah, Aug. 26.  
MURRAY, wife of Capt. J. T. H.M.'s 83rd regt. s. at Colaba, Aug. 26.  
OLIVER, wife of N. d. at Colaba, Sept. 3.  
UNDERWOOD, wife of J. H. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 13.  
VIVEKROS, wife of J. A. d. at Kalbadavie, Aug. 28.  
WILLIAMS, wife of J. D. s. at Cambay, Aug. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

D'ALMEIDA, P. J. to Miss E. Vaz, at Kurrachee, Aug. 9.  
D'ESPERANCE, Simon, to Rose G. M. d. of the late Lieut. J. Hannah, Colaba, Aug. 23.  
DE SOUZA, Vincent, to L. d. of E. A. Cabral, at Kurrachee, Aug. 9.  
GURDON, E. P. to Mary J. d. of Col. R. T. Sandeman, at Jullundur, Aug. 9.  
LAFOND, A. to Miss Caroline M. Cooper, at Poona, Aug. 26.

## DEATHS.

DE LA MERLIERE, Eugene, Marquis, at Byculla, aged 63, Aug. 26.  
HORN, Thomas D. Indian Navy, drowned at Lower Colaba, aged 28, Aug. 21.  
HOWISON, Lieut. Stephen Y. 12th N.I. at Camp Kooruj, Rajpootana, Aug. 17.  
LAPE, Sergt. Henry. H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Kirkee, aged 38, Aug. 4.  
LAW, Charles G. infant s. of Lieut. T. C. 2nd N.I., at Ahmedabad, aged 6 days, Aug. 17.  
LAW, the wife of John, at Sholapore, aged 40, July 21.  
McLOUGHLIN, Ellen, d. of Conductor, at Poona, aged 5, Aug. 16.  
McMORRIS, Mary, wife of Charles R. at Byculla, aged 20, Aug. 19.  
MIDDLETON, George, at Bombay, aged 38, Aug. 31.  
MIGNON, Ellen A. wife of Robert J. I.N. at Byculla, aged 24, Aug. 24.  
OGDEN, James, at Tardo, aged 25, Aug. 19.  
POTTER, Mark W. at Kalbadavie, aged 33 years, Aug. 29.  
PRIESTLEY, Charles E. infant s. of Lieut. E. at Khetwaddy, Aug. 25.  
WARD, Capt. William, of the ship *Mercia*, at Kurrachee, aged 46, Aug. 20.  
WORMALD, Edward, s. of Maj. R. C. art. at Bandora, aged 6, Aug. 18.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 17. L. Oliver, Trillot, Marseilles.—13. B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian, Beyta, Kurrachee.—19. Ida, Dunlop, London; Campbell, Meikle, Glasgow; Futtay Salain, Wincles, Zanzibar; str. Pioneer, James, from sea.—21. Moshesh, Maurel, Mauritius; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pottinger, Curling, Hong Kong.—22. Eweretta, Montgomerie, London.—23. Martin Luther, Hempsend, Liverpool; Samuel Boddington, Mowatt, London.—24. Lady Mo Naughten, Stuart, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras, Aldham, Suez; Sir Charles Napier, Balailes, Suez; str. Phlox, Clark, Surat.—25. William Miles, Lyons, Kurrachee.—28. Neptune, Fillan, Bristol.—30. Senator, Coffin, Melbourne.—31. Sirocco, McCulloch, Liverpool.—SEPT. 3. Admiral Boxer, Jones, Sydney; P. and O. Co.'s

str. Singapore, Grainger, Hong-Kong; Oriental, Ventre, Marseilles.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ida.—Mr. and Mrs. Dradott and 3 children, Mr. G. S. Gardner, Mr. C. J. Whiting, i.n.; Mr. H. C. Morse, and James Scorgie.

Per Futtay Salam.—Capt. Deicing.

Per str. Pottinger.—Maj. Kendall, Capt. Cockburn, Lieut. col. Browne, Lieut. Fraser, i.n.; Mr. Mignon, i.n. Per Lady M'Naughten, Lieut. Robinson, H.M.'s 89th regt.; Dr. Hallahan, s.a.; Mr. J. Jones, Lieut. Dixon, i.n.; Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mrs. Sibbold and family, and Mrs. Jones.

Per Sir C. Napier.—Mr. J. Gunalie, Mr. and Mrs. Hiscocks, Mr. Faltzough, and Mr. Moothley.

Per str. Philox.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. Haddy, Dr. Smith, Mr. Willis, Mr. Banister, and Capt. Mitford.

Per Admiral Boxer.—Mr. Kennelly, i.n.; Lieut. Whish, 14th drags.; Mr. Barton, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. E. Lloyd.

Per str. Singapore.—Mr. David, Capt. More, Mr. and Mrs. de Costa, Mr. Ranhen, Mr. Blake, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Guegg.

Per str. Madras, from Marseilles.—Messrs. Webb, Fry, and Davies. From Aden.—Mrs. Woosnam and child, and Lieut. Lelshman.

#### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ottawa, Methven, Suez; Stebonheath, Cowall, Calcutta; Yarra, Graham, Calcutta.—20. Empress, Highley, Kurrachee; Diana, Neillage, China; Baron of Renfrew, Goldie, Maulmain; Kossuth, Markham, Liverpool.—21st. Goa, Despard, Mauritius.—22. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Weston, Suez.—23. East Indian, Craw, Calcutta.—24. Palestine, Stevens, Kooria Mooris.—25. Str. Scindian, Bayle, Kurrachee; Mary Ann Follitt, Harris, Maulmain; str. Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, M'Donald, Surat; Sitka, Zackrisson, Muscat.—27. Her Majesty, Seymour, China.—28. Shaw Allum, Sawyer, Calcutta; Boyne, Morwick, Calcutta and Mauritius.—29. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Calcutta.—31. P. and O. Co.'s str. Malabar, Dundas, Galle; Joshua, Fowler, Liverpool. Sept. 7. P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ottawa, for Aden.—Mr. Coffey. For Malta.—Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mrs. Haldane and infant. For Marseilles.—Capt. and Mrs. Jones and 3 children, Miss Ling, Capt. Batard, Mr. F. Chapman, and Mr. R. H. Thomas. For Southampton.—Mrs. Newport, Col. Younghusband, Mrs. Kinleside and child, Mrs. Thelwall, Maj. W. Bolton, Lieut. Donne and Clogston, Mr. W. Wyke, and Mr. Lambert.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Bombay, for Gibraltar.—Capt. and Mrs. Lodwick. For Alexandria.—Lieut. Elphinstone and General Waddington. For Marseilles.—Capt. Darby, Mr. Dirom, Mons. J. Garnuchot, and Lieut. Nutt. For Southampton.—Capt. Barrett, Mr. Newall, Dr. Blest, and Mrs. Ward.

Per str. Scindia.—Col. Evans and Mr. Luff.

### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, September 7, 1858.

#### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|                                                          |                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Romby Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                   | 35½ per ct. pm.             |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up                      | 48 pm.                      |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.                      | T. B. closed.               |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.                      | 30½ per ct. pm.             |
| N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)                             |                             |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 600)                                      | prem. 37½ per ct.           |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                  | 8 per ct.                   |
| Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p.up.              | Rs. 22,500                  |
| Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.                  | 23,000                      |
| Hydraulic P. Com.                                        | 4,600 do.                   |
| Cotton Spinning Com.                                     | 4,000 do.                   |
| Oriental Weaving and Spin-                               |                             |
| ning Com.                                                | 1,700 do. per share 500 pm. |
| Colaba L. Com.                                           | 10,000 do. 9,000            |
| Bombay S. N. Com.                                        | 500 do. 400                 |
| Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 20½ |                             |
| prem. in England.—Rs. 8 per share discount.              |                             |
| Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 2½ per share—3 pm.        |                             |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Pub. Works Loan | Rs. 91 nominal           |
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan   | Rs. 91 100 Rs.           |
| 4 "                         | 1832-33 Rs. 91 nominal   |
| 4 "                         | 1835-36 Rs. 86 100 Co.'s |
| 5 "                         | 1842-43 Rs. 86 100 do.   |
| New 5 "                     | Rs. 83½ 100 do.          |

#### EXCHANGES.

|                                                      |                           |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| On London—at                                         |                           |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills. |                           |
| 6 "                                                  | 2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills. |
| On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100               | 99½                       |
| " 30 "                                               | 99½                       |
| " at sight                                           | 100½                      |
| On Madras at 30 days' "                              | 99½                       |
| " at sight                                           | 99                        |
| On China at 60 days' sight                           | Rs. 216                   |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10. 4. 0      |
| Bank of England Notes | per £, Rs. 10. 0        |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100, Rs. 2. 7       |
| Republic Dollars      | " 218 to 222            |
| German Crowns         | " 213                   |
| Sycee Silver          | per 100 tola, Rs. 104½  |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 16. 10. 0 |

#### FREIGHTS.

To London, 11. to 11. 10s.; Liverpool, 11. to 11. 10s. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 7).—Cotton.—The prices have not altered since our last, though the supplies from the districts have been rather early. Oil Seeds.—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in the market for these goods. For Linseed a fair demand has prevailed; Teel seed is in active demand; and Niger is in moderate request.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Sept. 7).—Cotton Piece Goods.—The activity in the market has somewhat slackened, but the general tone has not much altered. The amount of business transacted shows a falling off. The prices of Skirtings are nevertheless higher, and as the season progresses more doing in these fabrics is to be expected; Grey Madapolams are improving in demand, and the prices look up; Grey Long Cloths are in demand, and prices have advanced.

### CHINA.

SIR JOHN BOWRING'S PROCLAMATION.—Gazette, No. 167, contains a proclamation from Sir John Bowring, addressed to the Chinese, informing them that peace having been established between the two countries by the signing of the treaty at Tien-tsin on the 3rd of July, it is the duty of good subjects of both countries to endeavour to carry out the intentions of their Sovereigns, by mutual acts of amity, harmony, and good-will. Many Chinese have settled in this colony, says the proclamation, who, having taken no part in any hostilities, are entitled to British protection. These men, however, have been, by menaces from the mainland, driven from their homes among us, and compelled to flee the colony, while the supply of provisions has also been stopped. This state of affairs cannot be tolerated, and unless the threatening orders be withdrawn, and the people permitted to return to their business, the districts whence the menaces emanate, and especially Heang-shan and Sun-on, are threatened with the retributive vengeance of the British Government.

THE EARL OF ELGIN'S VISIT TO JAPAN.—Pending the arrival of the imperial commissioners at Shanghai, the Earl of Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour have gone to Japan. At last advices the Baron Gros and H.E. Mr. Reed were at Shanghai, but it was supposed would also go to Japan as soon as their vessels were ready. Count Patistin, the Russian envoy, remains at Tien-tsin. What his government intend doing with the large fleet of ships and steamers now in the vicinity of, or on their way to the Pei-hon no one can divine. Besides the flag-ship, 44 gun-frigate Askold, two gun-boats, two sloops, and the despatch-boat America, two other steamers have passed Anjer, and will be here shortly.

CHOLERA is raging at Amoy.

DR. BRIDGES has resigned the acting colonial secretaryship.

#### BIRTHS.

McMURDO, wife of R. C. d. at Hong-Kong, Aug. 3. TAYLOR, wife of Rev. A. s. at Hong-Kong, July 25.

#### DEATHS.

BEVAN, William F. at Hong-Kong, July 27. Box, William F. at Hong-Kong, aged 49, July 19. BRODERSON, Maria, d. of Charles, at Hong-Kong, aged 2, Aug. 2. CAMERON, Capt. of the ship *The Duke*, July. DANE, Louisa Eva, d. of Dr. at Hong-Kong, aged 9 mos., Aug. 3. DANNEY, Dr. on board H.M.'s ship *Belleisle*, June 22. FORBES, David, on board the *Warrior Queen*, aged 25, Aug. 8. GANTLIN, Thomas, murdered at Namtow, Aug. 3. GUBBINS, Mrs. at Shanghai, July 28. HAGARTHY, John James, at Hong-Kong, aged 34, Aug. 7. JOHNSON, Richard, at Hong-Kong, August 5. MASON, Eliza Anne, d. of Capt. at Amoy, aged 7, July 28. NORMAN, James F. at Hong-Kong, aged 22, July 17. SANDEMAN, Rev. David, at Amoy, July 31. SMITH, Capt. J. K. at Hong-Kong, August 7. TEMPLE, John, at Amoy, aged 31, July 29.

### CEYLON.

#### BIRTH.

RIEDY, Mrs. John, s. at Mattacooly Farm, Aug. 18.

#### DEATH.

Loos, Arthur E. inf. s. of E. R. at Colombo, aged 1, August 14.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—(War Office, Oct. 1.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear Admiral Sir Henry John Leake, C.B., sometime Commander-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Indian Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and order in a special statute of the said Most Hon. Order, for appointing the undermentioned officers in her Majesty's army to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Col. Lord Mark Kerr, 13th regt., and Lieut. Col. R. Henry Lowth, 8th regt.



Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, August 4.

No. 1161.—Ens. W. R. Martin, inf. doing duty with H.M.'s 38th ft. for eighteen months, to Europe, new reg. m.c.

No. 1165.—Capt. R. Bridge, 72nd N.I., com. Bareilly levy, to Europe, for 15 mo., under new regs., m.c.

Aug. 6.—No. 1166.—The following order issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 158.—July 16.—Lieut. H. Biden, com. 3rd com. art., Hyderabad contingent, has leave to Madras, prep. to m.c. to Eur.

On departure of Lieut. Biden, Lieut. Turton, 1st inf. Hyderabad contingent, will take charge of the battery, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1169.—The following order, issued by the government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 733.—July 17.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. J. A. Brereton, 33rd N.I., d. d. with 10th reg. Punjab inf. for 3 years, under old regs.

Home Dep., Aug. 4.—Mr. J. C. Dodgson, c. s., to Eur., on furl., m.c., for the remainder of the period of 3 years to which he is entitled.

Rev. C. Sloggett, Chaplain of Anarkullee, has 1 mo.'s privilege leave.

Public Works Depart., Aug. 6.—Capt. A. Fraser, engr., exec. engr. 1st class, to offic. as under-sec. to gov. of India, in Public Works Depart.

This supersedes the temp. appointment of Lieut. E. C. S. Williams.

Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. engr. 3rd class, to have temp. charge of Barrackpore div., in add. to his present duties.

Lieut. H. T. Forbes, exec. engr. 3rd class, to be exec. engr. in Sonthal Pergunnahs, v. Capt. H. Boddam.

Capt. J. C. Harris, exec. eng. of 1st class, to be exec. engr. of Cuttack div. of embankments, v. T. W. Armstrong.

Aug. 9.—No. 1,175.—Maj. G. S. Cotter, Madras art., 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 1,176.—Capt. N. C. Boswell, 2nd N.I., 6 mo. to Europe, under new regs., on very urgent private affairs.

No. 1,180.—The services of Asst. surg. B. Kendall, placed temp. at disposal of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

No. 1,184.—The undermentioned officers permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Capt. R. A. Napper, 55th N.I., for 18 mo., under old regs.; Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson, Madras med. estab., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Home Depart., Aug. 9.—Mr. E. E. Lewis, c.s., reported qualified for the public service, attached to the Bengal div. of the presidency.

Aug. 10.—Capt. C. D. Grant, dep. commr. of Rangoon, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mo., to proc. to Calcutta.

Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. commr. in Pegu, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mo. fr. 1st ult.

Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, in med. ch. of Port Dalhousie, has leave, on m.c., for 6 mo. fr. 10th ult.

Public Works Depart., Aug. 9, 1848.—The serv. of Lieut. H. Goodwyn, engs., 4th class exec. eng. Midnapore (building and road) div., placed at disposal of military depart.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Allahabad, July 29 (Criminal).—Mr. J. H. Bax, mag. and coll. of Ghazeepeer, vested with powers within limits of his district.

Aug. 3.—Mr. F. Read, superint. of irrigation Kumaon div., is vested with powers of a dep. coll. and dep. mag. under Act XV. of 1843, with special powers of an asst. in Terai pergunnahs.

The appointment of Mr. Dunne to be a dep. coll. and dep. mag. at Goruckpore is cane.

Aug. 4.—Mr. J. Sladen, asst. mag. and coll. of Jounpoor, vested with special powers.

The leave to Mr. A. H. Cocks, judge of Mynpoore, on m.c., is to be considered privilege leave.

Public Works Depart., Aug. 5.—Leave of Absence.—Capt. A. Impey, exec. eng. 6th div. public works, has 1 mo. temp. leave fr. the date he availed himself of it.

Aug. 4.—Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, 1st Punjab inf., to have charge of civil med. du. of Moradabad.

Aug. 5.—The appt. of Lieut. A. A. Currie, 45th N.I., 2nd in com. 20th Punjab inf., to the military police, dated 6th ult., is cane.

No. 322.—Brev.-col. S. J. Fischer, 27th Madras N.I., apptd. temp. to com. Madras troops serving in Bengal, with rank of a brig. of the 2nd class.

No. 323.—Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, 23rd Bengal lt. inf., who was apptd. at the 19th inst. to offic. as adj. 2nd cavalry Hyderabad contingent, is apptd. permanently to that situation.

**Public Works Dept., Aug. 7.**—The following are prom. to grade of exec. engr. of 4th class, fr. Apr. 28:—

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Lahore and Peshawar road; Messrs. J. Adam and P. O'Brien, inundation canals, Punjab.

Aug. 6.—No. 339.—The serv. of the under-mentioned officers pl. at disp. of Gov. N. W. Provs. for empl. in military police:—

Cornet A. H. E. Durnford, Bengal yeomanry cavalry; and Lieuts. W. L. Louis, 42nd N.I.; T. E. Vandergucht, 5th N.I.; S. A. T. Judge, 67th N.I.; H. B. J. Stuart, 18th N.I.; and W. Smith, 58th N.I.

Aug. 7.—No. 340.—Col. G. Hutchinson, H.M.'s 80th regt., to be a brig. of 2nd class on estab.

**Ordnance Commis. Dept., No. 344.**—Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, art., to offic. as dep. commissary, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 345.—Ens. S. Murray, unattached, to act temp. as a dep. commissary in depart.

No. 346.—The serv. of Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., pl. at disp. of Gov. N. W. Provs. for empl. in military police.

Aug. 11, No. 2712.—Lord F. Hay, c.s., to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the Punjab.

No. 2716.—The services of Lieut. W. Smith, 58th, and W. W. F. Hay, 17th N.I., lately att. to Goorkha force, replaced at disposal of military dep. fr. June 4.

Aug. 12, No. 2740.—Capt. J. A. Steel, 17th N.I., and Lieut. E. Thompson, 67th N.I., to be asst. comm. 1st class in Oude.

No. 2746.—Brev. Maj. H. Nott, 19th Madras N.I., is appt. to offic. as asst. gen. superint. for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee at Etawah, during abs. of Capt. Chamberlain.

Aug. 9, No. 58.—Lieut. R. V. Dickens, H.M.'s 64th regt., to resign appt. of 2nd class asst. eng. in dept. public works.

Aug. 11, No. 59.—Mr. J. R. Morgan, to be barrack-master at Cawnpore, fr. 1st inst., with temp. position and allowances of a 3rd class sub-eng. dep. public works.

Aug. 10, No. 349.—Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—Act. Cornet and adj. W. Bridgeman, to be cornet, v. Cornet Leon Martin, dec., and to be adj.; Lieut. A. Giffard, 16th Bombay N.I., who was appt. in G.O. by the Gov. Gen., No. 309, dated July 22, to be 2nd in com., to have rank of capt. while attached to the corps.

No. 350.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. Gen., No. 184, dated June 3, the name of Capt. G. W. Harding, comm. hd. qu. and detach. 2nd Seikhs, which was accidentally omitted by Maj. gen. Sir S. Cotton, is to be inserted in 5th clause, para. 32, of his despatch, dated 6th May, 1858, in which that officer's thanks were expressed to the regimental commanders, for their services during the campaign on the Eusofzye border.

No. 351.—The following orders issued by the commissioner of Nagpore, are confirmed:—

No. 13.—May 6.—The serv. of Lieut. H. A. Walford, in Madras L.C., having been placed at disposal of the commissioner by Kamptee div. orders, dated May 4, he is to offic. as adj. of cavalry regt.

No. 17.—June 18.—With reference to force order, No. 13, dated May 6, Lieut. and act. adj. Walford, will offic. as 2nd in com. of Nagpore irreg. cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. Wood, appt. to Beatson's horse.

No. 19.—July 12.—Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd Madras N.I., placed at commissioner's disposal by Kamptee div. ord. of July 9, is appt. to act as adj. of cavalry.

Aug. 14.—The leave to Lieut. Remington, June 28, No. 1858, is hereby declared to be "leave on n.c. to Calcutta."

Aug. 16.—Lieut. J. T. Buahby, extra asst. com. in Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to offic. as asst. com. in the room of Lieut. W. Cadell.

The leave to Capt. G. W. Boileau, dated 15th ult. No. 2168, is hereby cancelled.

**Military Dept., Aug. 11.**—No. 352.—Pegu Light Inf. Batt.—Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd Madras lt. inf., and Lieut. C. W. Street, 46th Madras N.I., to do duty.

**Judge Adv. Gen.'s Department.**—No. 356.—Capt. A. C. Robertson, H.M.'s 8th foot, offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. to be dep. jud. adv. gen. on the establishment, v. Capt. Gordon, proc. on sick leave to Europe.

No. 357.—The serv. of the undermentioned officers

placed at the disp. of Gov. N.W. Provs., for employment in the military police.

Brev. capt. W. H. Binny, 9th N.I.; Lieut. R. Chalmers, 45th N.I.

Aug. 13.—No. 358.—The app. of Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, 67th N.I. to offic. as adj. in Jat h. yeomanry, is confirmed fr. June 8 to July 31, and is to be considered as cancelled fr. Aug. 1.

No. 359.—The Right Hon. Gov.-Gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cav.—Capt. W. Murray, brig. major, to be comm., v. Capt. Clagett, obtained an ext. of leave, who consequently vacates his appt.; Lieut. H. Fraser, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., to be 2nd in com. v. Capt. Prescott, transf. to 3rd cav.

3rd Cav.—Capt. J. C. P. Prescott, 2nd in com. 1st cav., to be 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Fraser, transf. to 1st cav.; Capt. C. S. Fagan, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. on leave of Capt. Hare.

2nd Inf.—Capt. J. B. Speid, 2nd in com., to be comdt., v. Capt. Hosseauson, appt. brig. major; Capt. H. Hosseauson, comdt. 2nd inf., to be brig. major, v. Capt. Murray, appt. comdt. 1st cav.

Aug. 14.—No. 360.—The serv. of Lieut. T. J. Sadlier, 61st foot, placed at disp. of foreign dept. for employ. in Oude military police.

Aug. 17.—No. 362.—The serv. of Lieut. E. Thompson, 67th N.I., are placed at disposal of for. dep. for civil emp.

Aug. 19.—No. 365.—The app. of Brev. col. T. J. Fischer, 27th Madras N.I., temp. to command of Madras troops serving in Bengal, with the rank of a brigadier of 2nd class (No. 322, dated the 29th July), is to take effect from June 24.

No. 367.—Captain E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., to be cantonment magistrate at Morar.

Aug. 18.—The appt. of Lieut. A. Tulloch to be a dist. adj. in Oude military police is cane. at that officer's own request.

Lieut. E. Thompson, 67th N.I., appt. an asst. com. of the 1st class in Oude, reported his arrival at Lucknow on 11th idem.

The undermentioned officers joined their appointments in Oude military police on dates specified opposite their names:—Capt. G. W. Boileau, Aug. 5; Lieut. T. J. Sadler, May 30; Capt. A. P. W. Orr, April 1.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. J. Tighe to be a 2nd class asst. commis. in Punjab.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, July 25.**—By Maj. S. F. Macmillan, com. 3rd European light cav., dated 3rd inst., appt. Capt. A. V. Dumbleton, to act (temp.) as interp. and q. mr. to corps.

The following order is confirmed:—Lieut. J. Lamb, 29th N.I., will proceed to Barrackpore, and do duty with the detachment of European recruits at that station.

Riding-master (lieut. on the veteran estab.) C. Loder is removed from the 8th N.I. to 2nd Eur. light cav. at Allahabad, and directed to join.

The Dinapore div. order 5th inst. directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, to relieve Asst. surg. A. Eteson from medical charge of detachments of 10th and 35th foot at Bankipore; and the latter officer to proc. to Allahabad, and report himself to super. surg. of Cawnpore circle, is confirmed.

Ens. J. W. A. Michell to do duty with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. at Delhi, to join.

The Nowshera station order, 24th ult. app. Lieut. G. J. D. Hay, adj. 18th irreg. cav. to offic. as interp. to 5th light cav., in addition to his other du. is confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—Cawnpore artillery div. order, dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. P. C. Anderson, 3rd comp. 5th batt. to be adj. to art. div.

Meerut div. order, dated 25th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, Nusseree batt., to afford med. aid to the establishments of the Haupper Stud, in addition to his own duties, fr. 1st idem and dur. abs. of Asst. surg. W. H. Adley.

Asst. surg. A. J. Gee is posted to Hodson's horse, to join.

July 27.—The following orders are confirmed:—Azimghur field force order, dated May 5, appg. Lieut. C. E. Bates, Madras rifles, to offic. as sub-asst. com. gen., v. Lieut. R. H. Bolton, proc. to Goruckpore.

Jullundur artillery div. order, dated 8th ult., directing Ens. J. Bray to do du. with art. div.

Lucknow field force order, dated April 6, appg. Brev. maj. H. D. Torrrens, 23rd royal Welsh fus., to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. during abs. of Capt. Robertson.

By Col. G. Hutchison, H.M.'s 80th regt., comg. troops at hd. qrs., dated 5th ult., appg. Lieut. and Adj. E. Burrows, of the above regt. staff officer of detachments under his command.

By Major W. W. Davidson, commanding at Gogaira, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. L. S. Campbell, 16th irreg. cav., to assume med. ch. of civil and jail estab. at the station, in add. to his own

du., with effect fr. 18th idem, v. Sub-asst. surg. Jadab Chunder Ghose.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, in med. ch. of 2nd tr. 1st brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to sick of 3rd comp. 14th batt. royal foot art., in add. to his other du.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Troop 1st Brig. Horse Art.—1st Lieut. T. P. Smith, 1st brig., to be adj. of 7th batt., v. Lieut. C. Dempster, killed.

58th N.I.—Lieut. J. M. Mackenzie, to be adj., v. Capt. C. Carter, prom.

The following Lucknow field force orders are confirmed:—

Dated 10th ult.—Appg. Ens. A. P. Palmer, 5th N.I., to d. d. with Hodson's horse.

Dated 11th ult.—Asst. surg. R. Linderdale to d. d. with 73rd foot.

Dated 15th ult.—Dirg. Asst. surg. C. A. Innes, of 52nd L.I., to return to Sealkote, in med. charge of detach. of his corps, about to proc. to regimental hd. qrs.

The following Azimghur field force orders are confirmed:—

April 6.—Appg. Capt. F. D. Middleton, 29th foot, extra a.-de-c. to brig. gen. comg., dep. judge adv. gen. to the force.

April 15.—Appg. Capt. C. O. Creagh, 80th foot, postmaster.

The following orders, issued by Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, k.c.b., comg. Lucknow field force, are confirmed:—

April 15.—Appg. Lieut. T. J. Watson, late 46th N.I., provost marshal to the force, fr. 11th idem.

April 22.—Appg. Lieut. T. J. Watson, late 46th N.I., dep. asst. q. mr. gen. to Brig. Horsford's movable column.

May 2.—Appg. Lieut. T. J. Watson, late 46th N.I., to charge of field force military treasury chest, fr. April 28.

May 6.—Appg. Lieut. A. H. Alexander, 6th light cav., to be postmaster to the force.

July 30.—The under-mentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Light Cav.—Lieut. B. R. Branfill, fr. June 2 to Nov. 1, to Murree, on m.c. 40th N.I.—Lieut. H. E. Waller, dg. du. with a detachment of Bengal Sikh batt. fr. May 21 to Aug. 21, to Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot, on m.c., old rules; Lieut. H. E. Waller, late dg. du. with Bengal police batt. fr. July 17 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Europe. 5th N.I.—Capt. D. H. Osborn, fr. July 1 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c., old rules. 72nd N.I.—Capt. H. Bridge, com. Bareilly levy, fr. July 10 to Oct. 10, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe. Madras art.—Lieut. G. G. J. Campbell, from July 18 to Aug. 31, to Calcutta, on m.c., to appear before the medical board.

The following order is confirmed:—

By Brig. R. Horsford, com. at Rancegunge, dated 3rd ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, att. to depot, to afford med. aid to a detach. of Sonthal police.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade staff.—Lieut. W. D. Sladen, H.M.'s 81st regt., asst. maj. of brigade, Peshawur, fr. July 12 to Nov. 12, to visit Murree on m.c. 4th comp. 2nd batt. art.—2nd Lieut. J. A. Tillard, fr. July 10 to Oct. 10, to visit Simla on m.c. 2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. R. Alexander, fr. Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Calcutta, on m.c. 3rd N.I.—Lieut. E. G. Higgins, fr. June 7 to Nov. 1, in ext. of privilege leave, to remain at Simla, on m.c. 56th N.I.—Capt. W. M. Cape, fr. 12th July to date of embarkation, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. Infantry.—Ens. W. R. Martin, late dg. du. with 38th foot, fr. July 14 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe; Ens. H. W. Franks, fr. July 25 to Aug. 25, to remain in Calcutta. Medical dept.—Asst. surg. J. Squire, fr. June 10 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, on m.c., to appear before the med. board; the leave granted in G.O., 2nd inst., is cancelled. Madras art.—Maj. G. S. Cotter, fr. July 9 to date of embarkation, in ext. of leave granted in G.O. 21st inst. Madras rifles.—Brev. capt. R. A. Bolton, fr. July 20 to Jan. 20, 1859, to Calcutta, and Madras, and western coast, on m.c., under old rules. 1st Brigade horse art.—Brev. col. J. Tarson, comm., fr. July 1 to Sept. 1, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules. 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers.—Lieut. J. S. Walters, fr. July 15, to date of embarkation, in ext. 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.—Brev. maj. A. Boyd, fr. June 10 to Oct. 10, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c. 3rd Eur. regt.—Lieut. E. Stevenson, fr. May to Nov. 11, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. 12th N.I.—Capt. P. G. Scot, fr. June 19 to Aug. 19, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. 5th L.C.—Maj. J. Macdonald, comm., for 1 mo., prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. Inf.—Ens. W. R. Martin dg. du. with H.M.'s 38th regt., fr. date of departure fr. Lucknow, to Oct. 15,

to Landour, on m.c.; Ensign W. L. Samuells, dg. du. with H.M.'s 35th regt., fr. July 4 to Aug. 24, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. Madras art.—Brig. W. H. Hiller, comm. art., S. F. division, fr. date of availing himself of it, to July 18, to Calcutta, prep. to m.c.; Brig. W. H. Miller, comm. art., S. F. division, fr. July 18 to 1st Jan. 1859, to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c. Medical dept.—Asst. surg. C. Plank, fr. July 18, to date of embarkation, to pres., prep. to furl., on m.c.

Aug. 4.—The Dinapore station order, 29th ult., appg. Capt. J. D. Baring, 55th N.I., staff-officer to troops serving at Arrah, confirmed.

The following Agra garrison and station orders are confirmed:—

Dated June 9.—App. Asst.-surg. J. A. Clarke, 3rd Eur. regt., to med. charge of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art., in add. to his other duties.

Dated June 19.—Directing Surg. T. S. Lacy, garrison surg., to afford med. aid to depot women and children, 3rd Eur. Regt., in addition to his other duties.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dated March 19.—Directing Asst.-surg. J. Jones 3rd troop 1st brigade horse art., to proceed in med. charge of 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art., No. 14 light field batt., and the detail of art. consisting of 2nd comp. 4th batt. with the heavy guns.

The following Cawnpore division orders are confirmed:—

Dated July 6.—Directing all reports of the division to be made to Brig. J. K. M'Causland, v. Brig. gen. W. Campbell, dec.

Dated July 9.—Appointing Lieut. G. L. Fraser, 23rd N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen., v. Maj. Dodgson, transf. to the Sirhind division.

The following Cawnpore brig. orders are confirmed:—

Dated June 16 and 18.—The former, appg. Lieut. J. Bartleman and J. C. Partridge, late 23rd N.I.; and the latter, appg. Lieut. J. H. Worsley, 71st N.I., to do duty with the regt. of Lucknow, as a temp. measure, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I., is appd. to do duty with 8th irreg. cav., to join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Arrah station order, June 18, directing Asst. surg. J. O. Patterson, of H.M.'s 35th regt., to receive med. ch. of detachments of H.M.'s 10th and 35th foot, and naval brig., also of 3rd irreg. Sikh cav.

By Maj. G. Carr, coming at Buxar, dated June 25, appg. Capt. R. A. Bolton, adj. Madras rifles, to act as station staff officer, in addn. to his other duties.

Benares station order, June 30, directing Surg. J. M'Clelland and H. Cape, to proceed to Lucknow, and G. R. Playfair, m.d., to Meerut.

Agra garr. and sta. ord., July 6, direct. asst. surg. D. B. Smith, m.d., 2nd tr. 1st brig. h. art., to afford med. aid to 2nd com. 5th batt. art., in addition to his other duties.

Sarun field force ord., May 30, direct. Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, of 6th Madras l. c., to rec. prof. ch. of C troop, 4th Madras l. c.

Benares sta. ord., June 17, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst.-surg. C. J. Jackson arrived with sick fr. Sasseram, to do duty in field force depot hospital.

Surg. J. McClelland, to med. ch. of 50th N.I.

Surg. H. Cape, to med. ch. of troops at Raj Ghaut.

Surg. G. R. Playfair, m.d., to do duty at station depot hospital.

Dinapore sta. ord., June 24, app. Lieut. A. Francis, 68th N.I., to do duty with Sewan levy in Sarun district, and direct. Surg. A. Simpson to take med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s 35th foot, under orders to proc. on service in the district of Sarun.

Dinapore sta. ord., June 25, app. staff surg. G. Saunders, to med. ch. of a party of 12th irreg. cav. at the station.

Sarun field force ord., July 5, direct. asst.-surg. J. C. Dickinson to rec. med. ch. of left wing of H.M.'s 13th l. inf., v. asst. surg. H. J. Gee, app. to another situation.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Bareilly sta. ord., May 27, app. asst. surg. G. B. Hadow to med. ch. of Bareilly levy, in add. to his other duties.

Mooltan gar. and sta. ord. June 22 and July 2, the former app. 1st Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Bom. Eur. fus., to act as dep. jud. adv. at a general court martial; the latter app. Capt. J. C. Curtis, com. of 6th irreg. cav., to the same duty, v. Lieut. Williams relieved therefrom.

Peshawur div. order, June 15, app. Brev. capt. W. J. Ward, 51st N.I., to command of Fort Shubkudur, v. Lieut. Cadell, nominated to another situation.

Peshawur div. order, June 16, notifying the app. of Asst. surg. J. H. White, m.d., of Peshawur lt. horse, to med. ch. of mil. prisoners at Campbellpore, and detach. of 18th and 21st Punjab inf., with effect from 12th of March last; and of a detach. of 21st N.I., proceeding into the district, with effect from Oct. 17, 1857.

Peshawur div. order, dated June 30, appg. Lieut. G. G. Rooke, 21st N.I., to com. of fort Shubkudur, fr. May 26 to June 2.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, com. Oude force, dated 2nd ult., appg. Lieut. T. H. Scratchley, roy. eng., adjt. to details, under command of Maj. L. Nicholson, roy. eng., with effect fr. March 29.

By Col. F. Skelly, 37th. com. at Ghazepore, dated 2nd ult., directing Civ. asst. surg. W. J. Palmer to afford med. aid to detail of Sikh police corps left at the station.

#### POSTINGS, &c. IN THE ARTILLERY.

Aug. 10.—The following removals, postings, and appointments in the regiment of artillery, are directed:—

Brev. Col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, on staff emp., new prom. to the 5th batt.

Brev. Lieut.-Col. E. W. S. Scott, on staff emp., new prom. to the 1st batt.

Capt. D. McNeill, fr. 3rd co. 9th, to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

Capt. C. Cookworthy, fr. 1st co. Sikh art. to 4th co. 6th batt.

Capt. A. Bunney, 2nd co., to do du. with 1st co. 2nd batt., and to command No. 10 lt. field batt. during the time Brev. Maj. Dolamain may command the batt., or until further orders.

Capt. E. Harrison, new prom., to 1st co. 5th batt.

Capt. W. F. Cox, new prom., to 4th co. 4th batt. 1st Lieut. C. W. E. Walker, fr. 1st co. 5th, to 2nd co. 4th batt.

1st Lieut. R. Murray, on staff emp., fr. 2nd co. 1st, to 1st co. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. P. M. Syme, on furl., fr. 1st co. 2nd, to 5th co. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. E. Simeon, fr. 2nd co. 8th, to 4th co. 1st batt.

1st Lieut. J. S. Gibb, fr. 1st co. 9th, to 4th co. 5th batt.

1st Lieut. A. H. Bogle, fr. 4th co. 5th batt. to 1st tr. 1st brig.

1st Lieut. E. Tierney, on staff emp., fr. 1st co. 2nd, to 6th co. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, fr. 2nd co. 5th, to 2nd co. 3rd batt.

1st Lieut. D. J. Welsh, on staff emp. fr. 4th tr. 3rd brig. to 1st co. 7th batt.

1st Lieut. H. O. Hitchins, fr. the late 2nd co. 7th, to 2nd co. 1st batt.

1st Lieut. H. E. Harrington, fr. 8th batt. adjutancy, to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. W. B. Cumberland, on staff emp. fr. 3rd co. 1st batt. to 2nd co. 9th batt.

1st Lieut. C. Hunter, 2nd tr. 3rd brig. to be adj. of 8th batt. v. Harrington, permitted to resign the appt.

1st Lieut. C. H. Barnes, fr. 1st tr. 1st, to 2nd tr. 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. F. V. Eyre, fr. 1st tr. 1st, to 4th tr. 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. F. E. Lewis, 1st co. 2nd batt., to do duty with mountain train batt., v. Corder.

1st Lieut. T. E. Nairne, on staff emp., fr. 1st co. 2nd, to 1st co. 7th batt.

1st Lieut. H. Munro, fr. 2nd co. 8th, to 2nd co. 6th batt.

1st Lieut. W. Gully, 3rd co. 1st batt., to do duty with mountain train battery, v. Tierney.

1st Lieut. H. Chichester, fr. 3rd tr. 3rd, to 2nd tr. 1st brig.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Wilkins, fr. 4th co. 1st, to 1st co. 5th batt.

2nd Lieut. H. J. E. Ford, unposted, to 5th co. 8th batt.

2nd Lieut. M. G. Browne, unposted, to 4th co. 3rd batt.

2nd Lieut. R. H. Palmer, unposted, to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Annand, unposted, to 3rd co. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. W. B. Troup, unposted, to 3rd co. 4th batt.

2nd Lieut. G. G. Nelson, unposted, to 4th co. 4th batt.

2nd Lieut. J. V. Wyllie, unposted, to 3rd co. 1st batt.

2nd Lieut. T. A. Davis, unposted, to 2nd co. 9th batt.

2nd Lieut. A. H. Murray, unposted, to 1st co. 2nd batt.

2nd Lieut. S. Cargill, unposted, to 4th co. 6th batt.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

August 3.—Mr. J. D. Ward, to be a member of the local committee of Public Instruction at Bagrah.

Aug. 3.—Mr. F. B. Simpson, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bulloah, has leave for 4 weeks, prep. to proceeding to Europe, on fur. on m.c.

Aug. 5.—Mr. C. Mackay, principal sudder ameen of Sylhet, has leave for 4 mo. on m.c.

Aug. 6.—Messrs. W. H. Brodhurst and T. Walton to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Parnesh.

The following gentlemen to be dep. mag. under

Act XV. of 1843, and dep. coll. under the prov. of Reg. IX. of 1833, and to exercise respectively the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. under Reg. XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807 in the districts named opposite to each, viz.—Messrs. S. Nation, at Moorshedabad; M. A. R. C. Eckford, at Rajshahye; and Mr. E. T. Lingham, at Bograh.

Dr. A. C. Macrae, pres. and marine surg. has leave for 2 mo.

Aug. 7.—Mr. D. J. Money, offic. jud. of sudder court, has leave for 3 mo.

The privilege leave, for 1 mo., granted by the Archdeacon of Calcutta to the Rev. M. R. Burge, chaplain of Dinapore, is confirmed.

Aug. 4.—The orders transferring Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, to Cachar, dated the 7th ult. and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, have been cancelled.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. J. V. Cleland to be capt. by purch., v. Costello, who retires, Aug. 9.

7th Light Drags.—Cornet Hon. W. Harbord to be lieut. by purch., v. Paulet, prom. This cancels the prom. of Cornet Stewart to this vacancy.

The retirement fr. the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. W. H. Seymour, is accepted, subject to H.M.'s approval, Aug. 17.

5th Foot.—Capt. E. L. Green, fr. 2nd, is app. to 1st batt., July 23.

6th Foot.—Capt. W. C. Annesley, fr. 1st, is app. to 2nd batt.; and Capt. W. C. F. B. Bennett, fr. 2nd, is app. to 1st batt., Aug. 11.

7th Foot.—Capt. R. Barter, fr. 24th foot, to be Capt., v. Disney, who exch., Aug. 11; Lieut. G. O. Lewis to be adj., v. Malan, prom. Aug. 11.

19th Foot.—Capt. E. N. Kindersley, fr. the 1st, is app. to 2nd batt.; and Capt. E. F. Foster, fr. 2nd, is app. to 1st batt., Aug. 11.

24th Foot.—Capt. E. J. Disney, fr. 7th foot, to be capt. v. Barter, who exch., Aug. 11.

32nd Foot.—Ens. J. T. Gray, to be lieut. without purch. v. Stabb, app. adj., Aug. 9; Lieut. H. S. Stabb, to be adj. v. Thompson, killed in action, Aug. 9.

79th Foot.—Ens. A. R. MacGwire, to be lieut. by purch. v. Durant, who retires, Aug. 11.

Staff asst. Surgs. G. R. Woodhouse and G. S. Cameron will proceed to Dum Dum, and report themselves for duty to the officer com. garrison, and to 2nd class Staff surg. Cahill, for the purpose of relieving Asst. surg. Longhurst, 13th L.I. and Asst. surg. Smith, 87th foot, who will return to Calcutta, prep. to proceeding to join their regts.

Staff asst. surg. Wiles will proceed to Chinsurah, and report himself for du. to officer com. garrison, for the purpose of relieving Asst. surg. Scott, 73rd foot, who will return to Calcutta, prep. to joining his reg.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

CAPT. CHARLES NEED, 7TH N.I.

At a general court martial held at Bareilly, June 14, 1858, Capt. C. Need, 7th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bareilly, on 6th May, 1858, maltreated Misser Bijnaath, a native banker of that town, and extorted from him shawls, gold and silver ornaments, and jewellery, to the value of Rs. 4,000 or thereabouts.

Finding.—Not guilty.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General, C. in C. Allahabad, June 30, 1858.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Captain Need is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Aug. 3.—Leave of absence:—Mr. T. A. N. Chase, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, 3 mo. after 23rd instant.

July 31.—Mr. W. C. Sim, acting head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, to be marriage registrar of that district.

August 3.—Mr. A. R. Hutchins to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem.

Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th N.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Arcot.

July 31.—No. 297.—Surg. J. Sanderson, garrison surgeon, is to join the Right Hon. the Governor, as medical attendant.

Aug. 3.—No. 300.—Lieut. G. I. Dewar, 50th N.I., has leave to Eur. 18 mo. under reg. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.



The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as specified against their names:—

Engineers.—2nd Lieuts. William Tulloch Whish, June 13, 1856; Patrick Montgomerie, June 13, 1856. Artillery.—K. J. L. Mackenzie, not arrived, June 11, 1856; J. W. Macdougall, not arrived, June 11, 1856; H. Featherstonhaugh, not arrived, June 11, 1856; J. F. Pierson, June 12, 1856; W. Bryden, June 12, 1856; G. H. Trevor, June 12, 1856; St. J. C. Shawe, June 12, 1856; A. C. Davidson, June 12; the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency, June 12, 1856; W. H. Montgomery, June 12, 1856; M. M. Bowie, June 12, 1858; W. Bisett, June 12, 1856; C. H. A. Gower, June 12, 1856; P. M. Rolland, June 12, 1856; A. W. O. Whynates, June 12, 1856; W. Wyndam, June 12, 1856; W. Lockhart, June 12, 1856; G. B. Macdonell, June 12, 1856; T. E. R. Dittmas, not arrived, June 12, 1856; C. E. Reid, not arrived, June 12, 1856; T. W. Roberts, not arrived, June 12, 1856; C. C. Saxton, not arrived, June 12, 1856.

Cavalry.—Cornet Arthur Farrer, not arrived, May 26, 1858.

Infantry.—Enss. E. H. Eyre, d. d. 47th N.I., March 4; R. J. M'Ghee, d. d. 5th N.I., May 4; A. J. Arnott, not arrived, May 26; F. L. Haleman, not arrived, May 26; D. W. Williams, not arrived, June 11; J. P. James, not arrived, June 11; G. M. Balfour, not arrived, June 11; G. H. Cherry, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., June 12; H. C. Davies, d. d. 30th N.I., June 12; J. Maule, d. d. 18th N.I., June 12; C. J. Watson, d. d. 45th N.I., June 12; R. Tait, d. d. 25th N.I., June 12; J. C. Paske, d. d. 45th N.I., June 12; A. T. Woodhouse, not arrived, June 12; W. G. Hughes, not arrived, June 12; J. F. G. Shirrefs, d. d. 30th N.I., June 12; W. C. Bayley, d. d. depôt at Jackatalla, June 12; W. R. E. Fullerton, d. d. 45th N.I., June 12; D. T. Hatchell, not arrived, June 12; A. S. Grove, not arrived, June 12; A. H. Laurie, not arrived, June 25; J. Alves, not arrived, June 25; T. H. B. Young, not arrived, June 25; A. B. S. Hamilton, not arrived, June 25; Mr. J. H. Waller, who arrived at Madras on July 30, is admitted upon estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.

Fort St. George, Aug. 18.—Mr. J. Bird, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for 3 mo. to Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.

Mr. M. J. Walhouse, to act as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, dur. Mr. J. Bird's abs. on leave.

Aug. 19.—Mr. A. Hathaway, to be ad. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Madras, dur. employ. of Mr. Parker on other duty.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, dur. employ. of Mr. Walhouse, on other duty.

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, dur. employ. of Mr. Sullivan on other duty.

J. C. Campbell, Esq., Durbar surg., and Capt. R. Renton, in ch. of Resident's escort, to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Mysore.

Aug. 20.—Mr. J. R. Kindersley, act. sub-judge of Bellary, assu. ch. of the court on 16th inst. fr. Mr. P. Irvine.

Public Works Dep., Aug. 20.—Mr. W. B. Leggatt, supernumerary asst. exe. eng., to be asst. exe. eng., v. Tennant, res.

Mr. F. N. Hawkins, super. asst. exe. eng., to be asst. exe. eng., v. Tuke, prom.

Mr. R. J. Lowry, to offic. as asst. exe. eng., v. Hamond, on other duty.

Maj. G. A. Marshall, asst. exe. eng., to offic. as exe. eng. 4th class, v. Campbell, on m.c., 1st Lieut. J. H. Moore, asst. exe. eng., to offic. as exe. eng., 4th class, dur. temp. abs. of Lieut. Hankin, on m.c.

Mr. T. Edmonds, asst. overseer, depart. pub. works, to be overseer v. Koelmeyer, dec.

Leave of abs. has been granted to Mr. J. H. Dopping, act. dist. eng., North Arcot, for 4 mos., to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, on m.c.

Mr. L. Forbers, act. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary, has leave for one mo. to Madras.

Public Works Dep., Aug. 14.—Lieut. W. C. Palmer, 4th class exe. eng., Tanjore, has leave for three mos.

Mil. Dep., Aug. 24.—No. 327.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and alteration of rank:—

Infantry.—Senior Lieut. col. unattached (Maj. Gen.) I. C. Coffin, to be col. v. Anderson, dec.; date of commission, July 23.

27th N.I.—Lieut. J. Colquhoun, to rank fr. May 3, v. Wright, dec.

Sen. Ens. R. D. Thorpe, to be lieut. v. Hamilton, dec.; date of commission, Aug. 4.

The leave granted to Brev. maj. A. Strange, 7th regt. L.C., astronomical asst. great trig. survey of India, as notified in G.O.G. 18th December, 1857, No. 404, is extended on m.c. to Oct. 10, 1859.

The leave granted to Capt. J. H. M. Babington, 48th regt. N.I., commandant of the 4th regt. Oude irreg. inf., in G.O.G. Sept. 25, 1857, No. 303, is ext. on m.c. to March 15, 1859.

Capt. P. A. Brown, 1st Madras fus., is perm. proc. to. Eur. on m.c. old regs., to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras Aug. 22, 1858, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for artillery and inf., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. and ensign respectively, leaving the date of Mr. Tennant's commission to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.—Mr. Charles Edward Reid.

Infantry.—Mr. John Trenchard Tennant.

Aug. 27.—Mr. J. W. Reid to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. at Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Molony, on m.c., or until further orders.

Pub. Works Depart., Aug. 27.—Lieut. W. C. Palmer, 4th N.I., execu. eng. 4th class, to offic. as execu. eng. 3rd class, v. Farewell, temp. with his regt., or until further orders.

Mr. W. E. Wright, asst. execu. eng., to offic. as execu. eng. 4th class, v. Palmer, on other duty., or until further orders.

Aug. 26.—Mr. F. Lushington, civil auditor and superint. of stamps, resumed ch. of those offices Aug. 25, from Mr. J. L. Lushington.

Mr. A. W. Phillips, sub. judge of Madras, resu. ch. of court Aug. 21 from Mr. R. R. Cotton.

Aug. 26.—On the report of the Central Committee of the Board of Examiners, the following assistants are declared to have passed examination prescribed:—By the 2nd standard—Mr. C. H. Ames, Mr. E. F. Elliott, Mr. J. A. C. Boswell. By the 1st standard—Mr. J. W. Reid, Mr. P. W. S. White-side, Mr. C. G. Pumer.

Military Depart., Aug. 27.—No. 330.—The Gov. Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

18th N.I.—Senior ens. A. F. Laughton, to be lieut. v. Hands, dec.; date of commiss. Aug. 26.

The services of Capt. de S. Barrow, 14th N.I. are pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for emp. in the Oude military police.

Capt. W. Ranson, 1st N.V. batt. is perm. at his own request, to resign his appt. as asst. com. of ord. fr. Sept. 20.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, July 27.—The following removals are ordered in the artillery:—Lieut. G. C. M. Martin, fr. F troop to B troop, to join at Secunderabad forthwith; Lieut. R. C. Hency, fr. B troop to E troop.

Order confirmed:—July 9th.—By the officer commg. Nagpore force, placing serv. of Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd N.I., temp. at disp. of commr. of Nagpore, for employ. as acting adj. of inf. in Nagpore irreg. force.

July 28.—With the sanction of Government, Surg. G. Beeton is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Trichinopoly, Madras, and the Neilgherries.

The following removals are ordered:—Lieut. col. Brev. col. J. FitzGerald, fr. 27th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.; Lieut. col. Brev. col. A. McCally, fr. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to 27th N.I.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, July 13.—The serv. of Capt. Griffin, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., placed by officer commg. Saugor field div. at disposal of political agent in Bundelcund for detached duty.

Aug. 3.—Lieuts. T. O'Neill, 6th, and J. D. W. Sewell, 12th N.I., to d. d. with details proceeding to Burmah on the ship York.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. H. Watson, 33rd N.I., fr. July 22 to Sept. 21, Seonie, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Aug. 16.—Maj. F. S. Gabb, dep. adj. gen. of the army having joined army head qrs. the remainder of the privilege leave of June 28, is cane.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 21.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence from their corps and stations.

Lieut. Col. C. Polley, 38th N.I., till 31st August, 1859—Bangalore and Nilgherries, m.c. Lieut. G. S. Hooper, 1st light cav. till August 10, 1859.—Nilgherries, m.c.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. JOHN JOHNSON, H.M.'s 44TH FOOT.

H. Qrs., Allahabad, Aug. 6.—At a general court-martial holden at Fort St. George, on June 10, 1858, Asst.-surg. J. Johnson, H.M.'s 44th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Madras, on or about March 29, 1858, from the effects of drinking, been incapacitated for the performance of his duty, as a member of a medical committee assembled in Fort St. George on that day.

Second Instance.—In having at the same place, on or about April 25, 1858, when in arrest, and ordered to attend the regimental orderly room, been drunk.

Finding.—Guilty of the preamble of the charge. Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner as his exc. the C.-in-C. may be pleased to direct, and further to be reduced to the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons in H.M.'s 44th regt. of foot, as well as to be placed at the bottom of the list of asst.-surgs. in H.M.'s army.

Revised Sentence.—To be dismissed from H.M.'s service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General, C.-in-C. Allahabad, Aug. 4, 1858.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The sentence is to have effect from the date of its publication, at the head-quarters of H.M.'s 44th regt., which will be reported to the acting adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces, and to the military secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Colonel, Act. Adj. Gen. H.M.'s Forces in India.

LIEUT. FRANCIS PICTET, 49TH N.I.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Aug. 11.—At a European general court martial, held at Secunderabad, on Thursday, July 22, 1858, Lieut. F. Pictet, 49th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For un-officerlike conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having in camp at Umbarapett, on May 11, 1858, when commanding an escort conveying from Secunderabad to Chingleput, Vankatappa Naick, ex-rajah of Shorapoor, a state prisoner under sentence of transportation, culpably and carelessly, in spite of the caution given to him by jemadar Kissen Sing, 10th N.I., and others, left in the tent in which the prisoner Venkatappa Naick was confined, a loaded revolver pistol, with which the said Venkatappa Naick wilfully inflicted upon himself a wound, of which he then and there died.

Finding.—Guilty of so much of the charge as amounts to carelessness, but acquits him of the remainder.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded.

Secunderabad, July 27th, 1858.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-General, C.-in-C. Ootacamund, 7th of August, 1858.

The painful position in which Lieut. Pictet has been placed in consequence of his own act of carelessness will, his exc. the commander-in-chief trusts, be a sufficient reprimand and a warning to him.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) W. G. Woods, Lieut. Col., Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Lieut. Pictet, 49th N.I., is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 18.—No. 842.—The Government of India has been pleased to place the services of Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st gren. regt. N.I., asst. resident at Baroda, at disp. of Government.

No. 846.—Admitted to the service as a cadet of infantry on this estab.:—

Infantry.—No. 491.—Mr. H. Martin, date of arr. at Bombay, Aug. 7.

Aug. 16.—No. 155.—Lieut. A. J. Clarke, has ext. of leave for 3 mo. fr. April 19 last, to remain at Bagdad, on m.c.

No. 156.—Mr. C. H. E. Morton, app. a volunteer for the Indian Navy, arr. fr. England on 7th inst.

No. 157.—Lieut. E. R. May has leave to Madras under old furl. regs. prep. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

Aug. 25.—No. 859.—Major-Gen. C. Waddington, resigns temp. com. of Sind div. of the army, and to proceed to Bombay prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

No. 860.—The G.O. dated Feb. 20, announcing that the services of Asst.-surg. Leebig have been replaced by Govt. of India at disposal of this Govt., is cancelled.

No. 681.—With reference to G.O. No. 482, dated the 18th inst., Lieut. Barton is placed at disposal of the C.-in-C. for reg. du.

Aug. 26.—No. 862.—Reg. of Art.—Lieut. W. H. Saulez to be adj. to 4th batt. v. Mark, deceased, but to continue to act as adj. to 3rd batt. dur. absence of Lieut. Beamish, on furl. to Eur.

Lieut. J. B. Hardy to act as adj. to 4th batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Saulez.

Aug. 27.—No. 863.—Maj. J. Forbes, c.n., 3rd regt. light cav., has been permitted (July 30) to proceed to Europe on leave for 18 mos. under new furl. regs.

##### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Qrs. Poonah, Aug. 19.—Lieut. T. Knight, 16th N.I., app. qr. mas. and inter. to 2nd extra batt. and to join.



Aug. 20.—Inf. Cadet H. C. Morse, rec. arrived fr. England, attached to do du. with 7th N.I. and to join.

The undermentioned have acquired colloq. proficiency in vernacular language of the men:—2nd Lieut. W. M. Ducat, sappers and miners, Ens. A. O. Barras, 6th N.I., M. M. Carpendale, attached 6th N.I., and J. G. MacRoe, 23rd N.I., 16th Aug.

The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—Lieut. Col. (brev. col.) W. Trevelyan, fr. 3rd L.C. to 1st L.C. (lancers); Lieut. Col. C. Owen, fr. 1st L.C. (lancers) to 3rd L.C.

Capt. W. F. Holbrow, 12th N.I., attached to 1st grenadiers, to proceed and join his reg. at Nusseerabad.

Lieut. J. Vibart, of the art., is trans. fr. 3rd batt. to the horse art., and to join the 1st troop.

The undermentioned officers of the regt. of art., are attached to head qrs. horse brigade, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equitation drill:—

Lieuts. E. T. Pottinger, B. H. Pottinger, J. Grierson, J. H. Lloyd, A. T. Wallace, E. G. Batfiscombe, T. H. Ouchterlony, F. B. Roberts, and W. H. Sandham.

Mr. P. Brett, assist. superint. of army schools, to proceed and join central military school at Poona.

30th regt. N.I.—Lieut. R. R. Woodhouse, from July 4 to Sept. 1, on privilege leave to Bombay.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st gren. N.I., to join his regt.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Jacob, from Aug. 12 to 31, to Kolapore, on m.c. under new furlough regulations.

### CIVIL.

The services of Lieut. J. B. Hardy, art., late of the Herat Mission, placed at disposal of C.-in-C. for reg. du.

The services of Lieut. C. Clarke, 2nd Madras cav., late of Herat Mission, placed at disposal of govt. of Fort St. George.

Mr. W. J. S. Wyllie app. sup. 3rd asst. to pol. agent in Kattywar, and act. 3rd asst.

Mr. W. W. Robertson app. asst. to pol. superint. of Kolapore.

Lieut. G. T. Giertsen, asst. superint. of police, Belgam, assu. charge of app. on the 9th inst.

Mr. R. H. Thomas, 3rd mag. of police, has leave for 12 mo., fr. 19th inst., to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. B. J. M. Praed to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. J. A. Hankey to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. W. G. Pedder to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. H. Burra to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Asst. surg. H. Giraud, professor of chemistry and botany in Grant med. college, has been allowed privilege leave of abs. under new regs., fr. Aug. 10 to Sept. 10.

Brig. gen. G. Le Grand Jacob, special commissr. for Kolapore and Southern Muratha country, has privilege leave for 30 days.

Lieut. C. M. Ducat assumed charge of duties of adj. of Kurrachee police on July 31.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies assumed charge of office of adj. to Nassick Kolee police corps on 17th inst.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan to act as judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in Deccan, during abs. of Mr. C. M. Harrison.

Mr. M. A. Coxon to act as judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, during abs. of Mr. T. C. Loughnan.

Mr. R. White to act as registrar of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, during abs. of Mr. M. A. Coxon.

Mr. F. Lloyd to act as judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, during abs. of Mr. Compton.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to act as senior asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Konkun, for detached station of Rutnagherry, dur. abs. of Mr. C. J. Erskine.

Mr. M. Melvill to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Konkun, dur. abs. of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. H. E. Leeke to act as 3rd mag. of police for town and island of Bombay dur. abs. of Mr. R. H. Thomas.

Lieut. C. L. R. Glasford, 1st Eur. reg. (fusiliers), and G. A. Loughton, 2nd Eur. reg. L.I., whose services were temp. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, have been permitted to rejoin their apps. as assts. to superint. rev. surv. and assess. S. Muratha country.

Mr. G. Scott acted as coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry from 17th to 26th of July.

Mr. G. W. Mossop assu. ch. of office of asst. coll. for canals, in Shikarpore collectorate, on July 28.

### INDIAN NAVY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 12.—No. 148.—The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the master attendant's department, with effect from July 19, the date of Mr. Corke's departure for Europe:—

Mr. Goward, acting 3rd asst. to be act. 2nd asst., to master attendant.

Mr. Ireland, senior 1st class pilot and act senior pilot, to be act. 3rd asst. to master attendant.

No. 149.—Mr. F. G. Bone, purser and sec. to c.-in-c. of Indian Navy, has privilege leave for 14 days from 5th inst., to Deccan.

No. 151.—The following order is confirmed:—

Capt. C. D. Campbell, com. *Semiramis*, to perform duties of act. purser and store accountant of that vessel, in ad., on May 20, there being no other officer available.

Aug. 14.—No. 152.—Midshipman (acting Lieut.) H. H. Davis having been sentenced by a court martial to lose seven steps, his name is to be placed in the list of midshipmen next below that of W. W. Dawson, and next above that of H. J. Edwards.

No. 153.—Mr. M. Chapman, app. a volunteer for I.N., arrived from England on the 5th inst.

Aug. 20.—No. 161.—Mr. J. Mackinlay, act. asst. chief engineer and inspector of machinery, has privilege leave, fr. 22nd inst. to the 10th prox.

No. 162.—Midsh. A. H. Hall, having served prescribed period and passed required exam., is prom. to rank of mate, fr. 5th instant.

Aug. 25.—No. 163.—Mr. J. F. Price, Mr. R. W. Booker, and Mr. A. T. Ford, are admitted to serve as volunteers for I. N., fr. the date of their arrival, 17th instant.

### The Eusufzai Expedition.

The Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the army, No. 353 A, dated May 27, 1858, forwarding one from Maj.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.C.B., comdg. the Peshawur expedition, detailing the operations of the force under his immediate command, recently employed on the Eusufzai border.

The Gov.-Gen. fully appreciates the ability and judgment of Sir S. Cotton in the conduct of the expedition, and it will afford his lordship great satisfaction to bring to the favourable notice of the home authorities the eminent merits of the maj.-gen. and the excellent services of the officers and troops under his command.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.,  
with the Gov.-Gen.

To Maj. H. W. Norman, Dep. Adj.-Gen. of the Army,  
Army Head Quarters.

Div. Hd. Qrs., Camp Kubbul, May 6, 1858.

SIR,—In continuation of the report made by me to the q. mr. gen. of the army (copy of which is enclosed), announcing the assembly of a field force under my personal command, for service on the Eusufzai frontier, I have the honour to state, for the information of H. E. the C.-in-C., that having been joined by the commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, C.B., the force marched from Nowshera on the 23rd ult.

2. On the morning of the 25th ult. the force reached the Eusufzai frontier village of Selim Khan (distant from Punjtär about five miles), and at the mouth of a pass by which the Punjtär valley is entered.

3. Reconnoitring parties—one under Capt. Wright, chief staff officer of the force, and the other under Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, C.B., commissioner, were at once sent forward, when it was found that the fortified town of Punjtär was only occupied by Mookurrub Khan, the chief of the Khodookheil tribe, with about sixty sowars, the inhabitants having previously wholly evacuated the place.

4. Mookurrub Khan, apparently under the impression that the reconnoitring parties were closely followed up by our column, fled, leaving the town entirely unoccupied.

5. It was now determined to enter the Panjtär district on the following morning, the force being told off for that purpose into three columns, as shown

in the margin,\* and making Selim Khan the "base" of operations, where our camp remained standing proceeded, in company with Lieut. Edwardes, with No. 1 column, furnished with two days' provisions, so as to enter Punjtär district by the Durrund Pass; whilst Col. Renny, H.M.'s 81st regt., proceeded in command of No. 2 column, direct to Punjtär with orders to destroy that place; No. 3 column, under Maj. Allan, H.M.'s 81st regt., remaining in charge of our standing camp at Selim Khan.

6. At one o'clock on the morning of the 26th April, No. 1 column under my command left camp for Chinglee, and at daylight entered the Durrund Pass, which is a remarkably narrow defile of about two miles, between two hills. It is not formidable to disciplined troops, because the heights on either side have only to be crowned to cover the safe passage of the force; and the length of the pass is so limited that, if stoutly contested, it could not resist for more than a couple of hours. The enemy did well, therefore, to abandon it, and allow us to ascend unmolested into the elevated valley of Chinglee, or Upper Punjtär.

7. It may be as well to record here, that there is a well of spring water in the pass, at the foot of the last steep.

8. As soon as the column had reached the top of the Durrund Pass, it proceeded at once by the most direct route towards the village of Chinglee, which is the chief place in the Punjtär country. Chinglee contains about one thousand houses, very substantially built, and is an emporium for the wood trade with the plains of Eusufzai. Here resided Moobarus Khan, uncle of Mookurrub Khan of Punjtär, who had a substantial little fort of wood and stone. But no resistance was attempted. During the day it was observed that some of the village people, with their property, had endeavoured to secrete themselves in ravines in the mountain-side overlooking the town of Chinglee; and the 9th Punj. inf., under Capt. Thelwall, was ordered by a circuitous route to ascend the mountain with a view to cutting off their retreat into the Chumla territory, whilst a party of the 98th foot, under Capt. Cotton, my A. D. C., proceeded straight up the hill to dislodge them from their position. A few shots only were, however, exchanged, and the enemy hastily escaped, leaving a few killed by the 9th Punj. inf.

During the day the troops were employed under the direction of Capt. Hyde, engrs., in destroying the fort, town, and crops, and at night were bivouacked on a ridge near Chinglee.

9. On the 27th April the force, having completed its work at Chinglee, returned to Selim Khan, not by the Durrund Pass through which it came, but through the heart of the country, by Swawai and Punjtär; for the importance of adding on this expedition to our knowledge of the independent hills, was not lost sight of. On the formation of the force, I attached Lieut. Taylor of the engrs., a very able officer, to the staff of the field force, for the express purpose of making a survey of the country through which we passed, a copy of whose map I beg to forward with this report.

10. The direct road by which we returned from Chinglee to Selim Khan proved to be of about equal length with the road via the Durrund Pass, but there can be no question that the Durrund line is the easiest for an army. From Selim Khan to Chinglee via Durrund is an open plain, with one difficulty in it, viz., the pass itself, which can be soon surmounted. From Selim Khan to Chinglee via Punjtär is chiefly through a broken country, winding among ups and downs of jungle and ravine, very embarrassing to a column, and at one point passing through a rocky

\* No. 1 Column.—Artillery—two 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers of Capt. Stallard's light field battery, one 3-pounder military train battery. Cavalry—100 sabres 7th irr. cav., 200 ditto guide cav., 30 ditto Peshawur light horse. Infantry—100 sappers under Capt. Hyde, 200 rank and file H.M.'s 98th under Maj. Peyton, 300 ditto 21st N.I. under Maj. Milne, 400 ditto 9th Punj. inf. under Capt. Thelwall, 400 ditto 18th Punj. inf. under Lieut. Williamson, 300 ditto Guide inf. under Lieut. Kennedy.

No. 2 Column.—Cavalry—100 sabres 18th irr. cav. under Maj. Rynes. Infantry—47 sappers under Lieut. Torey, 200 rank and file H.M.'s 81st under Capt. Brown, 200 rank and file Kelat-i-Gilzie regt. under Lieut. Rowcroft, 450 ditto 8th Punj. under Lieut. Brownlow.

No. 3 Column.—Cavalry—25 sabres 7th irr. cav., 25 ditto 18th, 60 ditto Guide cav. Infantry—105 H.M.'s 81st regt., 10 ditto 98th regt., 155 of 21st regt. N.I., 254 Kelat-i-Gilzie regt., 54 of 8th Punj. inf., 137 of 9th Punj. inf., 185 of 18th Punj. inf., 76 guide inf.

defile called Turrelee (the bed of the stream which flows under Punjar) which would be infinitely more formidable than the Durruud Pass, if disputed by the enemy.

11. Mookurrub Khan's horsemen and footmen were seen lurking about our line of march this day, but apparently only in the hopes of preying on stragglers from the force. On our return to Punjar, we found scarcely a vestige left of the five villages from which it took its name, so thoroughly had its demolition been completed by the troops of the second column, employed under the direction of Lieut. Tovey, asst. field engr.

12. We had now destroyed both Punjar and Chinglee, and might have moved on to Sattana, but there was a stroughold in Mookurrub Khan's country, which he had made over to the Syuds and Hindustances, and only resorted to it himself in the last extremity. The name of this place is Mungul Thanna. It stands on one of the chief spurs of the Mahabun mountains, and was the hd. qrs. of that Moulvie Enayut Allee who so perseveringly endeavoured, at Narijee and other places, to raise Eusuf-zai in rebellion during 1857. This moulvie died about the beginning of April 1858, and his followers were said to have gone off from Mungul Thanna to Sattana, to place themselves under another Hindustanee moulvie there. But Mookurrub Khan's family and property were reported to have been removed for safety to the vacant fort of Moulvie Enayut Allee at Mungul Thanna. It would, therefore, render the chastisement of the khan more complete and memorable if we could also destroy this last remaining fastness. By all accounts the road from Punjar to Mungul Thanna was practicable, though difficult. The Totalleye people were our allies, and would show us the road. The troops we had, were well suited to such an expedition. I therefore fully concurred with Col. Edwardes, C.B., in the expediency of attacking Mungul Thanna.

13. On the 25th ult. the force was again divided into three columns as noted below.\* The 1st col. to act against Mungul Thanna; the 2nd col. to proceed and halt at Punjar, as a support to the 1st col.; and the 3rd col. to remain in reserve at Selim Khan, and to protect the camp, which was left standing.

14. At 11 p.m. on 28th April, the 1st col. under my own personal command, left the camp at Selim Khan, and pushed on by moonlight towards Mungul Thanna. The ascent of the hills was very arduous and toilsome, and half the col. was ultimately left as an immediate support at Dhukara, which is midway between Punjar and Mungul Thanna. The advance reached the heights, about 11 a.m.: not a shot had been fired at us, as we laboured up the steep and wooded road, and on entering Mungul Thanna we found the fort abandoned, and every sign of a hasty and recent flight.

15. Mungul Thanna consists of two villages, Upper and Lower. The Lower contains 30 or 40 houses, and is occupied by Syuds, who are peaceable and inoffensive. Upper Mungul Thanna stands on a plateau, in the midst of three crests, which are themselves outworks while held by the garrison, but as soon as carried by an enemy, command the place. On this plateau stood, 1st. the fortified house of Enayut Allee, with inclosures for his Hindustanee followers; 2ndly, the fortified residence of Syud Abbas; and 3rdly, Syud Abbas's citadel, a white masonry tower, the whole having about 30 or 40 houses clustered round them. These fortifications had been very laboriously constructed of large stones and fine timber, and the Hindustanee fanatics and thieves who flocked around Syud Abbas must have lived here in great enjoyment and security, and it was easy to understand the *prestige* that surrounded them.

16. The advanced troops bivouacked at Mungul Thanna for the night, the sappers being engaged all night, under Capt. Hyde's instructions, in mining the buildings. At daylight of 30th April, the troops being drawn off, the mines were fired; and when the dust and smoke cleared away, Mungul Thanna existed no longer.

17. Mungul Thanna is probably between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The trees

grow thickly about it, and the scenery about it is much like that of Murree.

18. It would be possible to cross Mahabun from this point and descend upon Sattana in two marches; but all accounts agree that the road is more difficult even than that to Mungul Thanna.

19. On the 30th April, the whole of the troops at Mungul Thanna, Dhukara, and Punjar returned to their camp at Selim Khan, and there halted on the 1st May.

20. It now only remained to deal with the fanatic colony of Sattana, for which purpose the force under my command proceeded towards Kubbul, distant from Sattana about four miles. The force encamped at Kubbul on the morning of 3rd May.

21. By previous arrangements Maj. Becher, the deputy-commissioner of Hazara, moved down simultaneously to the left bank of the Indus, with the troops, as per margin\*, with a view to crossing the river so as to co-operate with the force under my command, in making a general attack on the enemy's villages at Sattana, and on their gbur, or defensive enclosure, near the village of Mundee.

22. Having on the evening of 3rd May reconnoitred the hills and towns of the enemy, and fixed on the following morning to make the general attack, Maj. Becher with his troops crossed the Indus early in the day, whilst the force under my command marched out of its encampment at Kubbul towards the enemy's position, thus coming upon him from the eastward and southward simultaneously. The chief of the Umb territory, Jehandad Khan, our ally, having occupied the hills northward of Upper Sattana, and by so doing completed the general co-operation.

23.—As we approached the lower Sattana, the columns of skirmishers detached as per margin,† were directed to crown and hold the heights above the several villages of the enemy. These, with other troops hereafter mentioned, moved up the mountain, at no less than six different points.

24.—During the progress of these troops up the steep and rugged sides of the mountain, I proceeded with Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, C.B., towards Upper Sattana, and was there joined by Maj. Becher, with the 6th Punj. inf. under Lieut. Quin, and 2nd Sikhs under Capt. Harding, which had just crossed the river.

These corps with the Guide inf. under Lieut. Kennedy, proceeded to assist in holding the heights above the town. The sappers and miners, under Capt. Hyde, of the engrs., were set to work to destroy all the towns. A wing of H.M.'s 81st regt., under Col. Kenny, was, during these operations, placed in the town of Upper Sattana.

I could, from this spot, observe the several columns on the hills, and was enabled from thence to direct the operations generally.

25. The 18th Punj. inf. under Lieut. Williamson, having, without opposition, succeeded in reaching the crest of the mountain above "Lower Sattana," and having moved northward along the same, and also on a pathway on the side of the mountains in two divisions, came in contact with the enemy (the fanatics) on the height called Shah Noorkee Lurree, where they were strongly posted in a small village, and in a stockade, which position was very desperately defended. Lieut. Williamson and his gallant corps, the 12th Punj. inf., drove the enemy from this height, having killed 36 on the hill-top, and wound many more. Lieut. Vander Gucht, of that corps, was wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter, in the thigh: a subadar and four sepoy being killed, and fifteen wounded. The 18th Punj. inf., for the first time in action with the enemy since being embodied, thus highly distinguished itself under its gallant commander, Lieut. Williamson, who reports most favourably on the spirited conduct of the European officers of his corps, viz., Lieut. Vander Gucht, Lieut. O'Malley, and Lieut. Green, H.M.'s 70th regt., temporarily attached to the corps. The 9th Punj. inf., under Capt. Thelwall, ably supported the attack of the 18th Punj. inf. on the enemy's position. The 6th Punj. inf. under Lieut. Quin, having ascended the northern spur of the range, took the enemy's position in rear, and thus co-operating with the 18th Punj. inf., drove the Hindustanee fanatics towards the latter regt. The conduct of this regt., under Lieut. Quin, was also admirable. The attack

was unhesitating and vigorous, and speedily completed the defection of the enemy. The detachments of H.M.'s 98th regt. under Maj. Peyton, 2nd Sikhs under Capt. Harding, also Capt. Brougham's mountain train batt., which had several opportunities of making very successful practice on the various positions of the enemy, were all most useful, and efficiently performed the duties allotted to them respectively during the operations.

26. The position of the enemy having been carried at all points; the fanatics compelled to retreat precipitately in the hills, with very severe loss; and the whole of their villages being destroyed, the commissioner, Col. Edwardes, C.B., considered that adequate punishment had been inflicted on them, and called upon me to withdraw the troops, not deeming it expedient to raise against the British Government, by further pursuit of the enemy into the hills, the Judoon and other independent hill tribes who had naturally become excited by the presence of so large a British force in and amongst their mountains.

27. In the general withdrawal of the troops, the detachments of H.M.'s 98th under Maj. Peyton, and Guide inf. under Lieut. Kennedy, rendered excellent service in covering the retirement, in presence of the hill tribes, who during the day had assembled in considerable number, and had assumed a threatening attitude on the surrounding heights, and here the practice of the Enfield rifles of the 98th regt., was most effective, leaving, I am informed, a lasting impression on the minds of the hill people as to the vast superiority of this weapon over their own matchlocks.

28. The hill tribes with some few of the Hindustanee fanatics, having closely followed up troops during their descent from the hills, I employed with very great advantage two 5½-inch mortars under Capt. Stallard to assist in covering the retirement of the troops. The practice of these mortars was very effective, and thoroughly arrested the further progress of the enemy.

29. The whole of the force, it being late in the day, returned to camp, and on the following morning, 5th May, on the requisition of the commissioner, marched to Kubbul.

30. These operations having been so completely successful, enabled the civil authorities to come to a most satisfactory settlement with the Judoon tribes whose chiefs ratified a treaty by which they were bound to expel from their territories any of the remaining Hindustanee fanatics who attempted to re-establish themselves among them, as also to protect the allies of the British Govt., viz. the inhabitants of the villages of Kyr and Kubbul, and Jehandad Khan, the chief of Umb, who had rendered us great and valuable assistance during the above operations.

31. Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, C.B., having notified to me that the objects of the campaign had been fully attained, and that the services of the troops were no longer required, I forthwith directed the return of the force to Nowshera, where, on arrival, the troops will be sent to their respective quarters.

32. It now becomes my pleasing duty to record, for the information of H.E. the C.-in-C. and of Govt., my acknowledgments of the valuable services rendered by the various civil and mil. officers who have accompanied the force under my command.

I am deeply indebted to Lieut.-Col. Edwardes, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawar, for his very able co-operation and advice, which have enabled me to bring the operations of this short campaign to such a satisfactory termination. I beg specially to recommend this officer's most important services to the favourable consideration of H.E. the C.-in-C., and of Govt.

I also desire to bring to notice the excellent service performed by Maj. Becher, deputy commissioner of Hazara, who commanded the Hazara field force during the recent action at Sattana. The disposition made by Maj. Becher of his troops was indeed admirable, and contributed in no small degree to the success of the general attack made on the enemy's position. My warmest thanks are due to Maj. Becher for the very able manner in which he commanded the Hazara force in the operations against Sattana.

To Col. Renny, H.M.'s 81st, who commanded the 1st brig.; and to Maj. Allan, H.M.'s 81st, who commanded the 2nd brig. of inf.; to Lieut.-Col. Mulcaster, 7th irr. cav., who commanded the cav. force in camp; and to Capt. Brougham, who commanded the art., my cordial thanks are particularly due, for the able and energetic support they rendered me in their respective commands.

\* 1st col.—Art.—2 guns mountain train batt., 2 24-pdr. howitzers of Capt. Stallard's light field batt. Inf.—Sappers, 250 men of H.M.'s 81st regt., 8th P. I., 18th do., Kheila-i-Gilzie regt., guide inf.

2nd col.—Inf.—260 men H.M.'s 99th, 450 men 9th Punj. inf. Cav.—250 Guide.

3rd col.—Art.—2 9-pdr. guns. Cav.—125 sabres 7th irr. cav., 125 18th do. Inf.—21st regt. N.I., detachments of all corps over the regimental baggage.

\* Two 12-pounder howitzers, and one 3-pounder gun, Hazara mountain train: 300 of 2nd Sikhs, 450 of the 6th Punj. inf., 300 of 12th do.

† 150 H.M.'s 98th, 400 of 9th P. I., 300 of 18th P. I.

To the regimental commanders, Maj. Peyton, comdg. detach. H.M.'s 98th; Capt. Brown, comdg. H.M.'s 81st; Capt. Stallard, comdg. lt. field batt.; Capt. Pulman, in charge of the mortars; Lieut. Butt, comdg. Hazara mount. train batt.; Lieut. Cordner, comdg. detach. Peshawur mount. train batt.; Maj. Ryves, comdg. detach. 18th L.C.; Major Milne, and subsequently, on that officer's illness, Lieut. Brown, comdg. hd. qr. detach. 21st regt. N.I.; Lieut. Rowcroft, comdg. hd. qr. detach. Kelat-i-Gilzie regt.; Lieut. Quin, Lieut. Browlow, Capt. Thelwall, Capt. Blgrave, and Lieut. Williamson, comdg. respectively 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 18th Punj. inf.; Lieut. Kennedy, comdg. corps of Guides; Lieut. Lockwood, comdg. detach. of Peshawur lt. horse, I have to offer my best thanks for the efficient manner in which they commanded their respective corps: the same are due to the officers and men of the whole force, whose excellent conduct and discipline in the field deserve my most unqualified approbation.

To the engr. officers Capt. Hyde comdg. detach. of sappers and miners; Lieut. Tovey, H.M.'s 24th regt, asst. engr. Peshawur, doing duty with the same; Lieut. Henderson and Lieut. Taylor, whose valuable survey of the country through which the force proceeded is herewith forwarded,—I feel particularly indebted for the ability and zeal which they have displayed in the performance of their professional duties.

I beg to return my best thanks to the staff officers of the force, Capt. Wright, deputy asst. adjt.-gen., chief staff officer of the force; Lieut. Greaves, H.M.'s 70th regt., who acted as deputy asst. adjt. gen. to the field force; Capt. Cooper, deputy asst. gr.-mr.-gen.; Lieut. Whigham, adjt. Peshawur lt. horse, who officiated in the gr.-mr.-gen.'s depart.; Capt. Jones, deputy judge adv. gen.; Capt. L. S. Cotton, my a-de-c.; Capt. Fane, Peshawur lt. horse, my orderly officer; Capt. Tormochoy, H.M.'s 81st regt., and Capt. Ellerman, H.M.'s 98th regt., who officiated as brig. major to the 1st and 2nd inf. brig. respectively; Lieut. Tierney, staff officer of art.; Lieut. Osborne, 7th irr. cav., staff officer of cav.; Lieut. White, 12th Punj. inf., staff officer to the Hazara field force under Maj. Becher, all of whom performed the staff duties of the force with much zeal and efficiency.

To Surg. Mann 5th lt. cav. who accompanied the force as field surg., my especial obligations are due for the skilful arrangements made by him for the care and comfort of the sick.

I have also to state that Mr. Sub-conductor Cooper conducted the duties of the commiss. depart. much to my satisfaction.

33. In conclusion I beg to submit for the information of H. E. the C-in-C. and of Govt. a map of the country in which the operations above detailed have taken place; and also a return showing the number of casualties in the field force in the action of Suttana.

SYDNEY COTTON, Maj.-Gen.

Comdg. Peshawur Division.

A SEPOY EXECUTION. — "In compliance with General Havelock's request, I am henceforth to act as his aide-de-camp, *vice* Seton, a most promising young officer. Poor fellow! the suffering, consequent upon the wound he received through the face, is excessively acute. This day is marked by the execution of some fugitive sepoys; two of them were blown from a gun. The fortitude with which they met this punishment was remarkable, and worthy of a better cause. They were both extremely fine men, in the flower of their age—tall, athletic, graceful, with finely-moulded limbs, almost resembling antique statues in bronze. The first approached the engine of destruction with an unwavering, firm tread, his head erect and eyes fearless; undauntedly, almost contemptuously, he gazed around while he was being secured to the muzzle of the gun. No sooner was the word, 'Fire' given, than the discharge ensued, with a peculiar muffled report, which rent his body to atoms, while a sickening effluvia tainted the atmosphere as his head was flung aloft far into the blue ether."—*Major North's Journal of an English Officer in India.*

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1858.

### CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDE.

THE province of Oude appears destined to suffer from the exceptional excellence of its immediate rulers in chief. Sir James Outram, the first who held the high office of chief commissioner, had barely succeeded in making himself "master of the situation" when the exigencies of the public service required his presence in the Persian Gulf. Fortunately, there was no difficulty in finding a competent substitute, and the choice of Government at once fell upon Sir Henry Lawrence. The lamentable catastrophe that cut off that meritorious officer, and deprived the country of his invaluable services, is of too recent date to need more than a passing allusion. Nor is it necessary to take into consideration the brief period during which the chief civil power devolved upon Major Banks, another ornament of the Indian services. Sir James Outram soon afterwards resumed his former post, but only to quit it on his appointment to the Council of Calcutta. Again the Government selected an official of distinguished abilities and character, and the Punjab was robbed of its judicial commissioner in order that Oude might be restored to the enjoyment of a firm, just, and equitable administration; but no sooner does this blessing appear to be realizable than it is announced that Mr. Robert Montgomery has been appointed provisional member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The selection is unimpeachable, and does equal credit to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the officer thus honoured and rewarded. A better man could not have been found to fill the vacant seat, and yet it is much to be regretted that his merits and good fortune should prove prejudicial to the interests of our most recently-acquired province. As this constant change of rulers cannot be otherwise than hurtful, we earnestly hope that nothing may occur to cause the removal of the next chief commissioner of Oude until after a long and useful career.

### THE COMPANY'S SUBALTERNS.

EVERY rank in life has its grievance, real or imaginary. No man is content with his own lot, whether chosen by himself or the result of circumstances beyond his control. The complaint is at least as old as the first satire of Horace, and probably dates from the time when social inequality became established among mankind. Our object, however, is not to write an essay on the many causes of discontent, or on the advantages of an opposite frame of mind. The task we have taken in hand is simply to draw the attention of the powers that be to the very unfair position at present occupied by subalterns in what, for the sake of convenience,

we may still call the Company's service. In the first place, let us compare it with that of a subaltern in the royal army. At this moment there are, in round numbers, about eighty Queen's regiments in India, but in not one of them is there an instance of a subaltern of twelve years' standing. A few there may be of ten years, and there are some of nine, but the majority average from seven to eight years, while it is no rare thing for an officer to obtain his troop, or his company, after five, or even four years' service. But is this the case in the native army? Is it not rather true that, with the exception of those regiments in which nearly all the officers were murdered, and the survivors promoted—hardly a just proceeding, by the way, in a seniority service—subalterns, standing even so low as fourth lieutenant, have served thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years? True, on the expiration of the last-mentioned period of servitude, they are entitled to brevet rank. But what a poor consolation is that to an unfortunate subaltern, after fifteen years' service in a foreign land and in an unhealthy climate, when he observes that, in the sister service, ten years is considered an exceptional length of time to wait for a company. Nor is this the greatest hardship of which he has reason to complain. Throughout our Indian campaigns, and not less so during recent operations, the subalterns in both Queen's and Company's troops have fought and bled side by side, have encountered the same perils, endured the same privations, and exhibited equal valour. Their toils and heroism have been equal, but not so their rewards. The Queen's officers, when no vacancy occurred in their own regiments, have been promoted into others, and some of them have even been made brevet majors. For the Indian subaltern, however, there is no hope of any such appropriate acknowledgment of his merits. He may have commanded, as many have done, an entire corps on the field of battle, or distinguished himself as a staff officer, still he must wait until the death of his senior comrades shall make way for his promotion, or the lapse of fifteen years entitle him to brevet rank. When he does obtain his company, then, perchance, he may aspire to a brevet majority, provided always he can succeed in recalling to the recollection of the authorities the services on which he bases his claims. Surely this state of things should not be permitted to continue. No distinctions of this kind should any longer be allowed to exist between the two services. There should be no possibility of instituting invidious comparisons between the two branches of the now imperial army. The engineers and the artillery are to be placed on the same footing in both services, and it cannot be wise or just to disregard the claims of regimental officers. It is not for us to point out the proper mode of doing justice to all, but possibly the bestowal of brevet rank after ten years' service, or the appointment to unattached companies, might alleviate the grievance to which Company's officers are now subjected. Be this as it may, we trust that this point will not be lost sight of in the future organization of the Indian army.

## COLONIZATION OF THE HIMALAYAS.

We learn from Mr. H. B. Hodgson's admirable papers on the colonization, commerce, and physical geography of the Himalayas and Nepal, that the name of that lofty range signifies "the place of snow," and secondly, that it is generally mispronounced—the accent being usually thrown on the third syllable instead of on the second. But notwithstanding the somewhat repelling title of these fabled mountains, they are declared by that eminent authority to be "very well calculated for the settlement of Europeans," and this opinion is enforced by the additional remark that "the encouragement of colonization therein is one of the highest and most important duties of the Government." At the same time Mr. Hodgson takes care to guard against the notion that "wholesale and instantaneous colonization" is either possible or desirable. Nor does he hold out any prospect of positive wealth, to such an extent as would enable the colonist to return, after a limited exile, to his fatherland a rich and prosperous man. All that he ventures to offer as an inducement for migration to those distant hills, which can only be reached after long, tedious, and expensive journeying by sea and by land, amounts to no more than a bare competence. He promises the adventurous settler "the certain prospect of comfort, of a full belly, a warm back, and a decent domicile; or, in other words, of food, clothes, and shelter for himself, his wife, and children, unailing with the most ordinary prudence and toil, and such, as to quality and quantity, as would be a perfect godsend to the starving peasantry of Ireland and of the Scotch Highlands." To starving men such a picture may possibly be very inviting, but these are the very last likely to succeed in such a country. In the first place, they could only be transplanted thither at a vast expense, and when located they would stand in need of capital, of superintendence, and, above all, of individual intelligence. With all deference to the unquestionable abilities and knowledge of Mr. Hodgson, we cannot think that this is the class of settlers best adapted for the improvement of India, or even for the promotion of their own interests. It is not manual labour that is required, but capital, enterprise, and intelligent superintendence. For these requisites we must look to a very different order of colonists. From Mr. Hodgson's own papers we are led to infer that proprietors, or cultivators, of land can hope for little more than a decent income, while the real prizes would fall to the lot of the "middle-men," or agents, who stood between the former and the mercantile houses of Bombay or Calcutta. Retired officers of the Indian army, gifted with agricultural instincts and possessed of a small capital, might probably do better by settling in the hills than by returning to Europe to spend their latter years in constant pecuniary embarrassment and discomfort. Familiar with the native habits and language, they would be exempted from all the annoyances to which immigrants would be subjected by their ignorance in those essential respects. To one accustomed to the heat and monotonous aspect of the plains, it must seem a sort of paradise to enjoy a temperature ranging

for six months of the year from 60° to 65°, day and night,—to have his farm spread around him, producing fair crops of cereals and excellent crops of rice, maize, sorghum, millet, buckwheat, and amaranth,—to possess a garden well stocked with European vegetables and many kinds of fruits,—and to wander at noonday beneath the shade of the old familiar oak, holly, chesnut, sycamore, elm, hornbeam, elder, willow, and stately pines,—and if he cannot profitably indulge tastes of a bucolic or pastoral kind, he will find a safe and agreeable compensation in the cultivation of the tea plant. We repeat, that for retired officers, whether civil or military, covenanted or uncovenanted, expatriation may well lose half its longings and *ennui*, in the midst of noble scenery, and in the enjoyment of a temperate climate and healthy remunerative pursuits. But there is also another class of Europeans, who might employ a small capital to advantage in purchasing from the original producer, and in acting as carriers and as purveyors of large towns. To these, likewise, an intimate acquaintance with local dialects and customs will be indispensable. Newly-arrived immigrants could not possibly succeed, unless in partnership, and possessed of the necessary experience. This is one of the great drawbacks to the settlement of Europeans in India. The voyage to Australia may be longer, the hardships to be endured in the backwoods of Canada or the United States may be greater, but the mother tongue is heard from every lip, nor is the acquisition of a foreign language added to the inevitable toils and discomfort of founding a new home in a strange land. As a political consideration, it is urged that the presence of fifty to a hundred thousand European colonists in India would tend more than anything else to establish the British supremacy on an enduring foundation. And such would undoubtedly be the case if all the settlers were sober, sensible, industrious men, kind and considerate in their treatment of their inferiors, and true and just in all their dealings. But out of any considerable number of adventurers a very large proportion will always be found deficient in these qualities. Had they been all this, they would seldom have needed to leave their native land. Drunken, violent, overbearing, and fraudulent conduct would inevitably disgust and alienate the natives, and inspire them with a just hatred and contempt for the foreign intruders. Our only real and lasting hold upon India is the respect for our national and individual character which we have hitherto generally been able to merit and maintain. If that be lost, we shall neither deserve to retain the sovereignty of Hindostan, nor be able to do so. For this reason, then, if for no other, we cannot add our voice to those that clamour so loudly and unwisely for the influx of Europeans into India.

APPOINTMENT FOR CEYLON.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint S. Butler, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

DIRECT CADETS who passed their examination on 21st Sept. at Addiscombe: G. C. Hogg, R. G. Loch, W. G. Maitland, C. S. Pratt, F. H. Alexander, M. M. Rind, and H. Woodhouse.

## OUDE RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The directors of this company in their report express their deep regret at the calamities which have befallen this portion of the Indian empire, and which have necessarily suspended the progress of the Oude railway. On the formation of the Company, the directors made application to the hon. the East-India Company for the accustomed guarantee of 5 per cent. Their application was referred, as usual, to the public authorities in India. Feeling confident of a favourable result, and being anxious that no time should be lost, they sent out Mr. Robert Garratt, an engineer of eminent abilities, to make the necessary surveys. These, however, had no sooner been completed, than the mutiny broke out, and he was obliged to seek refuge at Cawnpore, where, after having assisted in the defence of that post, he perished in the general massacre. Fortunately, his death has not deprived the company altogether of the result of his labours, as they have been put in possession, through his successive communications, of most of the information necessary to form an estimate of the requirements of the line. From communications held with the India House the directors have every reason to conclude that as soon as tranquillity is restored to the province of Oude, which may be confidently anticipated in the ensuing cold weather, the Government of India will be anxious to recommend the grant of the guarantee with a view to the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the operations. An arrangement has been entered into with the directors of the Central Oude Railway Company to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, and which only awaits the guarantee of the Government and the confirmation of the respective constituencies. As soon as these negotiations are finally settled the proposed conditions of union will be submitted to the shareholders at a meeting specially convened for that purpose. The accounts show that 11,164*l.* had been received from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 24th of June, 1858, and 4,007*l.* expended, leaving a balance of 7,157*l.*

## SCINDE RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that a formal commencement of the works on the line from Kurrachee and Kotree was made on the 29th of April last. The whole of the land required for the railway has been made over to the railway company, and the works are making satisfactory and visible progress. The shipment of the remaining forty miles of permanent way material is nearly completed, with a further portion of rolling stock and the necessary stores, so that no time will be lost in opening and working the line.

The coal recently discovered near the upper terminus of the Scinde Railway has been tested by Mr. Brunton, the chief resident engineer, who reports that "the deductions from the experiments show that 100lb. of Scinde coal evaporated 241 lb. (water), and 100 lb. of English coal 303 lb. (water), or in the proportion of 4 to 5. The amount of ash left is in favour of the Scinde coal to the extent of 2 per cent. nearly. I have no doubt that this coal could be at once used for locomotive purposes." The harbour of Kurrachee is fast assuming great importance from its geographical position, its depth of water, and freedom from the influence of the monsoons. As to the capabilities of the port, this company has now landed at Kurrachee 25,600 tons of stores, from 46 ships, from the port of London, without accident or loss of any kind. Mr. Dalzell, deputy collector of customs, Kurrachee, states that the external trade of Scinde now amounts to nearly two and a quarter millions sterling, exclusive of the value of Government stores, showing an increase over the previous year's trade of nearly three quarters of a million sterling—equivalent to an increase of 52 per cent. The main items of increase are,



in piece goods, &c., 74 per cent.; in metals, 37 per cent.; raw silk, 187 per cent.; wool, 26 per cent.; oil seed, 149 per cent.; saltpetre, 59 per cent.; and grain, 138 per cent. Cashmere shawls increased about twentyfold, or 2,000 per cent., during the year, and in some kinds of seeds there had been an immense increase. The export trade of the port in two years has nearly doubled itself, the value of which eight years ago did not much exceed half a million sterling. The survey of the Punjab Railway from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsir had been completed, and the issue of 1,500,000*l.*, with a 5 per cent. guarantee, had been sanctioned by the East-India Company. The proceeds of the first call, and sums in anticipation of calls, amounting to 453,500*l.*, were paid over to the East-India Company in March and April last. Preparations were being made for commencing a portion of the line, 32 miles in length, through a level country, from Umritsir to Lahore. The population of the latter place was 94,000, and of Umritsir 122,000, the trade of the latter being estimated at 3,500,000*l.* per annum. The survey of the country from Lahore to Peshawur was, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, in the early part of this year, intrusted to Mr. William Brunton and the staff of the Punjab Railway. Peshawur being at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, the extension of the railway to that frontier station, taken in conjunction with the line to the Bolan Pass (Sukkur to Dadur), would place the two gates of India in communication with Kurrachee, the natural port of Upper India and Central Asia.

#### NEW AND IMPROVED AMMUNITION FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

The troops in India will shortly be supplied with an improved description of ammunition for the Enfield rifle. With this ammunition no difficulty or inconvenience will ever be experienced in loading the rifle, and "fouling" will be considerably diminished under the most unfavourable circumstances—namely, when the barrel has been purposely "fouled" and "lead" in a way to render loading almost impossible with the old ammunition: the bullet of the new cartridge goes down the barrel with the weight of the ramrod.

It appears also, from the results of a long course of experiments conducted in the royal laboratory, that the "accuracy of the fire" and the length of range are not affected by the alteration which has been made in the cartridge. 1,500,000 of the improved cartridges are supplied weekly from the Royal Laboratory; 4,000,000 have already been sent by the overland route to India, and three complete sets of apparatus for manufacturing the cartridges will shortly be forwarded overland in charge of duly qualified officers.

Twenty thousand shot and shell have been for some time past supplied weekly from the foundry of the Royal Laboratory. The rate has now increased to 25,000 weekly. This supply exceeds what was obtained from the contract system during the Crimean war, although all the available resources of the country were then engaged by the War Department. A very high standard of quality has been attained in the foundry, and owing to the peculiarity of the apparatus employed, the work is almost entirely performed by labourers and boys, and consequently the cost to government for the shot and shell produced is only about one-half the price that was paid to contractors during the late war.

Everything in the foundry is done upon the "piece work" system, so that the actual expense incurred can be accurately computed.

**CROWS AND SPARROWS.**—When Darjeeling was established, there was not a crow, or pastor, or sparrow to be seen. Now there are a few crows and sparrows, but no pastors. Enormously abundant as all are in the lower region, this sufficiently proves they are not native to the central tract, though common in the great valley of Nepal. Sparrows first seen in 1855. Crows soon made their appearance.—*B. H. Hodgson.*

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 16. South Carolina, Spheercent, Bombay; Jessie Munn, Mann, Bassein.—17. Ida, Marr, Madras; Dorothea Henrietta, Smit, Malabar Coast.—18. Str. Hydaspes, Rousby, Calcutta; Ilistoria, McLeod, Kooria Moorla.—20. Dunorlan, Barwood, Mauritius; Renshaw, Edwards, Cape of Good Hope.—22. Str. Indiana, Lambert, Calcutta; Fidus, Singleton, Algoa Bay; Auchuengh, Clarke, Penang.—21. Flying Scud, Baxter, Bombay.—27. Kingal, Frimodt, Port Natal.—Oct. 1. Sultana, Taylor.—2. Suffolk, Martin, and Ocean Chief, Brown, all from Melbourne.—2. Monica, Jackson, Bengal; Charles Buck, Smalley, Akyab; Greenock, Gregory, Kooria Moorla.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malta, from Southampton, Sept. 25.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Bishop of Calcutta and party. For ADEN. Mrs. Cozhan. For BOMBAY.—Miss Calcutt, Mrs. White and 2 children, Mrs. Annesley, Miss Horne, Mr. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barclay, Admiral and Mrs. Codrington, From MALTA.—Mr. J. H. Llewellyn, Miss Lincoln, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. C. Barnard, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. May, Miss Winks, Miss A. Lyne, Mr. G. Finch, Mr. J. D. Bird, Mr. G. Evans, and Mr. Culling.

Per str. Euxine, from Marseilles.—To BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Farran, Miss C. Freer, Mr. E. Dabousot, Lieut. F. Currie, Mr. L. W. Raeburn, Mr. A. B. Collett, and Mrs. Younghouse. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Koenig, and Mr. Gault, son and nephew.

Per str. Pera, from Southampton, Oct. 4, to proceed, per str. Candia, from Suez, For MALTA.—Mr. H. Shoemach. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. F. Williams, Lieut. col. A. Tucker, Mrs. Walker and 2 children, Mrs. McPherson and infant, Mrs. O. Cavanagh and infant, Mr. A. Little, Mrs. D. Cunliffe, Mrs. Duka and infant, Rev. J. Tholton, Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. Fane, Mr. Riddell, Mrs. J. Murray, 2 children, and Miss Muir; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and child, Mrs. and Miss Atkinson, Mr. Dyer, Rev. R. Bruce, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. W. D. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Plowden, Miss Griffiths, Mr. Carnac, Mr. Moutrie, Mr. G. Sibley, Dr. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. R. M. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. J. Stevenson and infant, Miss Kyrie, Miss Clifton, Col. and Mrs. Travers, Mr. Rutherford, Miss Pollock. From ALEXANDRIA.—Bishop of Calcutta and party, Mr. W. S. A. Lockhart, Staff asst. surgn. W. Jackson, G. Archer, Le Feuvre, Remington, Mr. G. Gradmann, Maj. Steile, Mr. Marriott, Mr. E. C. Hume, Mr. R. K. Howat, Mr. E. McDougall, Rev. Mr. Molony, Rev. Mr. Cuttle, Capt. H. Morgan, Mr. and Miss Hunt, Mr. B. Goddard, Mr. G. Barnes, For MADRAS.—Miss Cambridge, Miss Crofton, Mrs. McMahon, Mr. McKaye, Mr. Doig, Mr. Fraser, Mr. J. G. Walker, Mr. Dassanville, and Capt. Searle. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. R. K. Douglas, Mr. A. R. Hewlett, Mr. Vice-Consul Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Vander Crab, Mr. S. Searle, Mr. W. Menlen, Mr. Howard, and Mr. E. D'Almeida. For CEYLON.—Mr. Nicholl, Mr. Geoffrey, Mr. Murphy, and Hon. D. Fortescue. Per str. Panther, from Marseilles, to proceed per str. Pera, from Suez.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. Boulton, Lieut. Montague, Dr. Lay, Mr. J. Lval, Mr. H. Ireland, Mr. G. Williamson, and Madame de Roncy. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Foulkes, and Mr. T. Warner. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and 2 children, and Mr. W. T. Mercer. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. B. Hancock.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

GOULD, the wife of Francis, Bengal Medical Service, d. at Brighton, Sept. 17.  
GREEN, the wife of Capt. E. A. 30th Bombay Army, d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 27.  
HODGKINSON, the wife of Capt. C. 28th Bombay N.I. d. at 4, York Road, Brighton, Sept. 30.  
NORFOR, the wife of R. W. of Madras, d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 28.  
RUSSELL, the wife of R. H. Bengal Civil Service, d. (prematurely) at 9, St. George's Road, Kilburn, Sept. 28.  
SILVER, the wife of James, Madras Civil Service, s. at Bath, Sept. 13.  
TAYLOR, the wife of Lieut. Thomas, late 14th B.N.I. d. at North Hyde, Middlesex, Sept. 13.  
WAINRIGHT, the wife of Lieut. M. P. Bombay Army, d. at Sussex-Gardens, Hyde Park, Sept. 16.

##### MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. Gavin D. 18th Bengal N.I. s. of the late Lieut. Col. Bengal Art. to Ellen M. d. of Robert Simpson, at Brussels, Sept. 21.  
PIXLEY, Capt. A. W. Bengal Art. youngest s. of Capt. Victoria-road, Kensington, to Jane, d. of W. D. Haggard, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Sept. 30.  
SUTHERLAND, Major Edward, late 7th Fusiliers, to Mary B. widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Saunders, of the Bombay Army, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Sept. 23.  
TEMPLE, Ogilvy of Calcutta, to Elizabeth M. d. of Henry Wright, at Southborough, Sept. 23.  
WAHAM, Capt. Charles W. 14th Bombay, N.I. to Catherine, d. of Charles Cowan, at Valleyfield near Edinburgh, Sept. 15.  
WARRBURN, William, to Caroline M. d. of the late Major Parsons, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, at Folkestone, Sept. 23.

##### DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE, Joseph, formerly of Madras, in Hyde-park-gardens, aged 61, Sept. 18.  
BLENKIN, Helen G. d. of the late J. T. Asst. Surg. 28th Madras N.I. at Brighton, Sept. 29.

BOWRING, Lady, wife of Sir John, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, at Taunton, aged 64, Sept. 27.  
COLQUHOUN, Louisa B. widow of the late James, of Calcutta, and d. of the late J. C. Colebrooke, Sutherland, Bengal Civil Service, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 42, Sept. 20.

ELTON, Delia E. aged 44 years, Sept. 10; John P. aged 18 months, Sept. 11; Blanche H. aged 5 years and 9 months, Sept. 20, children of Dr. Elton, 32nd Bengal N.I. at Albion-terrace, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

FIELD, Georgianna E. d. of the late Maj. Charles, of the Bengal army, at Romford, aged 9, Sept. 28.

HAMILTON, Emily A. d. of J. M. of Calcutta, at Peckham, aged 17, Sept. 20.

LUKE, Mary, widow of Captain William, E. I. Co.'s service, at 9, Stockwell-park-road, Sept. 23.

OSBORN, Henry, formerly of Calcutta, at 9, Norland-square, Notting-hill, aged 31, Sept. 16.

WATSON, Frances P. d. of the late Col. A. T. of the Bengal army, at Portishead, near Bristol, Sept. 16.

WOLLEN, Mary, wife of William, Bengal Civil Service, at Leipsic, Saxony, aged 59, Sept. 14.

### East-India House,

September 10 to 29, 1858.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. E. J. Lillie.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. E. C. Campbell, R. W. Barlow, and J. E. Dodgson.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. Gordon, 6th N.I.; Capt. J. Chalmers, 53rd N.I.; Lieuts. F. Stephenson, 3rd eng., J. McNeill, 12th N.I., and G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I.; Assist. surgn. G. Kettlewell; Cols. T. B. Corfield and A. G. F. J. Younghouse; Capt. H. R. Shelton, 38th N.I., N. C. Boswell, 2nd N.I., R. G. Scott, 12th N.I., and W. M. Cafe, 54th N.I.; Lieut. M. E. Currie, art.; Ens. F. A. D. Cox; Assist. surgn. C. Plank; Major J. McDonald, 66th N.I.; Lieuts. W. B. Knight, 72nd N.I., E. L. Clogstown, 34th N.I., and A. H. Lindsay, art.; Ens. W. R. Martin and W. F. Bartleman.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. H. Lawford, art.; Major C. Hodson, 16th N.I. (ret.); Lieut. F. J. Granville, 1st fus.; Cond. T. C. Field; Capt. McNeill, 15th N.I.; Lieuts. C. J. Godfrey, 10th N.I., H. P. Hawkes, H. Bider, art., and J. G. Hadow, art.; Capt. R. G. Jones, 2nd cav.; Assist. surgn. W. Doyle.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. D. Woolcombe, art.; Lieut. J. A. Pyne, 2nd cav.; Cond. J. Graham; Lieuts. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd cav., and R. Pittman, art.; Capt. G. M. Ogilvie, 18th N.I.; Lieut. R. L. Lockett; Lieut. F. C. Donne, 3rd Eur.; Ens. W. H. Newport, 3rd Eur.; Vet. surgn. A. J. Poett.

##### MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. B. Bloxand and W. W. Gill, pilot service.

#### GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. F. Carnegie, 44th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. G. D. Crawford, 18th N.I., 7 months; Lieut. W. F. Leicester, 30th N.I., 6 months; Assist. surgn. H. W. Robinson, 6 months; Major J. G. Gaitskill, 26th N.I., 6 months; Assist. surgn. G. O. Baillie, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. G. H. Grant, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I., 6 months; Lieut. S. C. Ford, 14th N.I., 2 months.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, 6 months.

##### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major W. H. Horsley, eng., 3 months; Capt. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 20th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. W. Buchanan, 3rd Eur., to Oct. 28.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. C. Burnett, art.; Major C. Boulton; Lieuts. E. B. Wake, 3rd cav., W. G. Ellice, 15th N.I., and A. W. Montague, 68th N.I.; Capt. C. T. Boddam, eng.; Brev. col. H. Troup, 47th N.I.; Capt. P. M. Syme, art., and B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surgn. W. H. S. Burn; Major H. A. Thompson, 30th N.I.; Capt. W. T. Williams, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. G. M. Raynsford, 5th cav.; Brev. major Henna, 4th cav.; Lieuts. W. G. Farquhar, 1st N.I., and F. W. J. Sewell, 36th N.I.; Capt. E. M. Lawford, 4th cav.



*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. Currie, 15th N.I.; Capt. M. N. Dyett, 3rd Eur.; Sub. con. M. Barry, 3rd Eur.

# RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

## ECCLIASTICAL.

*Madras Estab.*—The Rev. Joseph Knox, Sept. 11.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. major J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., from Sept. 11.

# CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.

## IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

### WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 17.

*2nd Life Guards.*—Lieut. R. D. B. Cuninghame, from 4th drag. guards, to be cornet and sub-lieut., by purch., v. Wynne, prom.

*2nd Drag. Guards.*—Major W. H. Seymour to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. Campbell, dec.; Major C. S. Hutchinson to be major, without purch., v. Seymour; Capt. H. M. Stapleton to be major, by purch., v. Hutchinson, whose prom. by purch. Aug. 31, 1858, has been cancelled; Lieut. R. Blair to be capt., without purch., v. Hutchinson; Cornet F. O'Beirne to be lieut., without purch., v. Blair.

*9th Lt. Drags.*—O. Ormerod, gent., to be cornet, without purch., in suc. to Lieut. A. S. Jones, prom. in 18th lt. drags.

*Military Train.*—Paym. G. W. Macquarie, from 99th ft., to be paym., v. Thomas, who exch.

*3rd Foot.*—Major T. H. Somerville to be lieut. col., without purch.; Capt. W. Pownall to be major, without purch., v. Somerville; Lieut. T. A. Cox to be capt., without purch., v. Pownall; Assist. surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., from staff, to be assist. surg.

*4th Foot.*—J. W. G. Telfer, gent., to be ens., without purch.

*8th Foot.*—Brev. col. E. H. Greathed, C.B., to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. Hartley, dec.; Capt. J. Johnson to be major, without purch., v. Greathed; Brev. major A. C. Robertson to be major, without purch., v. Johnson, whose prom. Aug. 24, 1858, has been cancelled; Lieut. F. B. M'Crea to be capt., without purch., v. Johnson; Ens. J. E. W. Black to be lieut., without purch., v. M'Crea; Ens. A. G. Westby to be lieut., without purch., v. Black, whose prom., July 30, has been cancelled.

*18th Foot.*—Capt. H. J. Haydock, from 90th ft., to be capt., v. M'Grigor, who exchanges.

*28th Foot.*—Brev. lieut. col. P. A. Butler to be lieut. col., without purch.; Brev. major W. Roberts to be major, without purch., v. Butler; Lieut. T. S. Kirkpatrick to be capt., without purch., v. Roberts; Ens. M. F. Wade to be lieut., without purch., v. Kirkpatrick; Assist. surg. G. Don, M.D., from staff, to be assist. surg.

*29th Foot.*—Ens. K. V. Bacon to be lieut., without purch., v. Quin prom. in 20th ft.

*34th Foot.*—J. M. O'Leary, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wood, prom.

*43rd Foot.*—J. McNeill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Blyth, prom.; H. Morgan, Esq., late capt. in the Turkish Contingent, to be paym., v. J. Denton, dec.

*46th Foot.*—Assist. surg. G. R. Woolhouse, from staff, to be assist. surg.

*48th Foot.*—Major A. A. Chapman to be lieut. col., without purch.

*51st Foot.*—Capt. W. Agg to be major, by purch., v. Hon. W. S. Knox, who retires; Lieut. M. C. Farrington to be capt., without purch., v. Goddard, dec.; Lieut. A. Brigstocke to be capt., by purch., v. Agg; Ens. E. D. Oliver to be lieut., without purch., v. Farrington; Paym. G. H. Shuttleworth, from 21st ft., to be paym., v. Powell, placed on h.p. as lieut. of 15th ft.

*69th Foot.*—Ens. H. H. Bartlett to be lieut., without purch., v. Gildea, prom. in 21st ft.; W. F. Butler, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bartlett.

*84th Foot.*—Ens. W. C. Driberg to be lieut., without purch., v. G. P. Blake, prom. in 100th ft.

*87th Foot.*—Ens. G. W. Marsden to be lieut., without purch., v. Gee prom. in 17th ft.; J. L. Hollest, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Marsden.

*89th Foot.*—Ens. the Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy, from 26th ft., to be ens., v. Grier, prom.; J. S. Hay, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Hardinge, prom. in 22nd ft.

*90th Foot.*—Capt. W. T. M'Grigor, from 18th ft., to be capt., v. Haydock, who exchanges.

*91st Foot.*—Assist. surg. H. M. Macbeth, from the staff, to be assist. surg.

*93rd Foot.*—Lieut. F. M'Pherson to be adj., v. M'Bean, prom.

*Royal Malta Fencible Regt.*—P. Bernard, gent., to be ens., with local and temp. rank, v. Sedley, removed to 1st drag. guards.

### WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 24.

*2nd Drag. Guards.*—Serg. major J. Russell, from 5th drag. guards, to be riding master, v. Kirk, dec.

*3rd Lt. Drags.*—Cornet Reginald Piffard to be lieut., by purch., v. Fawcett, prom.

*Royal Artillery.*—Lieut. T. B. Strange to be 2nd capt., v. Earl, dec.

*Royal Art. and Royal Eng.*—C. Wilkinson, gent., and E. Gibbs, gent., to be paymasters.

*3rd Foot.*—Assist. surg. J. Wilson, M.B., from staff, to be assist. surg.

*8th Foot.*—Lieut. F. Longfield to be capt., by purch., v. Martin, ret.

*10th Foot.*—R. B. Mitchell, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Grant, prom. in 16th foot.

*13th Foot.*—To be ensigns, without purch.: A. C. Cunningham, gent., v. Henzall, prom.; Wm. J. Hall, gent., v. Starr, res.

*23rd Foot.*—The second Christian name of Ens. Jones, app., without purch., June 4, is Palmer.

*24th Foot.*—Ens. H. B. Church to be lieut., without purch.; Lieut. R. P. Fox to be adj.; Lieut. A. T. Jones to be instructor of musketry.

*28th Foot.*—R. B. Singer, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Wade, prom.

*29th Foot.*—R. Berkeley, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Bacon, prom.

*37th Foot.*—C. E. King, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Mason, prom.

*48th Foot.*—Brev. col. E. G. W. Keppel, from h.p. unat., to be major, v. Chapman, prom.; Brev. major R. Blakeney to be major, by purch., v. Keppel, ret.; Lieut. H. F. Brook to be capt., by purch., v. Blakeney.

*51st Foot.*—Ens. H. S. Tompson to be lieut., by purch., v. Brigstocke, prom.; A. S. Carter, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Oliver, prom.

*56th Foot.*—Assist. surg. W. C. Boyd, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Knox, prom. on staff.

*60th Foot.*—Major W. Butler to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. Spence, dec.; Brev. major Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., to be major, without purch., v. Butler; Lieut. J. Hare to be capt., without purch., v. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart.; Ens. F. A. Campbell to be lieut., without purch., v. Hare.

*70th Foot.*—Ens. W. H. Ralston to be lieut., without purch., v. Travers prom. in 17th foot; Ens. J. Beldham to be lieut., without purch., v. Crozier, prom. in 18th foot; N. Hunkisson, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Ralston.

*83rd Foot.*—Lieut. J. Sprot to be capt., without purch., v. Cooper, dec.; Lieut. R. T. Sweeney to be capt., without purch., v. Nott, dec.; Ens. F. Karslake to be lieut., without purch., v. Sweeney.

*88th Foot.*—Lieut. E. E. Austin to be adj., v. Evans, who resigns the adjuty. only.

*89th Foot.*—R. N. Hubberstey, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Warburton, dec.

*95th Foot.*—Lieut. W. H. J. Lance to be instructor of musketry, v. Griffin, app. to act as adj. to an Eurasian corps.

*Rifle Brigade.*—Ens. A. A. A. Kinloch to be lieut., by purch., v. Moore, prom.

*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—Lieut. C. H. Boddy to be capt., by purch., v. Bews, ret.; Ens. F. A. Stewart to be lieut., by purch., v. Boddy; F. C. Baldwin, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Daniell, app. to 75 foot.

*Cape Mounted Riflemen.*—Ens. C. H. Marillier to be instructor of musketry.

*Hospital Staff.*—Assist. surg. F. W. Knox, from 56th foot, to be staff surg. of 2nd class, v. Grogan, M.B., placed on h.p.

### WAR OFFICE, OCT. 1.

*9th Lt. Drags.*—Corn. R. F. Thonger to be adj., v. Grant, prom. in 5th lt. drags., March 16.

*17th Lt. Drags.*—Brev. maj. R. White to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. W. Morris, C.B., dec.; Lieut. W. D. Seymour to be capt., without purch., v. White; July 12.

*2nd Foot.*—Lieut. F. J. Jessop has been superseded, having absented himself without leave; Oct. 1.

*5th Foot.*—To be lieuts. without purch., Ens. J. E. Perrin, from 88th foot; Ens. S. Richards, from 74th foot; Oct. 1; Ens. J. V. Cooch; Ens. and Adj. C. Sutton; Oct. 2.

*6th Foot.*—Assist. surg. T. Ryan, from staff, to be assist. surg.; Oct. 1.

*7th Foot.*—Lieut. G. O. Lewis to be adj., v. Malau, prom.; Assist. surg. E. A. Gibbon, from staff, to be assist. surg.; Oct. 1.

*8th Foot.*—To be lieutenants, without purch.—Ens. J. W. Hughes, fr. 66th ft.; Ens. J. E. H. Wheeler, fr. 91th ft.; Ens. J. M. Lovekin, fr. 1st ft.; Ens. W. T. Butler, fr. 72nd ft.; Ens. J. E. F. Aymer, fr. 33rd ft.; Ens. C. D. Baynes, fr. Ceylon Rifles; Oct. 1.

*10th Foot.*—To be captains, without purch.—Capt. R. W. Davies, fr. 3rd West India regt.; Lieut. M. Ward, fr. Ceylon Rifles; Lieut. G. E. Bulger, fr. 69th ft.; Oct. 1. To be lieutenants, without purch.—Lieut. H. Wayne, fr. 57th foot; Oct. 1.

Ens. W. Betson; Ens. T. Scott; Ens. M. J. F. Kenny; Oct. 2.

*13th Foot.*—Lieut. W. K. Leet to be adj., v. Hon. J. C. Dormer, who resigns the adjuty only; August 2.

*18th Foot.*—Lieut. J. B. Sawyer, fr. 76th foot, to be lieut., v. Beachey, who exch.; Ens. W. H. James, fr. 31st ft., to be lieut., without purch.; Oct. 1.

*54th Foot.*—Paymr. W. Marriott, fr. depôt batt., to be paymr. v. Daniel, who exchanges.

*61st Foot.*—Lieut. S. McDonough to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Otter, dec., July 27; Lieut. T. G. D. Payn to be capt., without purch., v. Richardson, app. to 11th foot; Ens. M. Murphy to be lieut., without purch., v. McDonough, July 27; Ens. A. J. Tuffnell to be lieut., without purch., v. Payn.

*69th Foot.*—Ens. R. B. C. Daubeny to be lieut., without purch., v. Bulger, prom. in 10th foot.

*73rd Foot.*—Ens. W. Clerke to be lieut., by purch., v. Farrington, whose prom., by purch., on July 16 has been cancelled.

*74th Foot.*—Lieut. H. Currie to be adj., v. A. D. Bell, who res. adj. only, July 30; A. M. Duff, gent., to be ens., by purch., in suc. to Lieut. Ingles, prom. in 16th foot.

*75th Foot.*—Ens. J. T. H. Butt to be lieut., without purch., v. Martin, prom. in 12th foot; Ens. A. L'Estrange to be lieut., without purch., v. Cowell, prom. in 14th foot.

### BREVET.

The undermentioned officers, having completed three years' actual service in the rank of lieut. col., to be prom. to be cols. in the army, under royal warrant of Oct. 6, 1854:—Lieut. col. C. W. D. Staveley, C.B., 44th ft.; Lieut. col. C. W. Fenwick, C.B., 10th ft.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in the Indian Military forces of her Majesty, consequent on the death of Maj. gen. R. Benson, C.B., Bengal inf., Aug. 26:—

To be Major gen.—Col. H. M. Graves, Bengal inf.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian military forces of her Majesty, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Major generals.—Col. J. Kilner, Bombay engs; Col. W. Biddle, Madras inf.

To be Cols.—Lieut. col. R. E. T. Richardson, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. S. Landon, Bombay inf.

To be Lieut. col.—Maj. C. W. Hodson, Madras inf.

To be Majors.—Capt. D. L. Richardson, Bengal inf.; Capt. J. W. Goad, Madras art.; Capt. R. L. J. Ogilvie, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. C. C. Shute, 6th drags., having completed three years' actual service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the army, under Royal Warrant of Oct. 6, 1854.

Brev. lieut. col. P. Gordon, 11th Bengal N.I., to be col. in the army.

Lieut. col. R. H. Louth, 86th foot, to be col. in the army, for distinguished service in the field; July 20.

Lieut. col. J. W. S. Smith, C.B., of a depôt batt., having completed three years' actual service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col. in the army, under royal warrant of Oct. 6, 1854; Sept. 2.

Brev. lieut. col. E. S. Claremont, C.B., maj. on h.p. unat., H.M.'s military commissioner at Paris, to be col. in the army, under royal warrant of Oct. 6, 1854; Sept. 14.

Brev. maj. J. Macpherson, 11th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army; Nov. 9, 1846.

Brev. lieut. col. J. Macpherson, 11th foot, to be col. in the army; June 9, 1854.

### BOOKS.

*Journal of an English Officer in India.* By MAJOR NORTH, 60th Rifles. Hurst and Blackett.

MAJOR NORTH is an ambitious writer. He is fond of stereotyped phrases and sonorous diction. With this trifling defect, which may be only mannerism, his journal is still entitled to praise. It is, at least, a truthful and soldierly narrative of the exploits of the gallant little band which followed Havelock from Allahabad to Lucknow. Major North affirms, indeed, that he had no view to publication when he first committed his facts and reflections to paper, and we are bound to accept the word of an officer and a gentleman. At the same time there are very suspicious symptoms of book-making here and there, as if the original MS. had been touched up for the press, and so deprived of its natural freshness and simplicity. The gallant author alludes, in like manner, to his knowledge of the native language—meaning, we presume, simply the Oordoo—but in

that case he has certainly invented a novel method of orthography. Seir, nullagh, khan-sommer, are at least an innovation on the ordinary mode of spelling *seer, nullah, khansamah*; nor are we disposed to regard the change as an improvement. It might also, parenthetically, be remarked, that Major North is tolerably well pleased with his own performances, and does not deny himself the credit due to his exertions and presence of mind. But if he has occasionally blown a few notes in his own praise, he has never failed to blow a strong and vigorous blast to the honour of his comrades, and his impartiality is unquestionable. A few extracts, however, will give a better idea of both matter and manner than any general observations can possibly do. It is thus he records the "antique bravery" of Havelock at Kullianpore, under a terrific storm of shot, grape, and shrapnell:—

"General Havelock, who had just had his horse shot under him, now appeared, boldly riding a hack, the only man who dared raise his head—so close and thick was the fire that rained upon us. He instantly, with clear and firm tone, gave the order, 'The line will advance.' Hardly were the words spoken, when a feeling of confidence inspired every breast, and displaced the overwhelming weight of uncertainty and doubt engendered by inaction. Upsprang our thinned line, not amounting to nine hundred strong; their quick pace accelerated by the double, they bounded onward. At the word 'Forward,' the space between the hostile lines was so inconsiderable, that a general *mêlée* seemed inevitable, the odds being fearfully against us. But to this act of intrepidity in our general his troops worthily responded. Their ardour and enthusiastic daring had mounted to that height almost resembling frenzy; acknowledging no obstacle, and overleaping every barrier, their impetuosity was irresistible. Hurrah! Well done, brave 64th. Away! away! across the plain, like the shifting figures in a panorama, the cowardly rebels disappeared."

He also bears unimpeachable evidence to the moral influence exercised by that lamented general over his soldiery:—

"After the battle of Buserat Gunge, our general passed down the narrow street, thronged with wearied soldiers. They, on observing him, cried out, 'Clear the way for the general!' To this he instantly made answer, 'You have done that well already.' Never was compliment more happily timed, or more warmly appreciated: they were literally transported with delight, praise being the soldier's coveted reward and best stimulant. Despite his reserved manner, no man is more capable of conciliating, I had almost said compelling, regard than General Havelock."

The hero's nephew was worthy of the martial race to whom he belonged. In threading the narrow streets that led to the Residency the troops had to run the gauntlet through a murderous fire, and at one time were brought to a dead halt near some deserted buildings:—

"The opportunity to rest, though at first acceptable to the wearied soldiers, soon became irksome, so great was their eagerness to reach our desired goal, the Baillie Guard. This was evident from the numerous murmurs amongst the mass of men now exposed to the enemy's fire in several directions. We seemed to be at fault for want of a guide, when the brave young Havelock, nephew to our general, valiant as his sire, who poured out his life on the sanguinary field of Chillianwallah, unable to resist the excitement of the moment, suddenly exclaimed, 'For God's sake, let us go on, sir.' The troops were re-formed, and, venting their feelings in one unanimous and hearty cheer, dashed impetuously through the archway which leads into the Khas Bazaar, though assailed by a storm of musketry, kept up without intermission, as each regiment pushed on. In this advance I conversed with the brave and determined General Neil for the last time, who observed to me, as he sat his horse near the archway, 'I shall see the rear of my brigade forward, it is getting dark.' I never saw him alive again."

Nor did the labours and privations of Havelock's heroic little army terminate with the relief of Lucknow:—

"Our wounded amounted to five hundred and fifty in number, exclusive of sixty officers, since our little force left Cawnpore. It was a most painful reflection that for these brave men, who deserved so much

in return for the unsparing manner in which they had exposed their lives, no secure resting-place could be obtained, the whole of the Residency being in a tottering condition. Every place was perforated with shot and shell, and perpetually exposed to the influence of the enemy's batteries, so that, after admission into the several large buildings used as hospitals, many of the occupants were either killed or wounded. Every adjacent space of ground, swarming with camp followers and cattle, was subject to the effects of the numerous mortar-batteries, by which man and beast were frequently destroyed. Many of the wounded suffered piteously, despite the persevering and anxious efforts of Dr. Scott, 32nd, superintending, to better their condition. Still there was no remedy, the number of beds was insufficient, and days elapsed before those required could be supplied. The fortitude of the wounded was almost sublime, while our hearts ached for the sufferings which it was beyond our power to mitigate."

Major North is, we believe, the first writer who has assigned a plausible reason for the position taken up by Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpore. The old general had been led to expect the arrival of reinforcements by the 15th June, and consequently "selected the buildings nearest to the direct road from Allahabad, from whence the relieving troops were expected to advance." As the major well observes, "What eager, agonised looks must have been turned to that road, as day after day swept past and reinforcements came not." The idea is altogether too dreadful to realize; but the massacre at Cawnpore prevented the surrender of Lucknow, and thereby saved the rear of the army before Delhi from the attacks of overwhelming masses.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, No. DXVI.  
Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

THE October number of *Blackwood* contains a most graphic and spirited narrative of "Lord Clyde's Campaign in India" up to the final march upon Lucknow. It is much to be regretted that the stirring tale has been brought to such a sudden close. Mr. Russell's letters to the *Times* were, no doubt, brilliant examples of word-painting; but, in our poor judgment, the writer of the present article is infinitely his superior in all the essential qualifications of a military historian. We trust, therefore, that he may yet be induced to continue his narrative to the real conclusion of the campaign. We have little room for extracts, but the following are fair samples of the writer's manly and vigorous diction. The first is the description of Sir Colin's review of the force with which he marched to the relief of the heroic garrison of Lucknow:—

"On the 10th November part of the siege-train reached camp; on the 11th the engineer park. The advance was then ordered for the following morning. That afternoon the Commander-in-Chief inspected his small army. The scene was striking. It was drawn up in quarter-distance columns in the centre of a vast plain, surrounded by woods. On the edge of these the pickets were posted. A mere handful it seemed. The guns of the troops and batteries who had come down from Delhi looked blackened and service-worn; but the horses were in good condition; the harness in perfect repair; the men swarthy, and evidently in perfect fighting trim. The 9th lancers, with their blue uniforms and white turbans twisted round their forage caps, their flagless lances, lean but hardy horses, and gallant bearing, looked the perfection of a cavalry regiment on active service. Wild and bold was the carriage of the Sikh cavalry, riding untamed looking steeds, clad in loose fawn-coloured robes, with long boots, blue or red turbans and sashes, and armed with carbine and sabre. Next to them were the worn and wasted remains of the 8th and 75th Queen's, clad entirely in slate-coloured cloth. With a wearied air they stood grouped round their standards—War stripped of its display, in all its nakedness. Then the 2nd and 4th Punjab infantry, tall of stature, with eager eyes overhung by large twisted turbans, clad in short saffron-coloured tunics—men swift to march, and forward in the fight, ambitious both of glory and of loot. Last stood, many in numbers, in tall and serried ranks, the 93rd Highlanders. A waving sea of plumes and tartan they looked, as, with loud and rapturous

cheers, which rolled over the field, they welcomed their veteran commander, the chief of their choice. It was curious to mark the difference between the old Indian troops and the Highlanders, in their reception of Sir Colin. Anxious and fixed was the gaze of the former, as he rode down their ranks—men evidently trying to measure the leader who had been sent to them from so far. Enthusiastic beyond expression was his reception by the latter. You saw at once that to him was accorded their entire confidence,—that, under him, they 'would go anywhere and do anything.'"

With still warmer enthusiasm does he tell how the Highlanders and Sikhs stormed the Secunder Bagh after a fierce and desperate conflict:—

"The assault was then given by the 4th Punjab Rifles and 93rd, supported by the 53rd and a battalion of detachments. It was a glorious rush. On went, in generous rivalry, the turban of the Sikh and the dark plume of the Highlander. A native officer of the Sikhs, waving his tulwar above his head, dashed on full five yards in front of his men. The Highlanders, determined not to be left behind, strained nerve and limb in the race. Their officers led like gallant gentlemen, shaking their broad swords in the air. Two young ensigns, springing over a low mud wall, gave the colours of the regiment to the breeze. Paul with voice and action urged on his wild followers. Ewart, amongst the first of the Scots, clambered through the narrow opening in the wall; and soon the interior of the building rang with the sharp tones of musketry, and resounded with the cries of struggling men. The narrow holes through which the assailants were climbing in would not give admittance to the supports as they came up, and great part of them, rushing on to the left, assailed the gate. After some time it gave way to the constant discharge of muskets at the lock, and through it in they poured. Away on the right the 53rd had also forced in a window; whilst the sappers and miners had enlarged the openings at the angle. But still with desperate courage the defence went on. Firing down from the doors and windows of the rooms which surrounded the great courtyard in the centre, fighting hand-to-hand with their tulwars against those who charged home with the bayonet, the sepoys maintained the struggle unabated for hours; and when at last the embers of the contest expired with the setting sun, more than two thousand corpses lay heaped upon one another in the interior of that vast charnel-house."

The affair at the Shah Nujeeb was yet more critical, and is described with remarkable vivacity; but for that we must refer our readers to the pages of *Maga*, though we may not pass over the following fine tribute to the memory of the gallant Havelock:—

"A true soldier in the highest sense of the word was Havelock. Severe in discipline and rigid in command, he looked for and exacted from all the full performance of their duty. When hardships were to be endured, he expected that they should be met without a murmur. Oftentimes regarded as unpitied by his men, he yet ever strove to alleviate their sufferings and improve their condition. Thoroughly acquainted with the principles of military science, he was able to combine the greatest daring with the greatest prudence; and greater even was his merit when, heedless of the clamours of his soldiers, he refused to move upon Lucknow until joined by Outram's reinforcements, than when, at the head of their united force, he poured along his "march of fire." For he too was assailed by the voice of calumny, and taunted with prudence and faintheartedness by men who could neither emulate his courage nor fathom the high motives of his conduct. Though victorious in every action during his first advance, as soon as he became convinced that the masses with which he was hurling were too numerous for his little band, he drew them back; and when the Gwalior Contingent first set out on their march towards Calpee, he was prepared, had he not been promised instant support, to have fallen back on Allahabad, rather than risk the fate of the empire which was intrusted to his keeping. In that resolution he showed a greater moral courage than, and equally great military genius as, when, bursting through the iron barrier of Lucknow, he wrested the sinking garrison from the hand of fate. Worn in body, high of courage, pure in heart, of an energy which no difficulties could daunt, of a resolution which no disasters could shake, he sealed his devotion to his country by his blood; and when the good labourer's work was done, he went to receive his reward in the far distant land."

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                        | Paid. | Prices.        |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| £.      | India Stock.....                                       | £.    | 220            |
|         | India Loan Debentures ..                               |       | 93½            |
|         | India Debentures (2nd is.)                             |       | 94½ @ ½        |
|         | India Scrip (2nd issue) ...                            |       | 94½ @ ½        |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000) .....                             |       | 15s. pm.       |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                             |       | 11s. pm.       |
|         | <b>Railways.</b>                                       |       |                |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.)     | 9     | ½ dis. @ ½ pm. |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Cap. A                                | 6     | ½ dis. @ ½ pm. |
| 18      | Ditto B.                                               | 4½    | ½ dis. @ ½ pm. |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) ...                           | 2     | 1½ @ ½ pm.     |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5p. ct.)                           | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| Stock   | Eas. Indian                                            | 100   | 107½ @ 108½    |
| 20      | Ditto E shares Extension                               | 10    | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)               | all   | 21 @ 22        |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 4     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto .....                                            | 2     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Gt. S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per cent.)       | 2     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                              | all   | 19½ @ 19½      |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)                                | all   | 20½ @ 20½      |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.)                     | 15    | ½ dis. @ par   |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)                | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)                | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)                             | 15    | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 p. ct.)            | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                               | 5     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
|         | <b>Banks.</b>                                          |       |                |
| 100     | Agra and United Service...                             | 50    | 86 @ 88        |
| 40      | Australasia .....                                      | all   | 24½ @ 25       |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt .....                                    | all   |                |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ...      | 10    | 3½ @ 2½ dis.   |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                              | all   | 39 @ 40        |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                     | all   | 18½ @ 19½      |
|         | <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                  |       |                |
| 20      | Eastern Steam .....                                    | all   | 2½ @ 2½        |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                             | all   | 7½ @ 7½        |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Company .....                       | all   | ½ @ ½          |
| 1       | Oriental Gas .....                                     | all   | ½ @ ½          |
| 1       | Ditto New .....                                        | 15s.  | ½ dis. @ par   |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..... | all   | 85 @ 87        |
| 50      | Ditto New .....                                        | 10    | 8 @ 9 pm.      |
| 20      | Red Sea and Indian Telegraph .....                     | 2     | ½ @ ½ pm.      |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....                        | all   | ½ @ ½          |
| 1       | Ditto Registered .....                                 | all   | ½ @ ½          |

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| BILLS.       | Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s l/pe | E. I. Co.'s Bills at 60 days' sight, pr. Co.'s l/pe. |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½                                     | 2s. 2d.                                              |
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| 4 per cent. East-India } Secra Rs. | —          | —           | 1 8½          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57    | —          | —           | 1             |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33        | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55    | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43        | —          | —           | -9½           |

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Pera*, October 4, 1858.

|                 | Gold. | Silver. |
|-----------------|-------|---------|
| Hong-Kong ..... | —     | £36,065 |
| Shanghai .....  | —     | 15,127  |
|                 |       | £22,193 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 1st October, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 15th INSTANT, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

MALT LIQUOR for Troops at Bombay.

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 15th day of OCTOBER, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL,

**SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA and PUNJAB RAILWAY.—At the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, held at their Offices, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1858,

W. P. ANDREW, Esq., in the chair,  
The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—  
1. That this Meeting receive and adopt the report of the Directors.  
2. That the best thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the business of the Company.  
3. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.  
THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street, Sept. 29, 1858.

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
29, Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.  
CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.  
The ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is one of the largest Fire Offices in the kingdom.  
At the ANNUAL MEETING of the 6th inst., the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

## FIRE BRANCH.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| In 1855 the premiums were | £130,060 |
| 1856 " "                  | 151,733  |
| 1857 " "                  | 175,028  |

From which it appears, therefore, that whereas the year 1856 showed an increase of £21,673, the year 1857 furnishes a further advance of £23,295—together making an increase of Fire Premiums alone of nearly £45,000 in the last two years.

It is believed that ONLY THREE OFFICES NOW EQUAL the ROYAL in Fire Revenue.

The Increase upon the duty paid by this Company in 1857 on Fire Insurances is no less than £5,128.

No two London offices equal, in their united increase of duty for that year, the additional amount contributed by the Royal Insurance Company.

## LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of this department has been most remarkable, as evinced in the following statement:—

|                                                          |                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| In 1855 the premiums arising from new Life policies were | £5,909 18 6            |
| 1857 " "                                                 | amounted to 10,270 8 6 |

It will thus be seen that the new business of the past year nearly DOUBLES that of two years since. This is mainly consequent upon the large Bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 PER CENT. UPON THE PREMIUMS PAID.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.  
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
1, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital, £1,250,700.

Amount of Invested Funds on Jan. 31, 1858, £386,062.3s.5d.

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Vice-Secretary—EDWARD FUCHS.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

|               | 1856.       | 1857.       | 1858.        |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| £ s. d.       | £ s. d.     | £ s. d.     | £ s. d.      |
| FIRE PREMIUMS | 77,850 19 9 | 99,306 3 6  | 101,230 13 6 |
| LIFE PREMIUMS | 62,184 7 11 | 67,962 18 3 | 75,920 7 9   |

## FOREIGN INSURANCES.

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

LIFE.—Residence allowed, without extra charge, in every part of the world distant more than 33° from the Equator.

FIRE.—The Directors, having had all the important places abroad practically surveyed, are enabled to offer unusual advantages as regards rates of Premium and Conditions, and a Discount is allowed to Merchants and others effecting their own and correspondents' Insurances.

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[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |            |                        |      |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|------|
| Bengal .....            | Sept. 8    | Burmah (Rangoon) Sept. | 1    |
| Madras .....            | " 16       | Bombay .....           | " 7  |
| Agra .....              | " —        | Ceylon .....           | " 14 |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | August 24. |                        |      |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. :—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

*Via* Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d. |

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each. Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 4s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via* Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |                   |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d. |

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

We have received our Calcutta papers to the 8th of September, and at the same time a telegram in advance of the Bombay mail of the 24th, due in London on the 19th inst. From the former we gather little news of any importance, but enough to discredit the rumour circulated by the French press, to the effect that the Begum of Lucknow had offered to give up Nana Sahib, on condition of her own life being spared. Had any such overtures been made, it is extremely improbable that the authorities would have permitted the fact to transpire. The only other item of intelligence worthy of notice, so far as the Calcutta mail is concerned, is an unauthenticated rumour of disturbances in Guzerat, which may be partially true though apparently exaggerated.

Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Government Messages, forwarded from Bombay, are "confusion worse confounded." We have laboured in vain to decipher their real purport, and can form only a rough guess at the probable nature of their contents. The only thing that appears certain is the further discomfiture of the various fugitive bands that represent the once formidable Gwalior Contingent. For this good service the nation is indebted to General Michell and Colonel Robertson, each of whom has inflicted severe chastisement on the enemy. In the Jubbulpore district, Captain Finch succeeded in cutting up a body of rebels who, with admirable audacity, had seized on the fortress of Garrakota. Affairs in Oude are likely to remain unsettled for some time to come, though no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the ultimate pacification of that fine province. In the Allahabad and Ghazee-pore divisions, the military police have distinguished themselves by cutting up wandering parties of marauders, and giving confidence to the long-harassed inhabitants. A successful affair is also reputed to have taken place not far from Bareilly, but Rohilcund generally was more tranquil.

Nothing more is yet known respecting the conspiracy of the Malwa Sikhs at Dehra Ishmael Khan. The report of the outbreak at Mooltan is, however, confirmed, with the additional intelligence that 400 of the deluded mutineers perished in the insane attempt to disarm a European regiment supported by artillery—their selves being unarmed.

From China, we learn that General Strauben-zee had at length been roused from his obstinate fit of lethargy, and had actually sent

an expedition against a Chinese town. The provocation, it must be admitted, hardly afforded him an alternative. A flag of truce conveying a copy of Sir John Browning's Proclamation to Namtow had been fired upon and a seaman killed. This outrage could not be passed over with impunity. A small force was therefore despatched against the offending town, and some forts were taken and demolished. Two officers lost their lives through mischance, and Commander Madden of H.M.'s ship *Sanspareil* was dangerously wounded by a gingal-ball. Of the former, Captain Lambert, R.E., was shot through the back in mounting a ladder by the man next below him; while Lieut. Danvers, 70th B.N.I., was equally unfortunate on the following day, through the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a Lascar belonging to the military train.

Lord Elgin had not yet returned from Japan, but Admiral Seymour was at Hongkong on the 24th August.

A long list of promotions in the engineer and artillery branches of the service, consequent on the late orders of the Court of Directors, will be seen in our "official gazette" of this day.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Urs, Mr. Howell, Mr. Strachan, Miss Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. Ramsden, Lieut. Simpson, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Wigg, Mr. Oviara, Mr. Cargate, Mr. and Mrs. Alons, Hon. Lieut. Col. Clifford, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Van Bensechin, Mr. Phavenan, Mr. Luard, Capt. Nines, Lieut. Lance, Col. Gall, Mr. Jennon, Mr. D. Guign, and Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per. str. Indus, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. Powell, Mr. Carnahan, Mr. and Mrs. Murrell, Mr. York, Lieut. Col. Walsh, Mr. Stronach, Lieut. Price, Capt. Pelly, Capt. J. Corry, Capt. Dickens, Lieut. Egan, Lieut. Blunt, Lieut. Hollogan, Lieut. Rew, Lieut. Isles, Comdr. Ratilow, Capt. Cooper, Capt. Woodbury, Lieut. McKensie, Lieut. Kooke, Mr. Owen, Capt. Kindersley, Lieut. Harcourt, Miss Taylor, Ens. Andrew, Surg. Irwin, Mr. Bellaire, Lieut. Seymour, Lieut. Studdy, Capt. Webb, Capt. Annesley, Lieut. Biddulph, Lieut. Backhouse, Lieut. Harris, Lieut. Thompson, Surg. Lockwood, Ens. Prior, Capt. Blewett, Mr. T. Cole, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Garner's child, Mrs. L. M. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Houston and infant, Mrs. Anderson's infant and sister, and child, Mr. T. E. Venebles, Capt. Fowle, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Dr. Allenby, Capt. Little, Mr. Walker, Col. Holl, Capt. J. H. Goad, Mrs. Goad and 2 children, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Salmon and 2 children, Mr. E. F. Longley, Capt. F. A. Brown, Capt. H. Bishop, Mr. G. R. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and child, Miss Simpson, Capt. Castles, Mr. Larborde, Mr. E. Coleman, Mr. G. Rogers, Miss Page, Mr. Lavarick, and Mr. Greeu.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Lambert, r. engra, killed in action, at Namtow, China, Aug. 11; Lieut. Murphy, 5th foot, in Ceylon, Sept. —; Lieut. W. B. Cawborn, adjt. H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, at Gwalior, Aug. 21; Lieut. Cockell, 59th foot, on board H.M.S. *Fury*, Aug. 9.

BENGAL.—Lieut. St. Arbotom, 53rd regt., Aug. 8; Lieut. R. W. Danvers, 70th N.I., killed before Namtow, China, Aug. 12; Capt. D. J. Macleod, 12th N.I., at Akyab, Aug. 5.

MADRAS.—Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, 27th N.I., in camp, Aug. 27; Capt. William J. Hare, 41st N.I., at Wymberg, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 2.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. T. Anderson, 25th N.I., at Cantonment, Moran, aged 30, Aug. 24.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

"To the Secretary, East-India House, London, from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

"Allahabad, Sept. 12.

"OUDE.—The Cantonment of Sultanpore was occupied by our forces without opposition on the 29th of August, the rebels having retired, some in the direction of Amaithee, and others towards the Gogra. Madho Singh is at his fort of Amaithee, and is reported to have with him 1,000 men and twenty-two guns. Some of the rebel troops from Batinsee, on the north of the Gogra, had crossed the Gogra at Bairam Ghaut; and there were rumours of an intended attack on Nawab Gunge, on the Fyzabad road, which had consequently been strengthened from Lucknow. The Nana, Bala Rao, and the Begum are still on the north of the Gogra. The Fyzabad district reported to be undisturbed.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Benares Division.—The districts of Benares and Mirzapore continue tranquil. Jaunpore and Alighur are generally quiet. The rebels who had besieged Russareh, in the Ghazee-pore district, were overtaken by a body of Sikhs, under Captain Nedham, and defeated with a loss of 20 killed and 59 wounded. The Zaminca pergunnah is much disturbed.

Allahabad Division.—A body of rebels, chiefly from Rewah, under Punjab Singh and Dao Singh, entered the Barah pergunnah of the Allahabad district, and commenced plundering. A police force, under Captain Dennehy, went out against them, and, coming on them by surprise, completely routed them, killing their leader, Punjab Singh, and some 200 of his followers. The remainder of the Allahabad division is undisturbed.

Rohilcund Division.—A strong body of rebels was attacked at Sinpoora, in the Peeleebheet pergunnah of the Bareilly district, by a force consisting of 500 men of all arms, and was defeated with the loss of three guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. Major H. Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, lost his arm in this affair. The rest of the division, except where the Shahjehanpore district borders on the Goomtee, is quiet.

Agra Division.—The Etawah rebels have been driven out of the fort of Buryah, their head-quarters, with considerable loss. The remainder of the division is tranquil.

There has been no occurrence of importance in the Meerut or Kumaon division.

Jhansi Division.—Brigadier M'Duff has defeated and dispersed the rebels in the Jaloun district, on the bank of the Jumna. There is nothing of importance to communicate from the rest of the division, the continuance of heavy rain having impeded all military operations.

Jubbulpore Division.—Tangah and Dunoh. (Query. Turwur and Bodan Dowah) with a large body of rebels, occupied the fort of Garrakota and plundered the town, when they were suddenly surprised by a small detachment from Saugor, under Captain Finch, and totally defeated. They left 150 dead bodies on the field. Other districts in the division are generally quiet.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—The rebels under Tantia Topee and the Banda Nawab surrounded Jhalra Patun on the 26th of August, and took it after a feeble resistance, many of the troops of the chief joining them. They levied heavy contributions on the town, and took possession of all the treasure, guns, and munitions of war belonging to the chief of that state. By last accounts, the rebels had marched from Jhalra Patun, with 24 guns, in the direction of Rampore. Colonel Hope had left Mhow with 1,100 men to oppose them. On the 5th of September

Colonel Robertson, with 200 cavalry and 300 infantry, totally defeated the Powree rebels between Gwalior and Guzerat; 450 dead bodies were left on the field. Our loss consisted of one officer, Lieutenant Cancet (?), her Majesty's 9th regiment, killed; four officers wounded; four rank and file killed, and 10 wounded.

Matters at Ulwar are not in a satisfactory state, owing to a feud between the Thakoors and the Mahomedan party.

PUNJAB.—The sepoys of the 62nd and 69th N.I. and the native artillerymen at Mooltan have broken out. They attempted to seize the guns, but were driven back.

The adjutant of the Bombay fusiliers and four artillery men have been killed.

Of the mutineers about 400 have been killed, and the police, sowars, &c., are in active pursuit of the remainder.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's telegraphic message, dated September 12.

OUDE.—Rajah Maun Singh has promised to go himself with 1,500 men and three guns to intercept the rebels from Sultanpore, who are making towards Tania.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The Mhow field force, under the command of Major-general Michell, attacked and defeated Tantia Topee on the 15th of September, near Heoree, capturing twenty-five guns. The loss on the side of the British is but trifling.

On the 19th General Michell reached Narsinghur, in pursuit of the enemy, who had turned towards Seronj after his defeat on the 15th.

Brigadier Parke, with the Neemuch column, was at Surrimpore on the 19th of September, awaiting instructions from General Michell, under whose orders he had been placed.

It appears from the latest intelligence that Major-General Michell crossed the Parbattee river on the 20th of September, and marched towards Bursiah in order to cover Bhopal from the rebel force collected at Seronj.

Brigadier Parke's column has been halted at Angher.

Reinforcements in cavalry, horse artillery, and infantry are on their march to Mhow from the Bombay Presidency; the cavalry alone number about 1,200 sabres. A regiment of Beatson's horse from Jaulnah is also on its way to the same quarter.

The Bombay Presidency is perfectly quiet.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, Sept. 24."

Service Message from G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esq., dated Allahabad, 6th September, 1.5 P.M.

At Gwalior, four sepoys of the 25th Bombay N.I., Hindoos of Oude, being instigated by a Brahmin to induce their regiment to join the Nana, informed their officers, pretended to join the plot, were introduced to several conspirators, and induced them to come near cantonments, and show to the havildar major a perwannah from the Nana. As arranged beforehand, two officers appeared, and the conspirators were seized. Other arrests have also been made by the political agent at Gwalior, and the perwannah, which bears date May last, is in our possession. Captain Nixon, the Bhurtpore political agent, proceeded to Ulwar on the 30th August, and was well received by the thakoors and city people. The feelings of the thakoors are greatly excited against the Mahomedan parties, in consequence of their deceitful intention to appoint one of their own class to be killadar, and also to make the boy rajah turn Mahomedan. Though a mere child, the rajah is violently opposed to the thakoors, and Captain Nixon apprehends mischief, unless an European officer is deputed to Ulwar.

LIEUT. DANVERS.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lieut. R. W. Danvers, 70th B.N.I., while serving in China. This promising young officer was one of the gallant band under the lamented Havelock that fought so heroically to rescue the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. Ever foremost where danger was imminent and the enemy's fire the hottest, Lieut. Danvers escaped without a wound, though destined so soon to close his honourable career. At the storming of Namtow he was selected to command the coolie military train, and in that capacity did signal good service. Again he passed unscathed through the fiery ordeal, but on the morrow was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of one of the gun-lascars. Lieut. Danvers, who entered the service in 1854, was brother of Mr. Juland Danvers, secretary to the new railway department at the East-India House, and will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends and relatives.

GUZERAT.—We have received intelligence of an unsatisfactory nature from Guzerat. Our correspondent's letter is dated the 12th August, but we kept it in abeyance until the festival of the Moharrum was over, so that we might not be accused of publishing evil tidings at an unpropitious period. It appears that a village near Sadra had exhibited most unmistakable symptoms of revolt, and that Lieutenant Newton, of the 11th regiment N.I., with one hundred and fifty of the Guzerat horse, marched against it for the purpose of reducing it to submission. The cavalry behaved with great bravery under the gallant leadership of Newton: they absolutely charged into the houses, and cut down all who opposed them. Lieutenant Newton has, however, we regret to say, been severely wounded across the chest, and another officer has been ordered out to relieve him. It has also been deemed expedient to despatch to Sadra, two companies of the 11th N.I., one company of H.M.'s 89th, two of Captain Hossack's guns, and two mountain-train guns under Turner; the whole under the command of Conyers, of the 89th. The force marched from Ahmedabad on the 11th so that we may soon expect to receive an account of their operations. Our correspondent is of opinion that Sooraj Moolah will never be quiet until he is hanged; and if this is a fact, we can only hope that such a very desirable consummation may be effected as speedily as possible. The wildest rumours are abroad in the bazaar of Ahmedabad. There is, it is stated, a large army of mutineers en route to a village thirty koss from Baroda. It is also reported that there are clouds of cavalry at or near Oodeypore, ready to sweep over the land. They are said to have plundered a temple, at the latter city, of fifty lakhs of rupees. We need scarcely say that these stories, if not pure fabrications, are at all events gross exaggerations. They, however, show that uneasiness and discontent still prevail in Guzerat, and the affair near Sadra proves that some of the villages are even prepared to resist our authority. This is an unsatisfactory state of things, and ought to be at once crushed with a strong hand. No half-measures ought to be adopted. Every attempt at violence should be promptly punished—the ringleaders hanged, and the village either burnt or fined. Were a few examples of this kind made, our Guzerat friends would be taught civility, the country would become tranquilized, and law and order would be substituted for anarchy and violence.—*Telegraph and Courier*. [The above report needs authentication. We give it for what it is worth.—Ed. A. I. M.]

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT LUCKNOW.—"The advance of more troops from Cawnpore is deferred by the Commander-in-Chief till the arrival of regiments from Calcutta, and a month of blockade and privation seems inevitable. It is melancholy that the women and children should be exposed to this, though nothing can be more admirable than the fortitude displayed by the former. Each individual seems a heroine. The worst suffering must be that endured by parents seeing their children pining, wasting, dying, without the power of procuring the necessary remedy, sweet fresh air, or wholesome nutritious food. Poor wee things! they seem quite to have reconciled themselves to their doleful situation, and even form mimic batteries for their amusement, and talk, during their play, of shot and shell."—*Major North's Journal of an English Officer in India*.



## BENGAL.

## THE FEMALE COLONY AT DUM-DUM.

On the arrival of the new Queen's army in October, the women of the different regiments were sent *en masse* to Dum-Dum. There the majority have remained, increased by occasional new arrivals, till the number of women and children has occasionally touched eighteen hundred. Government provided three surgeons, and there are two more in the station who give assistance, but only one Protestant chaplain. The accommodation assigned, though not insufficient for women, was insufficient for women accompanied by heaps of children. The arrangements so necessary in a climate where diarrhoea and dysentery are the scourge of the population were quite inadequate. The authorities were warned that the hot weather and the rains would produce disease, but the regulations had been complied with, and nothing more was done.

Meanwhile the concentration of such a mass of women began to produce evils of a different kind. The poor creatures, ignorant of the climate, accustomed to the dirty habits of Great Britain, where a thorough wash once a week is considered a proof of unusual cleanliness, and too many of them used to liquor, sunk into ways utterly inconsistent with the maintenance of health. The best of them could not be restrained from wandering about without covering for the head. The worst could not be kept from drink. Coercion was impossible among such numbers, even if any one had possessed authority to coerce. The bad, of whom there is a proportion in every regiment, got the upperhand, and scenes of disorder have occurred, which it may be as well not to describe.

In June, as Government had been warned, disease made its appearance. It increased all through July, and though now declining again, has caused a frightful mortality. Upwards of five hundred women and children are said to have perished,—a mortality equal to that of a campaign. That it has not been twice as great is due to the untiring exertions of overworked surgeons, and of the chaplain and his wife, who have laboured among the poor people with a zeal that deserves a public recognition. The evil, however, is not to be met by isolated efforts. There is no want of medicine. Wider accommodation is most difficult to obtain. The women must be separated into manageable groups, and the best way of separating them is to send them to their husbands as fast as carriage can be found. Meanwhile, at least three more surgeons and four more chaplains should be sent to Dum-Dum. The latter exercise an influence which secures health more rapidly than medicine, and are easily to be procured. Let the aristocratic congregations of Calcutta go without for a month, or call upon the missions for volunteers. They will, we doubt not, respond, notwithstanding the treatment of Messrs. Smith and Henderson, who after breaking up their homes, and marching one four hundred and the other a hundred miles, were summarily dismissed to make way for chaplains just landed. If they were invested, moreover, with something like authority, discipline would be somewhat better preserved, and the good and respectable allowed at least a chance of escaping contamination.—*Friend of India*.

[The dispersion of this "colony" has since been determined on.]

## NEW INDIAN RUBBER.

At the monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held at Calcutta on the 11th August, specimens were exhibited of two vegetable productions from the Burmese provinces, likely to be of considerable value in an economical point of view.

15. Specimen of elastic gum from Rangoon, presented by Capt. H. E. Power.

The following is an extract of Capt. Power's note on the subject:—

"Enclosed is a piece of Indian rubber, obtained from a creeper abounding in the jungles here, and in almost every compound. I am sorry I cannot give you its botanical name. I inclose, however, a piece of the flower and a young leaf. The plant grows to a great size, and spreads to a great extent over high and wide-spreading trees; it blossoms profusely; the slightest incision in the bark, the fracture of a leaf, or a portion of flower, causes the milk to exude most freely. That which I send was collected on the top of a bottle in the space of two or three inches. It appears to me of very good quality; but I shall be glad to learn your opinion; and if you desire further information regarding it, it will give me pleasure to take up the matter."

Dr. Thomson observes that he cannot, with certainty, determine this *Apocynaceae* plant without better specimens, but he is inclined to think that it is a species of *Urceola*, but it would require specimens in full flower, and also in fruit, to determine the point. "It does not exactly agree," adds Dr. Thomson, "with the only *Urceola* of which I have specimens, a species collected by Griffith at Malacca, which is probably *Urceola elastica*."

Dr. J. R. Barry thus reports on the gum:—

"I have subjected this Indian rubber to the usual tests, and I am glad to inform you that the specimen has turned out a most excellent one. It is easily soluble in 'benzol,' 'bi-sulphuret of carbon,' and 'chloroform'; is very firm, and is in a great measure free from that stickiness which characterizes and deteriorates the Indian rubber manufactured in Assam. If the juice were washed with water, well boiled in *chunam* water, and pressed, it would be rendered almost as hard and permanent as the South American."

16. Samples of the fibre of a very common plant in Upper Assam, and of the tow of the "Rheea" (*Burmeria nivea*). Presented by Col. S. F. Hauney. (Referred to the Flax Committee.)

The following is an extract of Col. Hauney's letter regarding these articles:—

"A line to say that I have sent by the *Thames*, which left this day, a small bale containing samples of fibres. One, that of a very common plant in Upper Assam, and, indeed, by retting, a quantity of fibre, not of any particular excellence as to quality, but which might be found useful for paper, or work where a good dry tow was required. The plant, according to the natives, is of two kinds; one grows to a large tree, and the other growing and throwing out long, slender, and graceful withes, like the willow. The natives call this the *Lutta*, or creeper *Mohowlee*, and the other the tree or *Gas Mohowlee*. The botanical name, with a specimen of the leaves, is sent by Mr. Masters, of Golahat, enclosed in the bale. The other sample is some of the tow or other refuse of the *Urthia nivea* or *Rheea*, which is separated during the cleaning process, according to the Chinese method, and is as follows:—

"The stalks of the *Rheea* are cut to within three inches of the ground, and each being broken in the middle by a particular method, by passing the fingers towards each end and through the fibre, this is stripped of outer bark and all; the stalks are left on the ground, and the strips made up into bundles, are placed in water for about a couple of hours; this steeping extracting a quantity of brownish-coloured matter, which would discolour if not injure the fibre if allowed to remain."

"The bundles are then tied at the small ends, and hooked on to a post; each strand is taken separately in the left hand, and with a blunted knife in the right hand they are cleverly deprived of their outer bark; one draw of the knife, along the inner side, taking away the pulpy matter which remains there, thus leaving a clean strand of fibre only, which, hung up inside to dry in wet weather, or exposed to a little sun and a night's dew in dry weather, is fit for the English market. In scraping off the bark, a small quantity of long and short fibre goes with it. When the work is finished, take up the whole of this entangled refuse, put it into clean water for a short time, dry and beat it out, and the result is the tow I now send; and thus every particle of the fibre on each stack is saved. The tow subjected to bleaching would, I think, be found useful in many ways; for instance, to be made up into hospital lint, or for paper."

"The above method of preparing the *Rheea* is

different from that pursued by the Assamese Dhans, and which I have already detailed in a former notice of the *Rheea* fibre. But a cheaper method of preparation, and one which is best suited for preparation on the large scale, is, to subject the strips of fibre, after being taken from the stalks, to the steaming process in boxes, tubes, or cylinders. The steaming will soon carry off the sap and its bad qualities; and the bundles well dried will then, I think, be quite in a marketable state."

"*Rheea*, I hear, fetches in Calcutta 40¢ a ton; at this rate, I am of opinion it would be very remunerative to cultivate and prepare it as I have stated."

## THE DELHI CURIOSITIES.

The following account of the crystal block and marble platform, which have been removed from the hall of audience in the palace at Delhi, and carefully packed for, we believe, ultimate transmission to England, may prove interesting. It has been supplied by Ahsun Orlah Khan, physician to the ex-king:—

"The famous Tukht Taous, or peacock throne, constructed by the Emperor Shah Jehan at the cost of a crore of rupees, or one million sterling, once occupied the spot in the centre of the Dwan Khas, or private hall of audience, where the white marble platform now stands. It was made of gold richly set with jewels, and on it the reigning sovereign would sit in state upon the festival of the 'Eid' and other feast days: which custom continued in vogue up to the time of Mahomed Shah, great grandfather of the present ex-king of Delhi. When Nahr Shah, the Persian invader, returned to his native land after the conquest of Hindoostan, he carried back among his spoils half the property of the crown of Delhi, including the Peacock Throne."

"When Shah Alum came, in the thirteenth year of his reign, from Ailahabad to Delhi, about eighty-eight years ago, he built an oblong platform of red stone on the spot once occupied by the Peacock Throne. After he had been brutally deprived of his eye-sight, and dethroned by Gholam Khadir, the Afghan, son of Najib-ud-daula Zafar Khan, this platform was still used by his temporary successor Bahadur Shah. Shortly afterwards—Gholam Khadir having been in his turn taken prisoner and put to death by the Maharrattas—the blind old King Shah Alum recovered the throne of his ancestors. He had a wooden throne inlaid with gold, and greatly ornamented, constructed after the model of the Peacock Throne, on which the following line was inscribed, signifying the date of its completion:—

"THE THRONE OF THE RENOWNED SHAH ALUM.  
1222. A.H."

"The red stone platform was removed some twelve years ago, and replaced by the present white marble one, by the order of the present Ex-king Bahadur Shah; the shape being changed to its present octagonal form."

"Of the block of crystal which is placed in the central arch of that side of the private hall of audience which overlooks the waters of the Jumna, I am unable to give any account. Its previous history is veiled in mystery. How, when, or whence it came I know not, nor can I say by what rajah or chieftain it may have been presented. The oldest and most trusty servants of the royal family state that it adorned the palace in the time of Shah Jehan."

"The mirror throne in the public hall of audience was erected in the reign of Shah Jehan, and intended to rival that of Bok's Queen of Sheba. The portrait on the back wall is that of the Queen herself, and the ornithological representations inlaid around her, those of the feathered tribe, which are said to have started the original with their wings."—*Bombay Times*.

## NEPAULESE AFFAIRS.

The long correspondence between the Court of Nepal and the government of India has terminated in favour of the former. It has given rise to so many rumours that a short explanation of the facts may not be unacceptable. Jung Bahadur for some years past appears to have entertained a strong personal dislike to the resident Col. Ramsay. The feeling, suppressed while a Ramsay was on the throne, seems to have arisen, as such dislikes usually do arise among men, from some difficulty on a matter of etiquette. Jung Bahadur, it will be remembered, though virtually regent of Nepal, is

nominally not even Premier. The business of the durbar is transacted through his brother, and the difference between the real and the responsible authority often leads to trivial embarrassments. Instead, however, of at once expressing a personal distaste to the ambassador, Jung Bahadoor brought a series of formal charges against his conduct. They were readily explained, and the explanation, given personally at Allahabad, was, if we may judge by the result, accepted. Col. Ramsay returned to his post, but on his way was stopped by a message, intimating that the controversy had not closed, and that till it had been, he would not be received at Katmandoo. The correspondence recommenced, and the *Delhi Gazette* now announces its termination. The Governor-General, while distinctly repeating his opinion that Colonel Ramsay is clear of all offence, will not force on a friendly power an envoy distasteful to its durbar, and Colonel Ramsay will be accordingly withdrawn.

An embarrassment of this kind, though common enough in Europe, is without a precedent in our annals. As a rule, it would be impossible to yield to personal objections. The range of selection is too small, the number of persons qualified to represent her Majesty at special Indian Courts too small, to permit us to accede to foreign requests. In the individual case, however, we think the Governor-General decidedly in the right. The dispute is one on which it is beneath the dignity of England to contend, and it rests with himself to prevent a special and exceptional case from slipping into a precedent.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE SONTHAL CIVIL CODE.

Mr. Yule has made a daring attempt to reconcile the principles of English law with the circumstances of an almost savage district. Anticipating the legislature, he has prepared a civil code, which has received the sanction of the Government of Bengal. Scarcely occupying three columns of this journal, the code meets nearly every case which can arise among a simple race. It provides, moreover, for that resistance to the swindling of the muhajuns, which is the special difficulty of the Pergunnahs. Arrest for debt is abolished at once throughout the territory, as are also all written pleadings. The whole mass of nonsense, question and answer, rejoinder and surrejoinder, invented to render justice impossible, is swept away at once. The claimant must state his claim in person, *vis à voce*, and the judge will then fix a day for defence to appear. If he does not, plaintiff must prove his claim, which will then be decreed. If he does, and asks time to obtain his witnesses, a day will be fixed for the trial. On that day the judge, hearing the evidence, will deliver a final decree. If any witness perjures himself, he will be on the spot sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The amlah are abolished summarily. Nobody is to write anything. Nobody, therefore, can be bribed to write lies, and the great source of delays, perjuries, and crimes is at once extinguished. The plaint, the evidence, and the decree are to be written down briefly by the judge himself in English, and the English decree is the only legal record of the case. The judgment will be explained verbally to the native, but he must have the decree translated for himself. If the claim be one for less than Rs. 50, the plaintiff will take a peon to defendant's house, attach the necessary property, advertise its sale by beat of drum, and on the day fixed, sell it. If the claim be for more than Rs. 50, he may take out an execution any time within six years from the date of the decree: provided always that

"The Kucha houses, agricultural implements, plough cattle to the extent of three pair, and ploughs corresponding, the grain required for seed and for the consumption of the family till next crop, the absolutely needful metal, cooking, and water-pots of cultivating ryots, are in no case liable to attachment

and sale, except in realization of any of the penalties prescribed in these Rules; neither are tools or instruments of any kind liable, by which a man earns his daily bread, including for instance a fisherman's sole fishing-boat and nets—the cart and cart-bullocks by the hire alone of which the carter lives."

And provided also that land cannot be sold without the commissioner's sanction.

These rules undoubtedly remove the great evils incident to the Regulation system. The record and the amlah, the two great obstacles to justice, are abolished, and there is a chance that the decree drawn up in English, on English evidence, may meet the facts. The abolition of imprisonment and the clause protecting the homestead will prevent the muhajuns from turning the law into an engine of oppression. The rules for execution, too, may work in the Pergunnahs, but they are a blot upon the code as a general system. Why should the claimant be permitted to retain his decree as a weapon of offence for six years? For all that period the industry and energy of the creditor must be paralyzed. Who will work with his house about to fall upon his head? It is true that within this period the debt will not increase, but the sense of a coming misfortune, the expectation of a great insult is the most disheartening of companions. A month should be the longest period allowed, and even that should only be conceded in the event of the property being too distant for immediate seizure. Under the present rule, the muhajun, with two or three decrees accumulated on one another, may make his victim pay any interest he pleases.

Nor can we perceive while the homestead is exempted from distraint, and the debtor from imprisonment why the law should not go one step further. Why allow any process at all for debts under fifty rupees? Why not place credit at once on its natural basis, property or personal character? We compel the creditor to trust himself as to the value of property mortgaged to him. Why not compel him to trust himself as to the value of character mortgaged to him? Mr. Yule, we perceived, has faced the difficulty of hopeless insolvency by a resort to the English *w.* He has ruled that:—

"If a Sonthal appear before a Hakim, and request to be released from his debts, his statement shall be taken on solemn affirmation as to the amount thereof, and his means of discharging it, and a day shall be fixed for the appearance of his creditors, of which due notice will be given them. The Manjee of applicant's village, and applicant himself, with all the male members of his household, shall be warned to appear on the same day, and the Hakim shall then make full inquiry, and, if satisfied that the applicant's statement is true as to the number and names of his creditors, and the amount due to each, and the extent of his property, he shall take measures to sell or transfer the latter to the creditors, and give the applicant a release in full from all debts due to creditors whom he has named, and upon whom notice has been served.

"Arrears of rent are not included in the debts to which this rule applies. Property excepted from attachment under Rule 27 is not excepted under this rule.

"Fraudulent collusion of a Sonthal applying under this rule with a creditor renders applicant punishable as if for fraudulent transfer under rule 29, and debars him from the benefit of this rule. If it appear that a Sonthal so applying has obtained recently money or goods with a view to defraud the lender by taking the benefit of this rule, he shall be punishable under rule 29, and be debarred as above. Release under this rule is absolute as regards all property acquired by the insolvent after release. Property which he may not have surrendered at his release is always liable when discovered, and, at the same time, the insolvent may be punished as if for a false claim, as under rule 2."

That system may work in Sonthalistan where men do not usually lie, and where the extent of every man's property is known. But a less simple race would conceal or transfer their goods, and so take the exemption we are anxious to give. The only use of a bankruptcy

law in such circumstances is to deceive the creditor, by making him fancy he has a lien which in practice will not exist. The abolition of process, while leaving the real security intact, would sweep away an illusion productive only of disaster. We know no field better adapted for this experiment than the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the law of debt has already caused one rebellion, and where a muhajun is regarded much as a "forestaller" was once regarded in England.

We understand that *vis à voce* pleading is immediately to be introduced in all the Non-Regulation Provinces. The value of the improvement can scarcely be over-estimated. It extinguishes the pleaders and the amlah together, and reduces the expense of suits about four-fifths. But if excellent in the Non-Regulation, why is it abominable in the Regulation Provinces? Is justice incompatible with a Legislative Council? Or is the Council unable to take cognizance of Non-Regulation precedents? We want at this moment a swift procedure, a law of perjury, a law of bankruptcy; but while Mr. Yule establishes all in a forest inhabited by savages, the Legislative Council announces itself as incompetent to bestow them on the thirty millions of Bengal. It is now ten years that we have been exposing the iniquity of the Regulation law of perjury. Since we began, the Punjab, Saugor, Nagpore, Berar, Assam, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have received laws which correct the evil. Nobody contests the facts. Nobody questions the applicability of the precedents. Yet, in Bengal, the law is, if possible, worse than at first.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

ONE of the arguments often put forward in defence of a new native army of the line is the difficulty of providing for the Company's officers. Even, it is said, if forty-five regiments of Europeans are raised, at least fifteen must be stationed in the smaller presidencies. The remainder will not absorb all the officers thrown out of employ. The army list published on the 5th August offers the best reply to objections of that description. The artillery are provided for. The cavalry have become European. The line alone remains, and in the line, the field, the massacres, disease, and exposure have nearly done their work. But 1,412 officers remain in the native army of Bengal. Of these, scarcely a third are doing or pretending to do regimental duty. The practice of draining the regiments for civil or irregular employ has been carried since the mutinies to a height never equalled in our past history. Of all the regiments—

|                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Five have only | 2 officers remaining. |
| Three          | 3                     |
| Eight          | 4                     |
| Four           | 5                     |
| Ten            | 6                     |
| Nine           | 7                     |
| Five           | 8                     |

the total number nominally attached to Regiments being only 503. This account excludes, of course, the colonels who never live in India, and who may be abolished without the slightest detriment to the active service of the state. Nine hundred officers, double the number absent in May, 1857, are on sick leave, or commanding levies, or raising military police, or looking after road-commissariat, or engaged in some one of the thousand duties created by the recent revolt. The great majority of these posts are in one way or another permanent, and a staff corps has, therefore, become a possibility. Thirteen European corps will absorb the whole of the remainder of the line, and the Government of India can, if it pleases, at once provide for all the officers of the deceased army of Bengal. The irregulars, the police and the military appointments would thus be provided for, without drawing on the European line, and one difficulty in the way of a painless extinction of the sepoy army is at once removed.



The wisdom of so disposing of the officers by a staff corps is open, of course, to argument. On the one hand, it would meet the immediate necessity without individual suffering and injustice. The staff corps gets rid of that system of civil employ which we see plainly will drain the Queen's Europeans as it drained the Company's army. It secures an efficient service of men equal to all the miscellaneous work of the empire, without drawing strength from the army, or the ordinary departments. On the other hand, it destroys the only guarantee for the efficiency of irregulars and police. The officers thus permanently withdrawn from their regiments would gradually become old, and there is no line to act as a cesspool into which aged incapacity may be shot. Above all, we should lose the advantage of picking men for special work. The staff corps would be like the engineers,—a regiment into which fools could not enter, and in which men of moderate ability would have every inducement for exertion, but in which special faculties were rarely to be found. Believing, as we do, that selection is only useful in a limited degree, that no human intellect can discover the qualities of any man till experience has developed them, we are not disposed to attach undue weight to these objections. They will, however, in this age of examinations, be strongly felt, and all we can affirm positively is, that the opportunity of creating a staff corps is at last open to the Government of India.

This statement exhibits strongly the incorrectness of the idea, that the expense of the native army has decreased. While the native soldiery are more numerous than ever, the cost of the officers must have been nearly doubled. Every man of the four or five hundred drawn off for exceptional employ receives some staff allowance. Supposing this to be on the average but Rs. 250 a month, this practice alone, almost unnoticed amid roar of events, adds a lakh a month to the expenditure of the state. It is nearly one-third the cost of maintaining in our pay 30,000 disarmed mutineers.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NO TIME FOR HERESY.**—The *Madras Christian Herald* hopes that the new Bishop of Calcutta will busy himself in endeavouring to establish a system of ecclesiastical law for India. We really hope that Dr. Cotton will leave ecclesiastical law to look after itself. In India we have no time for heresy, and there are few clergymen who on other than doctrinal points are not amenable to reason. We are aware of no very great existing abuses that require any legal proceedings; an admonition would be all that is required. The new bishop will arrive in Calcutta about the 28th October.—*Friend of India.*

**A LAZY CHAPLAIN.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* calls attention to very serious neglect of duty on the part of the government chaplain at Lahore. For some time the chaplain has been in the habit of keeping church-goers waiting: that is, he has not made his appearance at the time announced for the commencement of public worship. On Sunday evening, the 15th August, the congregation were kept waiting for one hour and a quarter, when the service was performed by a friend of the incumbent. The *Lahore Chronicle* does not mention at which church this delay takes place, but we suppose at St. James's church.

**THE CALCUTTA EARTHQUAKE.**—The *Englishman* remarks that the earthquake of the 24th August was not only more severe than is usual in Bengal, but was preceded and followed by the signs which precede and follow earthquakes in districts where they are common. We suspect Calcutta has had a more narrow escape than it dreams of. Five seconds more would have brought down dozens of buildings. In Serampore the roof of the college was split in a dozen places, and the old house in the Government compound cracked from top to bottom. In our own house some new masonry has separated visibly from the older portion of the wall.

At a general court-martial assembled on the 2nd of August, at Fort William, Major J. C. Mansergh of H.M.'s 15th was charged with using the following language to Colonel Barnes, in command of H.M.'s

6th:—"Thus you, in an under-hand way, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, go to Colonel Otter, get a form of order from him, and deprive me of the command of my company in the field, which I was fully entitled to have, till regularly in orders. Your base conduct for the moment succeeded, but, as I have always done, I unmasked your deceit quickly. You have done me a foul wrong by a ruffian deed. I will tell you what General Michel when here expressed of you as a soldier and a man. He said, God help the 6th going into action, if they go under Barnes or that old fool Barnes, for he will have half of them cut up, as he does not know what to do. That was flattering—very!" The court found Major John Craven Mansergh guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, but recommended him to the consideration of the commander-in-chief on account of his long, faithful, and distinguished service. The commander-in-chief could not commute the sentence. There is no doubt that the punishment is severe, but we do not see how it could have been otherwise. A private would be flogged and imprisoned for a less offence.

**ENGLISH GRATITUDE.**—A correspondent calls our attention to the condition of the native troops who remained faithful to us at Lucknow, when the garrison of that place were besieged. The men are said to feel themselves neglected. They have only been gazetted to the order of merit. To this day the Lucknow regiment has not been organized. The native officers still carry the old unserviceable muskets they carried through the siege, they still wear the ragged uniform in which they left the "Baillie Guard." All their European officers have been separated from them, and there is now not one officer of either the 13th, 48th, or 71st with the regiment of Lucknow, but the Colonel.

**HONORARY MAGISTRATES.**—The *Hurkaru* protests against the appointment of honorary magistrates. The only objection of any value that he brings forward against their appointment is that men whose interests are closely interwoven with those who are subject to their jurisdiction, will not do justice. The answer to that is the fact that large landholders have powers already. Making them magistrates merely brings those powers under restraint; and, in the case of Europeans, secures that self-respect which every Englishman feels when engaged in the administration of justice.

**IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,** on Saturday, Aug. 28, Mr. Currie presented a report of the committee on the case of the estates of lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's courts of judicature. Mr. Le Geyt moved the first reading of a bill for levying rates and municipal taxes in Scinde. Mr. Le Geyt also moved the second reading of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's bill. The bill for securing a better discipline in the Indian Navy was read a third time. The bill will give the officers power to maintain an exact discipline amongst members of the service employed on the Indian rivers. The Council then went into Committee on the Stamp Duties. The Survey Bill passed through committee, as also did the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy bill, and Mr. Peacock was commissioned to lay it before the President in Council. Sir James Outram was requested to take the amended discipline bill to the President in Council for the approval of the Governor-General.

**AHMED OLLAH KHAN,** the Naib Nazim of Budaon, who assisted in the murder of Major Waterfield, was blown away from a gun, on the 5th of August, at Surwar. He was captured by General Roberts. It is said that he boasted of having cut off the noses of all the villagers whom he thought faithful to the British Government.

**THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.**—A letter from a correspondent, who has just travelled down the Grand Trunk Road, mentions that the insecurity of travelling between Benares and Rancegunge is very much exaggerated. The Commander-in-Chief's arrangements for the efficient supervision of the road and the protection of travellers are excellent. The route from Doorgowtee bridge to the Soane is dotted with detachments of troops. These soldiers are so placed, as to be able to effect a junction with each other at the shortest notice. Between each detachment communication is kept up by patrols.

**THE INDIAN LOANS.**—The *Hurkaru* scouts the idea that arrangements will shortly be made for the payment of interest upon the Indian debt in England. Such arrangements, he says, "would soon place India in a fair way of being finished up." The subscribers to the Indian loans are of two classes, Europeans and natives. The majority of the stock is held in either case as a permanent investment, and does not readily find its way into the market, or to any great amount.

In the case of Europeans, the interest paid to them half-yearly is not in the majority of cases spent in India, but reinvested, and added to the savings intended either for the education of their children in England, or for the use of their old age, which is not generally passed in India. If the interest of the Indian loans were paid in England it would have the effect of raising them above par, and particularly reducing the five per cent. to something like four. On these terms natives would not invest. But they do not send their money out of India, they would still invest it in some more profitable manner, and thus this country would be as now benefited by their wealth. On the whole, then, if the interest on Indian loans were payable in England, the government would obtain the money at a cheaper rate, and India would lose nothing.—*Friend of India.*

**CAPTAIN FINCH** appears to have been quite successful in his pursuit of the rebels that plundered Shahpoor. On the 20th August, he arrived at Gurakota. The infantry could proceed no further, being thoroughly knocked up. Accordingly, the 65th Cavalry were advanced, and came up with the enemy about sunset. They killed 200, and brought in 72 wounded, and 300 matchlocks and swords. The loss of the British was only three sowars and four horses wounded.

**A REASONABLE DEMAND.**—A letter from Scramapore mentions that the wealthy Gosains of the place, who made over to the late Bishop of Calcutta, in June, 1855, a plot of ground for a school-house, and a bungalow for the master, and subsequently, by another deed executed in June, 1857, transferred to the bishop the houses in question which they had erected thereon, have lately called upon the executors to the estate of Dr. Wilson to restore the land and the houses, as the land did not belong to the Gosains in June, 1855. It appears that the Baboos wished to have a voice in the management of affairs, which the bishop would not allow.

**SAVAGOR, August 18.**—Intelligence was received yesterday afternoon that the village of Shapoor, twenty miles east of this, on the road to Dumoh, had been plundered by some thirty or forty of the mutinous sepoys of the 52nd regiment, lately in the pay of the rajah of Shajhur, and that a host of rebels had joined them. This has led to the Calcutta and Banda dawks being cut off, and a party of the 31st regiment with fifty or sixty of the irregular cavalry, under the command of Captain Finch, leave this to-morrow morning, to endeavour to apprehend these scoundrels.

**THE ACTION AT KATARRAH.**—The detached but rather slow brigade under Lieut. Col. Holmes having rejoined General Roberts' force the day after the engagement of the latter with the rebels between Sanganeer and Bilwarra, the whole started in pursuit of the rebels on the 11th August, and on the 13th arrived within eight miles of them. Having marched sixty-seven miles in three days, the troops were too much fatigued to accomplish the remaining short distance; but on the morning of the 14th, having marched seven or eight miles to a place called Katarrar, the enemy were at last desisted desfilng through a very hilly country covered with rocks and loose stones. They took up an excellent position on a line of rocky hills, on the crest of which they planted their four guns, which were worked with great activity and a very fair amount of precision. We advanced through a defile in echelon of battalions, which were in double column of sub-division, H.M.'s 83rd regt. leading, then the 12th and 13th regts. N.I., the wing of H.M.'s 72nd regt. being in reserve. On clearing the defile, the 8th hussars, 1st Bombay lancers, and Capt. Petrie's troop of horse artillery, galloped to the front to protect the infantry whilst deploying into line. The whole of the troops were now under fire of the enemy's guns, which were worked with great rapidity; but the steady and beautiful accuracy of Capt. Petrie's fire, combined with the advance of the infantry, caused the enemy to lose heart. Their fire grew very slack; seeing which, our cavalry and the troop of horse artillery rushed to the front, passed the rebels' guns, and then the 8th hussars began to slash about them in truly British fashion. They were well backed up by the lancers, and the Belooch horse did excellent service in giving the *coup de grace*, and filling their own pockets. In the meantime the infantry were moving on under the eye of our good general very steadily, and the advance in line of H.M.'s 83rd regt. was as if on parade; on reaching the crest of the hills, the 13th N.I. perceived two of the enemy's guns endeavouring to get away under a small escort, when a volley from them dispersed the latter and secured the

guns. The rebels were now seen flying in all directions, the wing of the 72nd formed on the right of the line, and the whole again advanced over the enemy's position, which was covered with arms, accoutrements, &c. The cavalry and horse artillery followed the scattered enemy for ten or twelve miles, the hussars cutting great numbers of them down. Our casualties are hardly worth speaking of, being only four or five killed, and a proportion of wounded. The enemy were completely discomfited, and lost about 400 men in killed. The whole of their guns, four elephants, and a number of laden camels, were also captured.—*Bombay Times*.

**SIMLA.**—In our last issue we alluded to the alarm that was spreading at Simla, regarding the assembling of a large party of armed men beyond our frontier at Kotghur. Of this there does not appear, as we stated, to be the least doubt; but their intentions are not at all pointed towards aggression on our territories, but are confined to domestic quarrels and differences in the hill territory of Bushair. From all we gather from authentic sources, the affair stands thus:—Shumshere Sing, the present rajah of Bushair, or Bushair, is not the actual son of the late Rajah Midhah Sing, though his mother, the Rane, is a daughter of the Ghurwar or Tere Rajah. She is still alive. The rajah is not a tyrant, as has been given out—quite the reverse—but he is not popular with all parties, on account of Futeh Sing, an elder brother, or rather an illegitimate son of Midhah Sing, whom the late rajah wished to succeed him in 1851, having great influence in the country, and seeing his opportunity in the absence of Shumshere Sing at Simla, is attempting a bit of insurrection on his own account. Various are the accounts given of the amount of the force collected at Sarahir, about ninety miles from our frontier at Kotghur. The *vuzers*—sad villains—are with this man, and *Purra Ram* is the chief. It was the *vuzers* who, in July last year, offered assistance to the king of Delhi, and the king sent two *Soonce* Mohammedans with presents to them. Thus say some of our informants; on the other side it is stated that the party of armed men are eagerly watching our movements, to see what we are going to do with the rajah, and to resist any attempt to take away some budhuasies from amongst them. Be it as it may, there is no doubt a body of mercenaries in arms, such as they are; and as insecurity, whether warranted or not by circumstances, is felt, it would be as well for Government to order some 200 European troops to Simla, if it be for no other reason than to put to rest the disturbed feeling which now prevails.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY IN THE MOFUSSIL.**—Mr. Freeman insisted in his evidence, that the insecurity of property under the Company's jurisdiction was so great, that while one could with ease raise money upon mortgage of property within cognizance of the Supreme Court at 6 or 7 per cent, yet that, for Mo-fussil purposes, money could not be procured under 17 per cent. Mr. Maug'es and others tried to shake this testimony. Here is a case in point. Messrs. Harpent, Saunders, and Co. spent Rs. 27,000 upon a tea plantation in Sylhet. A gentleman of great experience in the tea districts lately went over it, and declared that there was tea upon it worth at least Rs. 20,000. We learn that it has been purchased by Mr. Paterson, the barrister, for Rs. 2,400, no one coming forward with a higher offer.—*Dacca News*.

**RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.**—The following order was issued to the Rajpootana field force by General Roberts on the occasion of the first engagement with the Gwalior rebels on the 8th August:—Camp Sauganjer, 9th August, 1858.—“The Major-gen. Commanding conveys his best thanks to the officers and troops under his personal command, who yesterday, after a most fatiguing march of nearly thirty miles, in many parts through deep mud and water, and under circumstances of very considerable privation, came into action in the afternoon with a firm and steady gallantry, opposed to vastly superior numbers, which was a great pleasure to witness. He feels deeply sensible of the high and soldierlike qualities exhibited by all, and which he will not fail to bring to the notice of his Exe. the Commander-in-Chief.”

**A VENGEANCE.**—It has been brought to our notice by a friend, that *Allen's Indian Mail* has misrepresented us at home in the following paragraph:—“Such Morality in India.—The editor of the *Dacca News*, a Scotch gentleman, manages several zemindaries: in one of these zemindaries a murder occurred a week or two since. An old woman had become *enervated* by a young man, and had died in consequence of an attempt to procure abortion. The ryots of the zemindary sent to the *Dacca News*, informed

him of the circumstance, and asked advice. Under the circumstances, the *Dacca News* thought the death of the woman should be reported to the mohurrir, and that her death should be ascribed to cholera. The affair was thus reported, the mohurrir bribed by a gift of Rs. 89, and so the matter ended. The *Dacca News* considered that he was justified in acting as he did to protect the villagers from torture, and from being detained a long time in the magistrate's court as witnesses. The *Dacca News* would not have acted thus, he says, if the magistrate had not been a native.”—It is evident from the above, that the *Indian Mail* had not seen the original article, but had quoted from the *Friend of India*, who, we remember, converted our “young widow” into an “old woman.” The article referred to is in our issue of the 17th April, from which we make the following extracts:—“News of the event (the death of the woman) was sent to us by an express messenger, and we were asked whether it was our will that the death should be communicated to the police authorities, or that it should be passed over altogether. \* \* We gave orders that the death should be reported to the police. The consequence of this was that the thannah mohurrir went out to investigate. The villagers subscribed Rs. 89, which were paid to him and his subordinates; the death was reported as one of cholera, and the villagers and zemindar were relieved from all further annoyance. \* \* Neither we nor our ryots had the least desire that the perpetrators of the crime should remain unpunished.” We left the ryots to manage the case themselves. We did all that was required of us in intimating the occurrence of a death, under suspicious circumstances, to the thannah. The reason that the ryots paid was, that they feared the torture, &c., that would be the concomitants of a criminal trial. All this is fully explained in the article referred to. We trust that the editor of *Allen's Indian Mail* will insert this explanation in his paper, if he has not already published a letter which was written to him in England on the subject. [The letter appeared in our issue of the 12th June.—*Ed. A.I.M.*]

**ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NAVAL BRIGADE.**—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 1, a dinner was given at the Town-hall, by the residents of Calcutta, to the warrant-officers and men of the *Shannon* Naval Brigade. The tables were laid out in the middle, and the sides of the hall were reserved for the spectators. Three hundred and fifty men sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was provided by Mr. Brown, the proprietor of Spence's Hotel. The chaplain of the *Shannon* having asked a blessing, the dinner commenced. After he had returned thanks, the dessert was placed on the table, with beer, wine, punch, grog, and cheroots; and about half-past 7, the gunner of the *Shannon*, Mr. Thomson, as the senior officer, rose, the boatwain piping “silence,” and proposed “The Health of the Queen.” This was followed by “The Health of Prince Albert and all the Royal Family.” The next toast was the “Army and Navy;” Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram replied to this toast as follows:—“Having fulfilled the duty which devolved on me of returning the thanks of the Army, of which I am very proud to be the representative on this occasion, I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words from myself to my gallant comrades of the *Shannon*—not to proclaim your noble deeds, for all Europe rings with them, and every child in England can tell of the immortal Peel and his glorious *Shannon* band, and every Briton in India feels how much we owe you, gallant tars, who, in the time of our need, left your ships, marched hundreds of miles into the heart of India, with your big guns, and fought and shed your blood by the side of your soldier comrades, to restore our power. (Cheers.) It is not, I say, men of the *Shannon*, to proclaim your glory, which all the world admires, that I now address you; but to declare thus publicly my own personal obligations to you; to express my deep gratitude,—gratitude which I am sure must be felt by every member of the Lucknow garrison, and which will last with our lives, for the great share you had in rescuing us from captivity. Almost the first white faces I saw when the lamented Havelock and I rushed out of our prison to greet Sir Colin at the head of our deliverers, were the hearty, jolly, smiling faces of some of you *Shannon* men, who were pounding away from two big guns at the palace; (cheers) and I then, for the first time in my life, had the opportunity of seeing and admiring the coolness of British sailors under fire. There you were, working in the open plains, without cover or screen, or rain-part of any kind, your guns within musket-range

of the enemy, as coolly as if you were practising at the Woolwich target (cheers). And that it was a hot fire you were exposed to, was proved by three of the small staff that accompanied us being knocked over by musket balls (Napier, young Havelock, and Sitwell), in passing to the rear of those guns, consequently, further from the enemy.” After a few more words, the gallant general concluded amid loud applause. Soon afterwards “The memory of Capt. Peel” was given and received in solemn and affecting silence. The last toast was, “The ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta, God bless them;” to which Mr. Ritchie, the advocate general, responded. The conduct of the seamen is described as exemplary. About half-past nine the men were marched back to the ship. The bands of the governor-general, and of H.M.'s 77th regiment, were present during the evening.

**TEA PLANTING.**—The subject of tea plantations on the Himalayas, has attracted the attention of a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*. The writer gives a very pleasant picture, not only of the life a planter may lead, but of the returns he may safely calculate upon:—“The tea planter seeks for a healthy amusement, a thriving occupation, and a pleasant home, and all are within his reach. During my residence in India, I have visited most parts of the hills between Simla and the east of Kumaon, and have frequently discussed the tea question with the superintendent and other authorities. It is quite certain that any man who can command 20,000 rupees, may with patience and proper management get up a very thriving plantation, which will soon make him a very handsome return. There is no mystery in the tea trade, from the sowing of the seed to selling the produce, all information requisite to the planter can be picked up at Dharah or Hal-Bagh and as there is ample time to learn anything connected with the subject, there is no fear of not knowing what to do at the different stages of progress. While the seed is germinating and the seedling growing, the planter may enjoy fishing, shooting, and scenery, occasionally visit the plantations and factories, in full work,—get the requisite implements, ascertain where materials and workmen are procurable, and be as *au fait* at the work in all departments as the superintendent or his overseers, by the time he has to spend his money. I have observed that the height most favourable to the planter is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet—at greater heights the plant suffers from the winter snow, and though the quality of the tea is perhaps better, the quantity produced is considerably less than at lower elevations. By going into the valleys there is a risk of fever and ague, which makes service unpopular. I therefore recommend a village on the northern side of a hill, not lower than 4,000 and not higher than 5,500. Villages at such elevations are, I am told, procurable in Kumaon or Gwalwal: such villages containing 100 to 150 acres, suited to the planter, paying about Rs. 20 revenue, may be bought, it is said, for Rs. 400 to Rs. 500.”

**DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.**—We mentioned some time back that percussion caps were made at Fyzabad, and were sold to the rebels. This has been the subject of inquiry by Government. The result of the inquiry has been that it has been proved that since the establishment of a percussion-cap manufactory in Bengal, no native acquainted with the mixing up of the detonating composition has been discharged from the Government manufactory. Further inquiries have traced out that the Fyzabad-cap manufacturer is a native of the Upper Provinces. The man was for some time in the employ of an experimental chemist at Allahabad, and while in such employ learned among other things to make detonating composition for percussion-caps.—*Phoenix*.

**REMOVED MURDERS.**—According to the *Bombay Standard*, “A Catholic priest and an officer in the Company's service were murdered about the beginning of August, at a village called Chini, about forty miles north of Simla. Chini is situated on the banks of the Sutlej, about 8,000 feet above the sea, on a spur of the snowy range. The village is within the boundaries of the district belonging to the Rajah of Bursahir, and known as Kumaon.”

**VESTRY ROOMS NOT A MANSE.**—A question having arisen regarding the occupation of the vestry rooms of a church as a place of residence by the chaplain, the president in council concurs in opinion with the right honourable the Governor-General, that it is very undesirable to permit such a use of rooms which are a component part of the church building, and is pleased accordingly to determine—that the vestry rooms of a church shall not be occupied as a residence by a chaplain even as a temporary arrange-

ment, except under very special circumstances, and with the express permission of the local government previously obtained, on a representation of such special circumstances through the lord bishop of the diocese, or, in his absence, through the archdeacon, who will be expected in forwarding such representations, to favour the government in each case with his opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of complying with the application, and as to the period for which the indulgence should be granted.

**FIDELITY REWARDED.**—The Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon Raja Jyepkash Singh, of Deo, in the zillah of Behar, the title of maharaja, with a suitable khilaut, as an acknowledgment of his steady devotion to the British Government, and of the services rendered by him during the late disturbances.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BAPTIST, wife of J. s. at Panghutta, Aug. 24.  
BORTHWICK, wife of J. s. at Phillour, Aug. 19.  
BRIGHT, wife of G. twin d. Aug. 26.  
BROWNING, wife of C. A. R. s. at Serampore, Aug. 30.  
CLARKE, wife of Capt. M. s. at Saharunpore, Aug. 12.  
CORNBARY, wife of B. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 7.  
COX, wife of Capt. W. F. art. s. at Dum Dum, Aug. 27.  
ELLIOTT, wife of J. S. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 1.  
FAIRBROTHER, wife of Lieut. J. 19th N.I. d. at Mhow.  
HEMMING, wife of Dr. A. s. at Chupra, Aug. 13.  
FOLGER, wife of W. D. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.  
HOGG, wife of F. R. d. at Saharunpore, Aug. 17.  
JEWETT, wife of T. H. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 14.  
LLEWELYN, wife of J. B. W. d. (still-born), Aug. 22.  
MACKENZIE, wife of Capt. C. C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.  
M'NAIR, wife of Capt. G. A. s. at Mune, Aug. 8.  
NELSON, wife of H. d. Aug. 9.  
NEWMARSH, wife of Lieut. H. F. 21st N.I. s. at Peshawur, Aug. 17.  
NICOLLS, wife of Capt. engs. s. at Dugshai, Aug. 21.  
O'BRIEN, wife of Capt. J. T. N. H.M.'s 20th regt. s. at Peshawur, Aug. 19.  
OLIVER, wife of Capt. d. Aug. 6.  
ROSS, wife of J. s. at Anarhullee, Aug. 18.  
SHIRCORE, Mrs. C. G. M. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.  
SHUTE, wife of Maj. D. d. at Umballa, Aug. 18.  
STEWART, wife of H. d. at Deyrah Dhoon, Aug. 18.  
STONE, Mrs. s. at Simla, Aug. 6.  
TOWNAM, wife of Lieut. T. S. H. d. at Colaba, Aug. 10.  
WOOD, wife of Capt. A. O. s. at Murree, Aug. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

DIXON, J. A. to Ellen S. d. of the late N. Corbet, at Calcutta, Aug. 30.  
GOULBOURNE, R. G. to Henrietta Lee, at Mooltan, Aug. 7.  
GURDON, E. P. to Mary J. d. of Col. R. T. Sandeman, at Jullundhur, Aug. 9.

### DEATHS.

ARBOTTOM, Lieut. St. 53rd regt. Aug. 8.  
BAKER, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 26, Aug. 21.  
COX, Charles A. M. at Kussowlic, Aug. 21.  
CRITCHLEY, H. J. B. at Calcutta, aged 16, Sept. 3.  
DANVERS, Lieut. R. W. 70th N.I. killed before Nantow, China, Aug. 11.  
DAVID, John, of the *Lahore Chronicle*, at Lahore, aged 40, Aug. 13.  
EATON, James A. at Delhi, aged 34, Aug. 9.  
FARRINGTON, Margaret D. M. wife of Capt. O. G. McL. at Simla, aged 28, Aug. 1.  
HALDEN, Eva M. Aug. 17.  
HALL, Philip C. s. of Lieut. C. H. asst. comm. at Ferozepore, aged 18 mo. Aug. 12.  
KINLOCH, Charles U. s. of Charles W. at Allahabad, Aug. 7.  
LEWIN, R. C. at Bellary.  
MACKINTOSH, Rev. J. at Monghyr, aged 83, Aug. 10.  
MACLEOD, Capt. D. J. 12th N.I. at Akvab, Aug. 5.  
MERCEDES, Adeline M. at Calcutta, aged 16, Aug. 13.  
PINARD, Jules, at Calcutta, aged 48, Sept. 2.  
RICHMOND, Thomas, at Mooltan, aged 27, Aug. 6.  
SMYTH, C. C. at Pind Dandun Khan, aged 45, July 20.  
STANFORD, Robert W. at Calcutta, aged 56, Aug. 17.  
WOOLDREDGE, William, at Calcutta, aged 24, Aug. 18.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Dashing Wave, Young, San Francisco.—22. *Astrea*, Nickels, Liverpool; Elinor, Hogg, Liverpool; Lord, Delalande, Re-Union; Coringa, Ward, Boston;

Hindustan, Labartie, Bordeaux; Hauptmann Vonder Lubb, Ransom, Bombay; Eagle, Whitehead, put back from sea; frigate Roebuck, Simon, R.N., Rangoon.—23. *Pominaise*, Guthrie, Liverpool; *Philosopher*, Ross, Liverpool; John Tucker, Williams, Penang; Sir Robt. Seppings, Clark, Madras; *Yaratilla*, Bowness, Liverpool; *Edendale*, Spence, Sunderland; Miles Standish, Gardiner, Cardiff; str. *Burmah*, Gray, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akvab; *Hever-sham*, Pearce, New Castle.—24. L. B. Nates, Dreux, Mauritius.—27. Str. *Pierre*, Delnare, Havre; *Sonora*, Brind, Hong Kong.—28. *Cinderella*, Williams, London; str. *Lightning*, Taylor, Singapore and China.—30. *Gem of the Ocean*, Williams, Mauritius; *Maria Hay*, Middleton, Gravesend; *Lahore*, Tesseymann, Madras; *Esperance*, Bernard, Pondicherry; *Mercete*, Gould, Liverpool; *Echo*, Orr, Liverpool; Sir George Pollock, Withers, Jamaica; *Shaftesbury*, Smiley, Liverpool; *Bard of Avon*, Green, London.—31. *Ladban*, Nacoda, Juddah; *Hindoo Miller*, Moulmein.—SEPT. 1. *Victor*, Claverien, Mauritius; *William Fairburn*, Allan, Liverpool.—2. *Alpaca*, Downward, London; *Helmut Marie*, Schalte, Moulmein; *Frank Johnson*, Lothrop, Macao; Col. Burney, Smith, Rangoon.—3. Sir Allan McNab, Apcar, Downward, London.—3. *Kenney*, London; *Luciana*, Stewart, Liverpool; *Theresa*, Kennedy, London; *Luciana*, Manara, France, Genoa.—4. Str. *Dalhousie*, Hopkins, Madras.—5. *Amelia*, Ghughia, Caghara.—6. *Woodcote*, Fleming, Madras.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Cape of Good Hope*.—Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Greenon, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Spillsbury, Mr. Pingsault, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Adlard, Mr. Auschitzky, Mr. Hadengue, Mr. Bullock, Mr. Rodgers. Per *Ellenor*.—Mrs. Hoff. Per *Coringa*.—Mr. N. F. Fuller. Per *Dashing Wave*.—Mr. Cohen. Per Sir Robert Seppings. —Mrs. Stuart and child. Per *Burmah*.—Messrs. Geimner, J. Jacob, and G. Gray; Col. Stevens, Lieuts. Noble and Brigham, Majors Campbell, Dickens, Llewlyn, Phillips, and Eastman; Mrs. Brookings, Wells, A. Wilson, W. Brooke, Mills, Huitzer, Maj. Garstin, Henricks, and Mrs. Hughden. Per *Bard of Avon*.—Mr. M. J. Moore. Per *Cinderella*.—Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Leisk.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20.—*Jason*, Irvin, London; *James Livesey*, London; *Nugget*, Bond, Mauritius; *Brierley Hill*, Vincent, London.—21. *Maggie Miller*, Johns, London; *Beaumont*, Morel, Bourbon; *Peveril of the Peak*, Dacey, Mauritius, and str. *Cape of Good Hope*, Robertson, Akvab, Rangoon, and str. *Moulmein*.—25. *Ida Zeigler*, Povar, London; *Boumain*, Thonnoux, Bourbon; *Iona*, Whye, London; *Boumain*, Olivier, Bourbon; *Anos Lawrence*, Nickerson, New York; *Sebastopol*, Logan, London; *John Wood*, Jeffrey, Penang and Singapore; *Jos. Bushby*, Colburn, Liverpool.—29. *Agatha*, Thorne, Alcoa Bay, Moul-Cain, Wells, Moulmein; str. *Australian*, Bonn, Moulmein, Port Blair, and Madras.—30. *Pearl*, Harbinger, Colombo; *Comorin*, Tully, Liverpool; str. *Julia*, Steel, Jackson, Madras and the Coast.—31. *Julia*, Steel, Australia; *John Melnish*, Atkins, Mauritius; and Hong-Armenian, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong; *Waverley*, Lane, Kington.—SEPT. 1. *Callao*, Compagnie, Bourbon.—2. *City of London*, Brown, Gregory, George Lee, Barstow, Boston; *Nor-Wester*, Gregory, Boston; *Leichardt*, Barrett, London; *Edward*, Frost, Boston; *Job Mathie*, Dodd, Liverpool.—3. *George Lee*, Barstow, Boston; *Cyclone*, Osgood, Boston; *Edith Moore*, Treadwell, Liverpool; *Earl of Shaftesbury*, Hogvler, London.—4. *John O'Gaunt*, Smith, Liverpool; *Belyedere*, Jackson, Boston; *Jacob Badger*, Stopper, London.—5. *North Atlantic*, Moore, Boston.—6. *Naval Brigade*, Wright, London; *Albuera*, Gannor, Swan River.—9. Str. *Simla*, Cooper, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Simla*, for MADRAS.—Capt. Farwell, Serj. T. Furight, Qr. mr. serj. F. Green, Miss Manning, Capt. G. Holmes, Brev. maj. Hamilton, and Brev. maj. Sheppard. For *GALLI*.—Mr. Baring, Mr. Lind, C.S., and Capt. Smart. For *BOMBAY*.—Lieut. Col. Ross and Mrs. Cassidy. For *ALEXANDRIA*.—Col. Hagart, Lieut. Lance, Mr. F. P. Luard, Mr. C. Glusener, and Mr. Jones. For *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. G. Ure, Mr. James Cowell, Lieut. Price, Mr. Strackan, Capt. Woodberry, Miss Allan, Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, and Capt. Cooper. For *SOUTHERN*.—Capt. B. Corry and Dickens, Lieuts. Egan, Blount, Hoblyn, Cops. B. and Commander Wratislaw, Lieuts. G. H. Row, and Lieut. Commander Wratislaw, Capt. Mackenzie, and W. J. E. Poole, Mr. Sarkis Owen, Capt. Kindersley, Lieut. Harcourt, Miss Taylor, Ena. A. Andrew, Mr. Surg. Irwin, Lieut. W. H. Seymour, Lieut. Studly, Mr. Brownlow, Capt. Webb, Capt. Annesly, Lieut. Ramsden, Lieut. Biddulph, Lieuts. Backhouse, Harris, and B. Thompson, Surg. Lockwood, Ens. Prior, Capt. Blunt, Mr. Thomas Cole, Lieut. Eyre, Col. Berkley, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Dr. Garner's child, Mrs. L. M. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Houston and infant, Mrs. J. Anderson and two sisters.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 8).**—The market has continued very favourable as regards *Mule Twist*, and prices of all very counts, with exception of No. 50, have improved 2 to 3 counts. Stocks in first hands are light. *Grey Shirtings* have been in brisk demand; and medium and light qualities have freely maintained former prices; but heavy goods have somewhat fallen in value, in consequence of the favourable market well known by the natives as Company's mark, having fallen in price at Mirzapore, fully 5 annas per piece. *White Shirtings*, stocks very light, and in great request, at higher prices. *Grey Mulpolams*, stocks light, and in good demand, at full former prices. *Grey Jaconets*, low and medium, in good inquiry. *White* rather neglected, also in limited sale, at unaltered prices. *Lappets*, *Book Mullins* in limited sale, at unaltered prices. *Mediums* and *Mulls* in better inquiry. *Chintz* fast colours and fancy patterns saleable to a fair extent, at well maintained prices. *Woolens* in local demand to a limited extent. *Metals* still without inquiry for the Upper Provinces.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 8).**—*Indigo*.—With the exception of rather better accounts from Kishnagur as regards the produce, we are unable to say anything favourably of the ensuing crop. From Tirhoot we hear that too much rain

and the inundation had done a deal of harm to the second cuttings of Kooties. The out-turn of the crop is estimated at 50,000 mds. from Bengal, 20,000 mds. from Tirhoot, and 15 to 20,000 mds. from other districts. *Saltetre*.—We have had a quiet market since our last Mail report, and value has nominally declined two to three annas without attracting buyers. Our stock is estimated at about 12,000 bags, Co.'s 11s. 10-4 to 10-6, is asked for 5 per cent. retraction, but buyers keep back for further decline. The new manufactory is expected in very shortly. *Raw Silk*.—A very good demand has existed for this staple since our last, and value has advanced further one rupee per seer. Supplies are moderate, but of better quality, especially *Rainy* and *Cossimbazars*, which are very much superior this year to any we have seen for some years past. *Silk Piece Goods*.—*Corals* have met with better demand, and a fair amount of business has been done in better descriptions at an advance of about 5 Rs. per Corg. *Jute and Hemp*.—A good demand existed for Jute till within the last few days, when a partial withdrawal of buyers and freer supplies effected a decline of about 4 annas per maund, Co.'s Rs. 3-12, being the highest price at going to press; 4 Rs. having been paid before. Some small parcels of European Marks, have been sold at 18 and 19 per bale. Our market closes with a downward tendency. A small business in hemp. *Oil Seeds*.—*Lanseed* continued in good demand, especially for American account; and sales were effected at Co.'s 3-12 to 4-3 per maund. Within the last few days the demand has been less brisk, and value easier. *Poppy* is worth Co.'s 3-14 to 4. In *Teel* nothing doing.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, September 8, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.        | Buy |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal      |     |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 15 0 to 15 4 |     |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 15 0 to 15 4 |     |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 7 4 to 7 8   |     |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 4 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 8 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....    | prem. 2000 to 2060 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..  | 125 to 165         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at .. | 140 to 160         |
| India General Steam Shares .....       | 1700 to 1725       |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |                      |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0 to 2 0 1/2       |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2   |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 1 11 1/2 to 1 11 1/2 |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0                  |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0                  |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0                  |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10 1           |
| Doubloons .....                   | 32 0 to 32 2             |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | 18 3 to 16 4             |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | 22 6                     |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | 15 0 to 16 1             |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 15 10 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | 14 12                    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 12                   |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 221 0       |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 220 0                    |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### LORD HARRIS.

A stroke of paralysis, brought on apparently by fatigue and exertion, has rendered it unsafe for his lordship to remain in India, and he awaits only the necessary arrangements for his relief. Only a few months of his tour of office remain unexpired, but we regret that his departure should be hastened by a misfortune so permanent and so terrible.

We regret it none the less because Lord Harris will leave India with little addition to his reputation. He came from Trinidad, surrounded with a halo of popularity, and he succeeded Sir Henry Pottinger, a fact of itself sufficient to insure a lenient judgment from the Presidency. Colonial governors, however, seldom succeed in India. They are too little accustomed to administration, to that strongwilled persistence in reform, which is the one quality required from Indian statesmen. They are apt to accept the policy of those around them, and govern through the agency of a clique. Lord Harris has been no exception to the rule. Small things have been well done, and many matters of detail have been improved. Petty schemes for social improvement, museums, libraries, societies, and administrative lace-work of that kind, have been carefully watched and repaired. Meanwhile Madras, with one great exception, has almost stood still. The reduction of the land-

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dise, so radiant did they appear amid the blaze of light with which they were surrounded. About 150 ladies and gentlemen, consisting of the *élite* of Poona society, graced the occasion with their presence, and fair women and brave men gave themselves up to festivity and enjoyment, and seemed wrapped in a whirl of joyous delight. Among the notabilities who were present, we observed Sir Henry Somerset, Major-Generals Sir Hugh Rose, Woodburn, and Wyllie, Commodore Wellesley, Brigadiers Hale and Blood, Colonels Bates and Russell, Viscount Dangan, besides many others, too numerous to mention. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit till one in the morning, when the company adjourned to a *récherché* supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and the preparation of which would do credit to the *coiffeurs* (?) of Paris or London. The wines were delicious in the extreme, and, on the whole, the arrangements were conducted in a style of princely hospitality, doing infinite credit to the taste of our amiable hostess. After supper, dancing again commenced, and continued with unabated vigour till three o'clock, when the company broke up, and left the mansion, highly delighted with themselves and each other.—*Bombay Times*.

**A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.**—When the Scinde railway was commenced, a tremendous panic spread amongst the people, under the belief that children were sacrificed by the English to inaugurate the commencement of great public works. The same thing happened when the Bhoré Ghaut cuttings and tunnelings began, and the wonder with us was how, even amongst the most silly and senseless people, faucies so monstrous should gain ground. The matter is now explained: the terror arose from tradition of a state of things prevalent under native rule, when human sacrifices were actually made to propitiate the higher powers when works of difficulty were about to be commenced. A gentleman lately purchased a piece of ground on Poorundhur, as a site for a house, when he found that the tenure on which his native predecessors had held it, was that of the family having provided subjects of sacrifice. Shortly after this a very intelligent native was seen flying in terror from one of the railway works just commenced. On being stopped and questioned as to the cause of his flight, he stated that he had just seen a woman sacrificed—pushed over the embankment and buried under the earth. The woman had in reality stooped down with her load, and the man supposing her pushed down, did not remain to see her come up again. When shall we reach the mystery of iniquity in this most marvellous land?—*Bombay Standard*.

**AN ESCAPE.**—The *Bombay Standard* mentions that an officer on his way to Bombay very recently had a very narrow escape. In the Scindwah jungle he was attacked by some Bheels. He was travelling in front of the dāk carriers and escaped solely through the rapid driving of the cart-man. He managed to keep the Bheels at a distance with his pistols, while the covering to the cart protected him from their arrows. The dāk carriers threw down their burdens, and, putting their horses to full speed, fled in all directions.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.**—A report on the external commerce of Bombay has just been published. Oil-seeds form a valuable article of export. In 1857 the value of this export alone was thirty-six lakhs, showing an increase of twelve lakhs over the export of 1856. The value of the exports to Great Britain in 1857 was Rs. 3,18,36,005. The opium trade has increased half a million in the course of the year. The returns for 1857-8 place the value of the export of this drug at Rs. 1,61,62,265. The total value of the imports during the year was Rs. 16,91,60,036; in 1856-7 it was Rs. 14,48,46,391. The total value of the exports was Rs. 14,57,53,599, showing an increase of Rs. 2,09,59,660 over the returns of 1856-7.

**SCINDE COAL.**—The following are the results of more recent experiments to test the power of Scinde coal:—"Each 100lbs. of Cotree coal evaporated 241lbs. of water; each 100lbs. of English coal evaporated 808lbs. of water, or in the proportion of 4 to 5. The amount of ash left from 100lbs. of coal consumed was as follows:—from 100lbs. of Scinde coal, 13'18lbs.; from the 100lbs. of English coal, 14'9lbs., being 2 per cent. in favour of the former."—*Scindian*.

**DISTURBANCE NEAR DWARKA.**—From letters received from Mandavie and Dwarka, it appears that a small island, fourteen miles from the latter place, with a population of 10,000 persons, was the scene of rapine and plunder on the day when the taboots were immersed in the sea. It has been customary

with the Mussulmans of the island, that when they take out the procession of the horse (a thing put a stop to in Bombay), to take down the umbrella held over the horse in the market-place, and at the five mundeers (temples). At four of the mundeers the umbrella was lowered down, but at the fifth the usual ceremony was waived. On this the Brahmins of the temple remonstrated. The Mussulmans, who were prepared already, heartily entered into a quarrel. A scuffle ensued. Five or six of the guardians of the temple were knocked down and severely wounded. A rush was made in the temple. One of the sacred idols was broken to pieces, and the jewels, gold and silver ornaments of the gods, and valuable utensils, all to the value of about Rs. 80,000 plundered. The rioters not caring for the local authorities, openly exhibit the plundered property on their persons. The ringleaders in this affair are Mukranee sepoys. It is feared that the Mussulmans might sack the whole island, which belongs to H. H. the Gaikwar. An account of the sad condition of the inhabitants was sent to the native magistrate of Dwarka: and though an answer might be got in ten hours, that worthy official has remained inactive for three days. We bring this seriously to the notice of the British authorities. A spark might kindle a large magazine. This affair might produce hostilities between the Mussulmans and Hindoos of Guzerat, a thing to be avoided at any sacrifice. A schooner with a handful of seamen might teach, in the course of twenty-four hours, a lesson to the followers of the prophet of the wisdom of being at peace with their neighbours.—*Bombay Times*, September 1.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

FORSYTH, the wife of Asst. surg. W. s. at Poona, July 17.  
LAW, the wife of Lieut. S. C. 2nd N.I. s. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 11.  
LEAHY, the wife of John, d. at Mount Abou, July 1.  
UNDERWOOD, the wife of J. H. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 13.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. T. 25<sup>th</sup> N.I. at cantonment, Mora, near Gwalior, aged 20, Aug. 24.  
COWBURN, Lieut. W. B. adj. H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, at Gwalior, Aug. 21.  
MAPP, Emily, d. of Sergt. art. at Poona, aged 2½ years, Aug. 30.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, September 7, 1858.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|                                                                                                     |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                                                             | 35½ per ct. pm.             |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up                                                                 | 48 pm.                      |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.                                                                 | T. B. closed.               |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.                                                                 | 30½ per ct. pm.             |
| N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)                                                                        |                             |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 600)                                                                                 | prem. 37½ per ct.           |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                                                             | 8 per ct.                   |
| Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up.                                                        | Rs. 23,500                  |
| Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.                                                             | 23,000                      |
| Hydraulic P. Com.                                                                                   | 4,000 do.                   |
| Cotton Spinning Com.                                                                                | 4,000 do.                   |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.                                                                  | 1,700 do. per share 500 pm. |
| Colaba L. Com.                                                                                      | 10,000 do.                  |
| Bombay S. N. Com.                                                                                   | 500 do.                     |
| Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 20% prem. in England—Rs. 8 per share discount. |                             |
| Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 2½. per share—2 pm.                                                  |                             |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Pub. Works Loan | Rs. 91 nominal           |
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan   | Rs. 91 100 Sa.           |
| 4 " " "                     | 1832-33 Rs. 91 nominal   |
| 4 " " "                     | 1835-36 Rs. 96 100 Co.'s |
| 5 " " "                     | 1842-43 Rs. 98 100 do.   |
| New 5 " "                   | Rs. 93½ 100 do.          |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                                                   |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills. |         |
| On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100                            | 99½     |
| " " " " " "                                                       | 99½     |
| On Madras at 30 days' " " " "                                     | 99½     |
| On China at 60 days' sight                                        | Rs. 216 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10. 4 0      |
| Bank of England Notes | per £, Rs. 10. 0       |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100, Rs. 2.7       |
| Republic Dollars      | " 218 to 222           |
| German Crowns         | " 213½                 |
| Sycee Silver          | per 100 tola, Rs. 104½ |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 16. 10 0 |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 11. to 11. 10s.; Liverpool, 11. to 11. 10s. per ton.

## CEYLON.

**PEARL OYSTERS.**—Mr. Vane inspected Dr. Kelaart's oyster preserves, and yesterday Dr. Kelaart, having obtained, through the courtesy of Captain Parkin and Lieut. Wilson, of the *Chesapeake*, the services of the famous English diver, exhibited to Capt. Duncan and Mr. Vane the practicability of inspecting pearl banks by the aid of a diver, who can walk under water ten or twelve miles in the course of six or eight hours. It is said that this diver made once a submarine excursion from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight; and such is his perfect security and self-reliance under water, that he read a newspaper in three fathoms of water. Mr. Vane, we believe, is quite satisfied of the great importance of such a man at the next inspection of pearl banks off Arripoo, and he intends to recommend to his excellency the governor to endeavour to obtain this diver's services for that occasion. He can dive in any weather, and remain under water from two to five hours. It is from his exertions that so much treasure has already been saved from the wreck of the *Ada*.—*Examiner*.

### BIRTHS.

HEYZER, Mrs. F. s. at Colombo, Aug. 28.  
SHIPTON, the wife of John, s. at Suineapettia, Aug. 29.  
WRIGHT, the wife of James, s. at Colombo, Aug. 28.

## CHINA.

### THE AFFAIR AT NAMTOW.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His excellency the Governor and the Commander-in-chief, &c., has received a despatch from his excellency Major-General Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., commanding her Majesty's troops in China, reporting the result of an expedition to Namtow, where the Chinese imperialist troops had fired upon the bearers of a flag of truce who were distributing the proclamation published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 31st July.

The despatch is herewith published for general information. By order,

W. T. BRIDGES, Acting Colonial Secy.  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, August 13, 1858.

"Hongkong, August 18.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform your excellency that, in consequence of a flag of truce from her Majesty's gunboat *Starling* having been fired upon by the imperial troops at Namtow, when posting your excellency's proclamation, I, in conjunction with Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart, decided upon visiting that place with an armed force for the purpose of exacting retribution for the insult.

"On the 10th I embarked with the hon. the commodore in the gunboat *Starling* for Tyshan Bay, where the force was assembled.

"On the morning of the 11th, the tide not serving till a late hour, as the gunboats were steaming to the shore, several shots were fired from a newly-erected battery to the south-west of the walled town of Namtow, and close to the beach, which was soon silenced by the admirable fire from the gunboats.

"The force landed about eleven a.m. at the south-east, in the village of Namtow, where written notices were given to the people, that so long as no hostile act was committed on their part their village and property would be respected, which was rigidly adhered to, though from every street, as we approached the fort, a heavy fire of gingalls and matchlocks was kept up by the braves, who retreated as we advanced; by this we had one officer, Commander Madden, of H.M.'s ship *Sanapareil*, very dangerously wounded, three men killed and about twelve wounded. (The returns I have not yet received.)

"About 2 o'clock p.m. the fort was taken by assault, the party being led by Commander Saumarez, of the *Cormorant*, accompanied by Captain Lambert, of the Royal Engineers, who was unhappily mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of the firelock of one of the numerous men crowding up the ladder after him. His loss is deeply to be deplored.

"The wall gained, the enemy fled, leaving the fort almost untenanted; and, those remaining having been ordered out, the place was given up to destruction, and the principal gates blown in.



"The force bivouacked in the fort that night, and were re-embarked the following morning, bringing away two large brass guns found in the battery near the water. A deputation from the inhabitants of the village was received by Commodore the Hon. Keith Stewart and myself, and their petition 'that we would not burn their village' was granted. I have to record the loss of another gallant young officer, by the accidental discharge of a musket as we were leaving the fort—Lieutenant Danvers, 70th Bengal native infantry.

"I have the honour to be, sir,  
"Your most obedient servant,  
"C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,  
"Commanding her Majesty's troops in China.  
"His Excellency Sir John Bowring, &c."

**FORMOSA.**—Some time since H.M.'s *Inflexible* was despatched from Amoy to Formosa. It had been rumoured that many Englishmen were confined by the Chinese on that island; Formosa, as our readers are aware, was formerly one of the Chinese penal settlements. No traces of the confinement of any Europeans on the island were discovered. Coal mines have been found on the island, and are now in full operation. An expedition from the *Inflexible* visited some sulphur mines in the interior. The mines, which are not worked, were situated in a large crater in the hills. The sulphur was perfectly pure, and a little was collected.

**CATCHING A TARTAR.**—On the 19th July, on the Canton river the *Amethyst's* cutter captured a Mandarin boat containing one large gun and filled with stink-pots. The Mandarin boat attacked the *Amethyst's* cutter, thinking she would prove an easy prize, and the shore was lined with Chinese to see the capture. The crew of the Chinese boat all escaped save three braves who were killed.

**THE SOCIAL EVIL.**—At Hong-Kong there are one hundred and twenty-three licensed brothels. These houses are supplied by the Chinese of the main land, who sell their female children for a very trifling sum. These children are maintained by the brothel-keepers, and coerced into a course of life they would not perhaps of themselves follow. Should these unfortunate girls become enceintes "they are sent to lie in inmates constructed in the hill behind Taipingshan, their children are generally destroyed, and themselves compelled to return to their duties." During the few months the brothel license system has been established at Hong-Kong, the Government have received 300% for their share in permitting this infamous traffic. At the lock hospital, we are glad to say, a missionary visits the patients, who all express the greatest horror at the life they lead, but profess inability to escape the clutches of the brothel-keepers.

**THE EARL OF ELGIN** was at Japan when the mail left.

**SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR** returned to Hong-Kong on the 20th August, weak from the effects of fever.

**AT NINGPO**, troubles still continue, created, it is said, by the bad faith of the government in financial matters, paper money obtaining only a small percentage of the amount promised.

**SHANGHAI** is crowded with ships and no employment for them.

**LIEUTENANT COCKELL**—whose death, as a friend writes us, causes a vacancy not easily filled now—a-days—was in command of that section of the military train detailed hence for service in the north and was just entering the harbour, on his return, when he sank under an attack of inflammation of the bowels. He was ailing from the day he left the Gulf of Pecheli. Few officers could be more deeply regretted.—*Friend of China*, August 18.

**WRECK OF THE "LADY RAGLAN,"**—A Samarang paper gives the following particulars regarding the loss of the British ship *Lady Raglan*, Capt. Nordquist, from Foo-chow-foo, bound to Sydney with a cargo of tea:—On the night of the 10th July the ship struck on Helen's shoal, in the South Pacific Ocean. The captain and crew during four days used every effort to get her afloat but could not succeed. There being six feet of water in the ship, it was at last resolved to abandon her, and the crew accordingly embarked in the boats, to the number of twenty-nine persons in all. After having been for three days and nights in their open boats, they had the good fortune to fall in with the Dutch ship *Nijverheid*, Captain Kerkstra, which took them on board and brought them to Samarang. While on board the *Nijverheid*, they received every attention from Capt. Kerkstra and his officers. Captain Nordquist reports that there are three other wrecks on the shoal, one of which appeared to be a Hamburg brig.

#### BIRTHS.

**WEATHERHEAD**, Mrs. Alfred, d. at Hong-kong, Aug. 22.

#### MARRIAGE.

**BARTON**, Zeph, master of the ship *Hong-kong*, to Sarah, d. of the Rev. A. Watson, at Hong-kong.

#### DEATHS.

**BROWN**, John, at Victoria, aged 26, Aug. 22.  
**COCKELL**, Lieut. H.M.'s 59th foot, on board H.M.S. *Fury*, Aug. 9.

**GUBBINS**, Mrs. at Shanghai, July 28.  
**HAGERTY**, John J. at Hong-Kong, Aug. 7.  
**JOHNSON**, Richard, at Hong-Kong, Aug. 5.  
**LAMBERT**, Capt. William F. R.E. killed before Namtow, Aug. 11.

**MANSING**, T. late master of the Bremen ship *Asia*, at Hong-Kong, aged 45, Aug. 29.

**MURPHY**, Lieut., 50th foot, in Ceylon, Sept. —.  
**PITCHFORD**, Edward, at Hong-Kong, Aug. 15.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

#### CABUL.

We have Cabul advices to the 9th August. On the 15th July, Dost Mahomed commenced arrangements to re-distribute the governorships of the country. Mahomed Ameen Khan was ordered to proceed to Candahar. The Dost informed Mahomed Shereef Khan that he had appointed Shere Aly Khan to Cabul and Jelalabad, and a son of Mahomed Ameen Khan to Kohistan. Mahomed Shereef Khan was very indignant at being passed over, and rising, left the durbar. The Dost sent people after him, saying that he should have a place; but Shereef Khan refused to hearken to his proposals. Shere Aly Khan followed him and took him back to the Dost, promising to make other arrangements, and exhorted the chiefs not to fall out amongst themselves. Shere Aly Khan's soldiers were inspected by the Dost the same day.

On the 16th Dost Mahomed sent for Mahomed Ameen Khan, and desired him to muster his troops, and prepare to start immediately for Candahar, adding that owing to the absence of a governor that province would fall into confusion. Mahomed Ameen Khan replied that he would not accept the government of Candahar unless the Dost would give Ghuznee to Shereef Khan. Dost Mahomed became very angry, and upbraided Ameen Khan for his disobedience. The latter replied that it was better to speak out at once, rather than conceal his thoughts; and repeated his positive determination not to go to Candahar unless Ghuznee were bestowed on Shereef Khan. On the 17th, Shere Aly Khan went to the Dost, and said, "If Mahomed Ameen Khan will not go to Candahar, let him stay away. I will go and look after the province; but as for Ghuznee, I will never agree to give up one brick of it while I live. My son shall continue to hold it. The Dost agreed to the proposal, and Shere Aly Khan at once ordered off his property and dependants, intending to follow after the Eed.

On the 18th, a number of people were lamenting the death of Gholam Hyder Khan, and expatiating on his wisdom, &c. The Dost got angry, and said that there were twenty Gholam Hyder Khans, and that he would not allow people to speak in his presence of the late sirdar as though there were not many left quite equal to him. On the 19th the Dost heard from Azim Khan that he had quite recovered his eye-sight. On the same day the Dost permitted a son of Rahimdil Khan, named Gholam Hyder Khan, to proceed to Candahar, and ordered that he should receive 1,000 Cabulee rupees per mensem.

On the 20th, the Dost heard from Peshawur that the payment of his monthly stipend of one lac of rupees from the British Government was about to cease. The news did not appear to please him at all. On the 21st an English document relating to the stoppage of the money was translated to the Dost. Its purport was, that the money was given on account of the Herat business. That being all settled now,

the necessity for the troops, &c., ceased, and therefore the money would be no longer paid.

On the 24th, Shere Aly Khan sent for Mahomed Ameen Khan, and asked him to go to Candahar instead of him (Shere Aly Khan). Mahomed Ameen Khan, however, declined unless Mahomed Shereef Khan should get Ghuznee. On the 28th July, intelligence reached Dost Mahomed, *via* Candahar, that Rahim Dil Khan had been persuaded, by Sultan Ahmed Jan, to remain for the present at Herat. He was living outside the city. The Dost had been very busy reviewing troops, &c.; two regiments of Shere Aly Khan had been despatched to Ghuznee.

On the 4th August, in durbar, those present informed Dost Mahomed that Futteh Mahomed Khan, son of the late Akhbar Khan, had declared that during the lifetime of his uncle Gholam Hyder Khan, he (his uncle) had promised him the rule of Candahar, and had actually appointed him to officiate during his (Gholam Hyder Khan's) absence. It was added that Futteh Mahomed Khan had declared that he would never yield his right, saying that his father had won Candahar with his sword. It was also stated that the troops at Candahar were in favour of Futteh Mahomed Khan. Dost Mahomed replied that Futteh Mahomed Khan had addressed him to the same effect, adding that Futteh Mahomed Khan had nine lacs of rupees, six regiments of foot, 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, and twenty guns. Dost Mahomed also stated that there was no doubt Futteh Mahomed Khan was acting in concert, and by the advice of some other sirdars. It is reported that Dost Mahomed was much troubled about the stoppage of the subsidy from the British Government. It was supposed that if he continued to receive it he would proceed to Candahar to arrange affairs; but that if it was refused, he would come to Peshawur—for what purpose, is not stated.

On the 8th, intelligence arrived from Toorkistan that four regiments of Persian infantry and 2,000 horse had arrived at Aga Musjid, in addition to the troops already there, and that the King of Kogand had sent 10,000 horse and ten guns to Huzrut Sooltan, a fortress in Toorkistan. The King of Kogand was said to be raising troops.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

### Operations of the Sarun Field Force.

The Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, from Brig. F. Rowcroft, comdg. Sarun field force, dated 1st May, 1858, forwarding a report from Maj. Cox, comdg. left wing, H.M.'s 13th L.I., of an action with the rebels at Nuggur, on the 29th ult. :—  
From F. Rowcroft, Brigadier, comdg. Sarun Field Force, to Col. Birch, C.B., Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the Mil. Dept. with the Gov.-Gen., Allahabad.

Camp Captainnunge, Gornuckpore District, 1st May, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you, for submission to the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., the accompanying report, dated 30th April, from Maj. Cox, comdg. left wing, H.M.'s 13th L.I., reporting to me the complete success of the detachment I sent out under his command, on the 29th ult., to dislodge and disperse about 1,000 sepoys and other rebels who had assembled at Nuggur, six or seven miles south-east from camp, but without guns, and about the same distance from Bustee. It was necessary this should be done without delay, as from the reports received by the commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, there was great probability of the rebels at Nuggur being joined by a considerable force, with guns, from Tauda. We learned yesterday morning, that this was intended, and that the rebels from Tauda were to have joined those at Nuggur on the night of the 29th April. A kariuda or agent of the Nuggur rajah was at the head of the body of rebels at Nuggur.

2. The two silk colours captured by the Seikhs are partly native, but the pike heads and tassels appear to be regimental. One native colour was taken by the men of the naval brig., and another by

deputy magistrate, Sheikh Kairooden, who shot the rebel with his pistol who was carrying it away. A quantity of powder and ammunition, and a number of ponies and other property were captured. About 100 of the enemy were killed and wounded. I am very glad to say we have only three men wounded.

3. The expedition has been very ably and most successfully carried out by Maj. Cox, comdg. the detachment; and the officers and men of all arms behaved admirably, and with great zeal and gallantry.

4. The commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, accompanied the detachment, and afforded Maj. Cox valuable assistance.

5. I beg to recommend all engaged to the most favourable notice of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., Viscount Canning.

F. ROWCROFT, Brig.,  
Comdg. Sarun Field Force.

To Brig. R. Rowcroft, Comdg. Field Force.  
Camp Calcuttunge, 30th April, 1858.

Sir,—An authentic information having yesterday morning been received, that a body of the enemy about 1,000 strong (half of them being sepoys) were posted at and about the town of Nuzzur, seven miles from our camp, I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your orders, I started to dislodge them at 1 P.M., with a force as detailed below:—

Left wing, H.M.'s 13th L.I.—Five officers and 151 men, under command of Capt. Kerr, 13th L.I.

Pearl naval brigade.—Five officers and 91 men, with two 12-pounder howitzers and one 12-pounder rocket, under Lieut. Grant, R.N.

Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—Nine officers and 58 men, under command of Capt. Jenkins, F.Y.C.

Gurkha regt. of Gorkhas.—Eleven officers and 281 men, in charge of Capt. Barclay, 68th N.I.

Seikhs of the Bengal Police Battalion.—One officer and 46 men, under Lieut. Butler, H.E.L.Co.'s service.

The intelligence procured from villagers on the road corroborated our information both as to the numbers and position of the enemy; and on approaching, we found them in occupation of the town and partially ruined fort of Nuzzur, which is situated at the extremity of a dense bamboo jungle, about two miles in length, the jungle being bordered by a large lake with swampy ground about it; on the further extremity of the town there are thick groves of trees, which, as well as the bamboo jungle, were occupied by the enemy.

By making a slight detour, we kept the jungle about half a mile on our right as we advanced, covered by a flanking party of the 13th and the Seikhs, who skirmished with the enemy, and kept them back until the column came opposite the town and fort.

I then halted, and wheeled into line to the right, while I directed the two guns and rocket to take up a position on a slight rise of ground 500 yards from the town, and sent the cavalry round beyond the groves, to intercept any force which might escape in that direction.

The guns and rocket under Lieutenant Grant, R.N., then opened, with precision and effect, and after about forty-two shells and rockets had been thrown, the enemy's fire began to slacken. I then sent orders for the guns to cease firing, directed Capt. Kerr's company of the 13th and the Seikhs to clear the groves beyond the town, wheel to their right, and enter from that side, while the remainder of the naval column, gallantly led by Lieut. Pym, R.M., light infantry, and the Gorkhas by Capt. Barclay having arrived within 100 yards, we made a simultaneous advance on the town and fort, which was completely successful. The enemy were driven through both town and fort, some of them being killed in houses which they ineffectually attempted to defend, and were pursued for a considerable distance into the swamps and jungle, leaving forty or fifty dead on the field.

As soon as we had got possession of the town, I sent orders for the cavalry to pass round to the rear, and endeavour to intercept the enemy in their retreat. This was promptly done by Capt. Jenkins, but the extremely unfavourable nature of the ground prevented him from cutting off many of the fugitives.

Four standards were captured during the day, two of them being handsome silk colours, we also found a quantity of powder and ammunition, and a large number of baggage animals, with other property.

The conduct of the whole of the troops was excellent, and they were ably and gallantly led by their respective commanding officers.

Mr. Wingfield, the civil commissioner, accompanied me during the action, and I feel much in-

debted for the valuable and accurate information he afforded me; he was also good enough to convey my orders to the cavalry, and guide them to the position I wished them to take up.

Lieut. Iact, 13th L.I., acted as staff officer on the occasion, to my entire satisfaction.

J. W. COX, Major, 13th L.I.

## Operations against the Kolies in Guzerat.

Head-Quarters, Poona, June 14, 1858.

From the Adj. Gen. of the Army to the Sec. to Gov., Secret Department.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Com-in-Chief, to forward to you the accompanying letter, No. 134, dated the 5th inst., from Brig. Gen. Sir Richmond Shakespear, Knt., comdg. Northern Division of the Army, with accompaniments, which I am to request you will be good enough to submit for the information of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council.

E. GREEN, Col., Adj. Gen. of the Army.

The following is from Sir R. Shakespear, dated Camp near Baroda, 5th June, 1858, addressed to Col. Green:—

Sir,—I beg you will lay before his Excy. the Com-in-Chief the accompanying report by Major Grimes of his operations against the Kolies of a village named Dubhora, belonging to the Guicowar.

These men, when called on to surrender their arms, quitted their village, and, having taken up strong positions on the hills, sent a threatening letter to the political agent, Major Whitelock.

A Guicowar's horseman, proceeding on service with a note, was shot by these Kolies; and it became necessary to attack them.

Major Grimes' report will show how strong was the country, and how gallantly all obstacles were overcome by the officers and men.

Dubhora is a notoriously turbulent village, and the severe punishment inflicted on the inhabitants when sheltered in their mountain fastnesses will leave an immense effect throughout the country.

I beg to be allowed to bring to the favourable notice of his Excy. the valuable service performed on this occasion by Major Grimes and the officers and men under his command.

R. SHAKESPEAR,

Brig. Gen., comdg. N. D. A.

From Major Grimes, comdg. Mabee Kanta F. P., to the Assist. Adj. Gen. N. D. A.

Dated Camp Dubhora, June 1, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Brig. Gen. comdg. the division, that about mid-day on the 28th ult., at Edur (where I had proceeded at the request of Major Whitelock to confer with him on our future operations, having left the two columns under my command at Wallasud and Kheraloo), I was informed by that officer that the inhabitants of Dubhora were in rebellion, and it was necessary for me to proceed against them. I immediately sent orders to both columns to march on this place that night, so as to arrive here at daylight, in hopes by this sudden move to have been in time to prevent them taking to the jungle and hills. I joined the head-quarters column that evening, and reached this place at daylight on the morning of the 29th, having been joined by the Kheraloo column on the march, and found the town completely deserted; but Lieut. LeGeyt reported that the Kolies were posted in the jungles at the foot of the Taringa hills, about two miles to the right of my position, and had fired on his party, whom I had detached to reconnoitre. A similar party of Guzerat horse had gone round to the left under Capt. Anders, 11th regt., who kindly volunteered his services, and which were placed at my disposal by Major Whitelock. The day being by this time advanced, and the men fatigued by a long march, I did not deem it expedient, with the little information I had as to their whereabouts, to attempt to enter the jungle and hills at that time, and therefore encamped for the day, during which I got all the information I could regarding the hills, and the probable place the Kolies would locate themselves in. It was supposed that they would go into the strongholds of Taringa—a fortified position on the top of the hills, and about four miles from my camp; and having, during the evening, examined the nature of the hills and jungle, in company with Major Whitelock, as far as practicable, and during

which we came on the body of one of his sowars, whom he had despatched in the morning with a note to the Symba chief, and who had been cruelly murdered by the Kolies. This determined me to attack them the following morning. I accordingly started about half-past 4 a.m. on the 30th, with my whole force, excepting double guards left for the protection of the camp, and advanced through the jungles towards the hills, with four cos. of the 2nd grens., under Lieuts. Law and Macdonnell, in skirmishing order. Finding on this side that the jungles were clear of the rebels, though we came to a large encampment lately vacated by them, the four cos., under Lieut. Law, advanced over the hill. I ordered Capt. Conybear's bat. and one co. 2nd grens. to return to camp, and proceeded myself with the mountain-train, the co. of H.M.'s 89th regt., and three cos. 2nd grens., round the left of the hills, and advanced up the direct road to the Dubhora gate of the Taringa strongholds, and here detached Lieut. Bell to skirmish to the left with two cos. The road soon became so steep, that I had to leave our horses and the mountain-train under the protection of H.M.'s 89th regt., and a co. of 2nd grens. I pushed up the hill, hearing Lieuts. Law and Macdonnell's parties engaged on my right front. On reaching the top of the first range I met Lieut. Law, and found the Kolies had been surprised, and were strongly posted in a deep ravine, underneath and to the left of the Dubhora gate of Taringa, which was now plainly visible, and within range of our rifles, and the road up to it being in many parts completely commanded by us. The retreat of the main body of them into it was cut off, though the gateway was still held by some of them. Lieut. Bell's party came upon them from the west, and the only retreat for them was round a large and almost inaccessible hill; and here it was the great loss was inflicted on them. The three parties under Lieuts. Law, Macdonnell, and Bell followed them up closely, over immensely difficult ground, and under a very heavy fire, and through a dense jungle, in a manner that excited the admiration of myself and Major Whitelock, who accompanied me through the whole of the operations, and to whom I am much indebted for the assistance and information which, from his local knowledge of the place, and his position, he was enabled to afford me. At this time, finding the day fast advancing, and that some hours would be required to get up the mountain moorings to shell Taringa, and as there did not appear to be any great number of the enemy in it, I advanced on the gateway with a section of the co. of her Majesty's 89th regt. and a few grens. I had with me; the Enfield rifles having cleared the gateway, as the first shot from them brought down a man standing sentry on the top of it, at a distance of about 800 yards, which must have astonished them, and made them shy of letting us too near them. We reached the gate in about 20 minutes, and took possession of it; but finding the interior of the fort was still occupied by a party of the Kolies, we held that till we were joined by a co. of the grens., which I had sent for; and on the arrival of Major Whitelock and myself advanced through the strongholds, driving the Kolies before us, until we arrived at the famous temples of Taringa, the headquarters of the fort. The day was now far advanced, and the heat very great and the men done up, and to pursue was impossible. I had previously desired Lieuts. Law and Macdonnell to return, and therefore sounded the assembly, and returned to camp, having, I hope, taught the Kolies a lesson, and proved to them that they are not safe from us, even in their wildest fastnesses, and we effected this with only two rank and file 2nd grens. severely wounded, and one Guzerat irregular horseman slightly; whereas the loss inflicted on the enemy would not, I think, from the reports of the officer in command, have been less than 80 killed and wounded, and of them 25 or 30 were certainly killed, 10 were taken prisoners, 2 of them wounded, and one now in my camp; but will be sent to Major Whitelock in a day or two. I beg to annex the report of the officers in separate communications; for after we were once in the hills, communication of orders was impossible, and each officer was left to himself in a great measure; and I have great pleasure in reporting my entire approval of the manner in which they carried out my plans. Nothing could have exceeded the zeal and courage of all ranks; and their steadiness under fire, and noble exertions over almost inaccessible country, deserve my warmest thanks.

I beg you will do me the favour to bring prominently to the notice of the Brig. Gen. the names of Lieuts. Law, Macdonnell, and Bell, of the 2nd

grendrs., to whose exertions I am in a great measure indebted for the success that has attended us.

My staff officer, Lieut. Browning, her Majesty's 89th regt., was a great assistance to me, and my thanks are also due to Assist. Surg. McAllister for the prompt assistance he rendered, and the arrangements he made in his department in every way.

By desire of Major Whitelock I have destroyed the town of Dubhora, and purpose marching on Oendinee to-morrow morning, unless I get further information where the Kolies have gone to. They have, I believe, left the Taringa hills entirely, and gone to the north-east; but it is very difficult to get any information regarding them.

C. H. GRIMES, Major,  
Comdg. Mahee Kanta F.F.

From Lieut. S. C. Law, comdg. Head-Quarters 2nd Gend. Regt. N.I., to the Brig. Major, Mahee Kanta, F.F.

Camp Dubhora, May 31, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of the officer commanding the field force:—

On the arrival yesterday morning of the force at the edge of the jungle, round the Taringa hills, I received the instructions of the comdg. officer to extend two cos. in skirmishing order, to support them with two cos., and leaving the remainder of the regiment under Lieuts. Bell and Blair, as a guard to the guns, to take the jungle and hills which lay before us. I requested Lieut. Macdonnell, the adj., to lead the right skirmishers, taking the left myself, there being no other European officers present. We advanced through dense jungle, and after crossing the first and second ranges of hills called the Taringa, we were fired on by the enemy. We still advanced, driving them before us, and firing with good effect whenever a man showed himself. I learnt from the smart firing on my right, that Lieut. Macdonnell was also engaged and advancing. On our progress we passed two or three deserted camps of the Bheels, the cattle wandering about, clothes, food, cooking-pots, and hookahs, &c. &c., strewn on the ground, showing how they had been taken by surprise. My left was here prolonged by a company of skirmishers under Lieut. Bell.

The jungle was so dense, and the ground so broken, that it was oftentimes impossible to see more than 10 or 12 of the men at a time; and some men of the supports, being too eager to get forward, became mixed up with the skirmishers in front. At the second range of hills, the fire became hotter; and where I lost Private Synac Luknac, No. 5 company. Still advancing, we took a very steep hill, on which the retiring enemy kept up a smart fire, by which an excellent non-commissioned officer, Naig Kurrim Sing, was shot through the body. Advancing from this position, we climbed the highest and steepest hill of the range, the ascent of which was extremely difficult, and could not have been accomplished but for the mutual aid which officers and men gave to each other. On the summit I found Lieut. Macdonnell and his skirmishers, and we observed together the enemy in flight far away, and down the hill.

Our men being now thoroughly tired, and blown by the steep ascent, and there remaining no chance of coming up with the Bheels, we retraced our steps.

The whole position chosen by these Bheels was immensely strong; and if held by men capable of offering an organised resistance, such a weak force as ours could not have advanced 500 yards; our whole line of skirmishers not numbering 150 men.

Once in the dense jungle, each officer was obliged to act somewhat independently, as sometimes a thick jungle, and at others a precipitous hill, separated his men from those on his right or left, and I, therefore, beg to forward, for the comdg. officer's information, the reports of Lieuts. Macdonnell and Bell. The former places the loss of the enemy at 20, Mr. Bell reports 12, and in my immediate front perhaps 8 or 10 fell, making their total loss at about 60 killed and wounded by the line of skirmishers; but accuracy on this point and on such ground is impossible. Three prisoners, of whom one was wounded, were brought in by Lieut. Bell. On our side a naig and a private are, I hear, mortally wounded; these were of my party; but I am happy to have to report no casualties amongst the skirmishers on my right and left, on whom a sharp fire was kept, and the ground they advanced on well contested from every favourable spot, and these were not a few.

I trust I may not be considered presuming (commanding the regiment as I did under fortuitous cir-

cumstances only) in wishing to bring to notice the admirable manner in which Lieut. Macdonnell led his men; so quickly and steadily as to press close on the heels of the retreating Bheels, four of whom during their advance fell to his own rifle, and a fifth subsequently. Mr. Bell, too, was ever to the front, leading and encouraging his men. To the capital leading of those officers may be attributed the really excellent conduct of the men. These were cool and eager, and managed to climb over places and push through jungles, which, under other circumstances, and to men less willing, might be called inaccessible.

S. C. LAW, Lieut.,  
Comdg. Hd.-Qrs., 2nd Gend. Regt. N.I.

From Capt. Anderson, 11th N.I., to the Major of Brig., Mahee Kanta Field Force.

Camp Dubhora, May 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major Grimes, comdg. field force, that agreeably to his orders I marched shortly after daylight with the squadron of the Gujerat irregular horse under my command, and took up a position clear of the jungle, to the west of the Taringa hills, with a small hill in my rear, from which I obtained a view of the country round. Shortly after the firing commenced, I saw a horseman, accompanied by a man on foot, making for the hill where the firing was going on. I sent a jemadar and ten lancers to intercept them, and bring them to me. On seeing the party approaching, they tried to make their escape, and succeeded in getting into some thick jungle, and on some of the sowars coming up attacked them. The man on foot was killed, and the other wounded and made prisoner; but not before they had wounded one sowar and one horse. I saw no people from the hills trying to make their escape, and returned to camp with the prisoner at 1 p.m.

J. W. ANDERSON, 11th N.I.

From Lieut. Stanley Bell, 2nd Gendrs., to the Adj. 2nd Gendrs.

Camp Dubhora, May 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, according to the orders I received from Major Grimes, I threw out No. 7 co. in skirmishing order, supported by No. 8 co., and advanced towards the base of the hills, on the left of our position. On arriving at these hills (having met with no opposition) I heard heavy firing to my right, and at once ordered the men under my command to skirmish over the hills, so as to gain the centre skirmishers. The ascent was most arduous, and in several places almost impossible, the men being dragged up one after another. On reaching the top of the hill, the enemy were discovered in a ravine below me, and hastily forming up a few men, advanced to drive them from this position, which was done after a short determined resistance. The enemy kept up a heavy fire of matchlocks, and from the loudness of the reports I fancy that they must have had one or two gingalls. Every rock and tree was most obstinately defended; but in every case the enemy were utterly routed. I took three prisoners armed with swords, one of whom I could have shot with my revolver, but preferred taking him alive, in hopes of gaining some valuable information from him. At this period I joined the left of the centre skirmishers, under Lieut. S. C. Law, 2nd Gendrs., and advancing together, we drove the enemy before us. The loss of the men opposed to me must at least have been 10 to 12 killed, and from 20 to 25 wounded, which result was accomplished with no loss on my side. Two men were severely contused from falling down rocks. I cannot conclude without bringing to the commanding officer's notice the very gallant way in which the men under my command behaved, and I would particularly mention Subedar Pahai Sing, who joined me with the left of the centre skirmishers.

From Lieut. Legeyt, comdg. Detach. G. I. Horse, to the Major of Brig., Field Force.

Dated Dubhora, June 1, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the officer comdg. the field force, that in accordance with orders received on the 29th ult., I marched from camp with a squadron of the G. I. horse on the 30th, at daylight, and took up a position to the south of the Taringa hills, on the skirts of the thick jungle which surrounds them. I placed my videttes and sent out patrols in the directions I thought it probable the Kolies might attempt to escape, but none were seen by us the whole morning, the firing and entire operations of the force being on the other side of the hills. I returned into camp with my men at half-past one p.m.

From Lieut. and Adj. J. Macdonnell, 2nd Gend. Regt., to Lieut. S. C. Law, comdg. Hd. Qrs., 2nd Gend. Regt.

Camp Dubhora, May 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I took command of the right skirmishers (right flank co.), supported by No. 1 co., in the attack made this morning on the insurgent Kolies, for the purpose of driving them from their positions in the Taringa hills.

Shortly after crossing the first range of hills nearest the village of Dubhora, I came in sight of several parties of Kolies strongly posted on the further bank of a ravine. They at once opened on us a heavy and well-directed fire, which was returned with effect by the right Gend. co. As my skirmishers advanced steadily, the enemy gave way, still keeping up a heavy fire of matchlocks and obstinately defending every ridge and favourable position. Our advance was continued as long as the men were able to fight their way (about four miles) over most difficult, indeed almost insuperable ranges of hills; and the attack, rather pursuit, was only discontinued when from fatigue, and the nature of the ground, we were unable to proceed further. In ground such as we passed over, it was most difficult correctly to estimate the loss of the enemy opposed to me, but from what I saw myself, I am of opinion that it could not have amounted to less than about 20 killed and a considerable number wounded. I saw at least nine men killed, and from the nature of the ground it was impossible for me to see at many times more than perhaps one-third of my men.

I cannot close these reports without bringing to the notice of the comdg. officer the good conduct of all ranks under my command on this occasion. Being mostly young soldiers, their steadiness under the very heavy fire kept up by the enemy was admirable, and it is to this, as well as to the steady manner in which they took advantage of every favourable cover in advancing upon and driving the enemy from their numerous strong positions, that I attribute the impunity with which we inflicted so severe a loss. I would beg to bring prominently to the notice of the comdg. officer the conduct of Jemadar Adj. Nagoo Chowran, who accompanied me on this occasion, and to whose valuable assistance much of our success is due.

### The Naval Brigade.

Camp, Bustee, June 22, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a portion of the Naval Brigade,\* under charge of Lieut. Turnour, and the Marines, under Lieut. Pym, R.M., were engaged in a very creditable affair on the 9th inst., in driving the enemy out of Amorha, where one party was posted in the village, and the other in a long belt of bamboo jungle and a large house at the entrance: and I beg to recommend both these active officers, then suffering from sickness, to their lordships' notice, with the accompanying report.

Mr. Foot, midshipman was also present with the guns.

E. S. SOTHEBY, Capt., R.N.

Comdg. Pearl's Nav. Brig.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Camp, Bustee, June 11, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information, that while employed on detached service, between the dates of 24th May and 11th June, the force, as per margin,† under command of Maj. Cox, of the 13th L.I., the following engagement took place on the 9th inst. Information having reached us that the rebels in force, under Mahomet Hussein, were at Amorha, a village five or six miles off, arrangements were made for attacking them. Accordingly, having divided our force into two columns, the largest commanded by Maj. Cox, and the other, to which I was attached, by Maj. Richardson, of the B.Y.C. We left the camp at two a.m., and marched along the road leading through the village. When within a mile of the place we received a heavy fire from their skirmishers; these were immediately attacked and driven in by the marines, under Lieut. Pym, while the guns threw shell and shot at their main body, which, after a quarter of an hour's firing,

\* Fifty-three nav. brig., two 12-pounder howitzers, one 24-pounder rocket.

† 200 13th L.I., 2 troops Madras cav., 2 troops Bengal cav., 2 guns (Pearl's), 20 seamen, 1 rocket, 8 seamen, 3 officers, 20 marines, 20 Sikhs.

retreated into the ranees' house and jungle. There they were met and driven off by the other column under Maj. Cox. The enemy then retreated towards Belwah, and were pursued four miles by the cavalry, who succeeded in cutting up a considerable number. The force, having halted to refresh the men, then returned to Hurreah.

N. E. B. TURNOUR, Lieut. H.M.S. *Pearl*  
In command of Naval Detach.  
To Capt. E. Sotheby, R.N., *Pearl's* Nav. Brig,  
Bustee.

Camp Bustee, June 25, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the force, as per margin,† left Captanguan on the 18th inst., at three, a.m., to attack a body of rebels from 3,500 to 4,000 strong, including 900 sepoys, under Mahomed Hussein, posted in, and intrenched about the village of Hurreah, eight miles in our front.

On approaching within one and a half mile of the bridge at 6:30, we discovered the enemy's skirmishers thrown across the river, screened in some thick bamboo jungle villages, topes, and a considerable number in ambush in a dry nullah. Our skirmishers, consisting of 70 of the *Pearl's* nav. brig. and a company of H.M.'s 13th L.I., supported by our 2-horsed 12-pr. howitzers, immediately advanced on our left, and by their quick fire drove them in; following the enemy over the river (which they forded above their waists), they turned their right flank. Our guns, after shelling and clearing out the village, galloped over the bridge, rejoined the skirmishers, and broke their centre, drove the rebels from tope to tope whenever they attempted to stand, and pursued them for about four miles. From the quick and well-directed fire, and apparent confusion in the enemy's ranks, they must have suffered very severely from our shells and rifles.

The remainder of the force had in the mean time been engaged on the right, where the rebels obstinately held the jungle, but were finally driven out and over the river. The heat was most intense, and as the troops had been under arms for nearly seven hours, at ten o'clock we halted, and all firing ceased.

I am thankful to say we had only six wounded, whereas the enemy is reported to have lost 200, with all their baggage and a quantity of ammunition.

Mahomed Hussein has since fled to the jungle, and his force is reported to be entirely dispersed, the sepoys having crossed the Gogra to Fyzabad.

Lieut. Turour, assisted by Mr. T. M. Maquay, acting mate, was in charge of the guns, and Mr. A. W. Ingles, acting mate, with Mr. Herbert H. Edwards, midshipman, commanded the skirmishers, and Serj.-Maj. Argent the marines, to all of whom I am much indebted for their zealous conduct, as also the rest of the men, whose conduct at all times has been most exemplary, especially Alexander Wilson, coxswain of the launch; and I must beg you will have the goodness to draw the attention of your lordships that this is the tenth time the *Pearl's* nav. brig. has been in action in India during nine months.

E. S. SOTHEBY, Capt. R.N.,  
Comdg. *Pearl*

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

† *Pearl's* nav. brig., 111; 13th L.I., 145; Sikhs, 60; B.Y.C., 130; 6th Madras cav., 100; one 24-pounder rocket, and two 12-pounder howitzers horsed, nav. brig. One 9-pounder gun, one 24-pounder howitzer bullock guns, B.A.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA. — The true function of the European in India is not as a labourer, but as a director of labour. It is very important that some plan should be devised to increase the number of the English in India. As a nation, we are too small a body there; and this, perhaps, as much as any other cause, has led to the recent attempt to exterminate our rule. The conquest of the country by the Mohammedan powers was followed by a large mixture of Mohammedans with the native population; new cities were founded, and a community of feeling sprang up between the conquering and the conquered race; whereas we live in cantonments, or standing camps, apart from the people, and there is no identity of interests between us. We do not, as a body, understand the native character, its habits of thought and springs of action. This experience has been seldom gained except by such men as the Skinners, the Forsters, and Van Cortlandt, who have been born in the country, and have grown up in daily intercourse with the natives. —General Treuenheere.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, Aug. 10.*—No. 1,185.—Lieut. F. Wallace, 2nd troop cavalry, Calcutta volunteer guards, has leave to Eur., on urgent private affairs, for 6 mo.

No. 1,191.—The undermentioned adm. to the serv. as an asst. surg. on this estab.

*Medical Depart.*—Mr. A. D. Campbell, date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 5.

No. 1,193.—Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 7th N.I., d. d. with 3rd Sikh irr. cav., has leave 15 mo., under new regs., to Eur., on m.c.

*Foreign Depart.*, Aug. 13.—Rev. R. B. Maltby, chapl. of Rawul Pindee, has 14 days' priv. leave, in ext.

Capt. A. L. Busk, dep. commr. in Punjab, has leave for two mo., fr. July 9 to Sept. 10, to rejoin his apt.

The leave granted to Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. commr. in Pegu, dated 10th inst., is to have effect fr. June 26 last, instead of 1st ult.

Maj. W. F. Nuthall, asst. commr. in Pegu, has priv. leave fr. March 20 to April 2 last.

Aug. 17.—No. 1,198.—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 166, July 26.—Confirming order by Maj. W. A. Orr, comm. field force Hyderabad contingent, dated June 1, directing Lieut. Fraser, staff officer, field force, Hyderabad contingent, to assu. charge 4th comp. art., fr. May 29, consequent on Capt. Douglas being relieved.

No. 167, July 28.—Order, dated Jan. 31, directing Capt. Sinclair, comm. left wing 3rd inf. Hyderabad contng., to assu. comm. of 4th comp. art., fr. 20th inst., date of departure of Capt. J. De C. Sinclair, on m.c., to Mhow.

No. 1,200.—The following orders, issued by the chief commissioner, Punjab, and published in the *Punjab Gazette*, 43, July 31, are confirmed:—

Lahore, July 29.—22nd Punjab inf.—No. 588.—The regt. order by Capt. R. Ouseley, comm., dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. T. G. H. Ryan, to do du. with corps as a temp. arrangement, and to assu. comm. of four companies at the stone bridge at Shajehanpore, is confirmed.

Lahore, July 31.—22nd Punjab inf.—No. 602.—Lieut. R. Gibson, offic. adj., is app. to act as 2nd in comm. in add. to his other du., fr. April 13.

4th Sikh Inf.—No. 605.—The regt. ord., June 10, 1857, by Capt. O. E. Rotheby, comm., directing Lieut. J. Yorke, 3rd N.I., to do du. with effect fr. 8th inst., is confirmed.

12th Punjab Inf.—No. 607.—The regt. order by Lieut. M. J. White, comm., dated July 23, directing Lieut. and Adj. H. H. Christian, to act as 2nd in comm., in add. to his other duties, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

24th Punjab inf.—No. 609.—The regimental order dated April 8, by Lieut. Gulliver, commdg. directing Lieut. J. St. J. Hovenden to ass. comm., and Ens. J. Chalmers to act as 2nd in comm., in add. to his duties as adjt., consequent on his own departure on leave, confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

The regimental ord., dated July 18, by Lieut. J. St. J. Hovenden, commdg. making over comm. of corps to Ens. Chalmers, offic. adjt. and 2nd in comm., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 1,201.—Mr. C. L. Money, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on Bengal estab. was announced July 9, is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this establish. fr. 10th instant, and prom. to ens. fr. June 20.

No. 1,203.—Order, issued by the Gov. of Bombay, confirmed:—

No. 782, dated July 30, permitting Capt. H. J. B. Macleod, art., to proc. to sea and Australia, for 2 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 1,206.—Promotions and alterations of rank:—Promotions.—Artillery.—2nd Lieut. A. Swinton, prom. to 1st lieut., fr. Apr. 27, for the augmentation; Lieut. G. A. Renny, prom. to capt., fr. May 21, v. Capt. and brev. maj. R. Smyth, ret.; 2nd Lieut. H. de G. Warter, prom. to 1st lieut., fr. May 21, v. Capt. and brev. maj. R. Smyth, ret.

1st E. B.F.—1st Lieut. G. M. Battye prom. to capt., fr. Aug. 2, v. Capt. E. Cunliffe, res.; 2nd

Lieut. W. S. Jervis prom. to 1st. lieut., fr. Aug. 2, v. Capt. E. Cunliffe, res.

37th N.I.—Lieut. P. Maxwell prom. to capt., fr. April 1, v. Capt. H. G. Leslie, ret.; Ens. J. B. Brander prom. to lieut., fr. April 1, v. Capt. H. G. Leslie, ret.

Alteration of rank.—Art.—1st. Lieut. A. H. Davidson, fr. April 21, v. 1st. Lieut. F. E. Gam-mell, ret.

No. 1,207.—The following orders, issued by the officer comg. Beaton's horse, are confirmed:—

July 29.—Asst. surg. Sylvester, apptd. in brig. orders of March 23, having reported his arrival, will assume med. charge of 1st regt. fr. Sub. asst. surg. Smith, fr. this date, and staff fr. Asst. surg. Beaumont.

July 30.—Supplemental order, Apr. 1.—The maj. gen. comg. Hyderabad subsid. force having placed the serv. of Asst. surg. Beaumont, as a temp. measure, at Col. Beaton's disp. in div. orders of March 29, and that officer, having now joined, will assu. med. charge of both regts. and staff fr. this date.

No. 1,208.—Engs.—2nd Lieut. H. W. Garnault prom. to 1st. lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. W. F. Falford, dec.

Med. depart.—Asst. surg. G. Banister prom. to surg., fr. June 16, v. Surg. G. Cole, dec.

12th N.I.—Lieut. W. C. L. Ryves prom. to capt., fr. Aug. 6, v. Capt. D. J. Macleod, dec.

Aug. 16.—No. 1,214.—Capt. S. J. Hire, 22nd N.I., commg. 3rd irreg. cav., for 18 mo., to Europe, on m.c., new regs.

Aug. 20.—No. 1,216.—The hon. President of the Council of India is pleased to assign rank to the under-mentioned 2nd lieuts., cornets, ensigns, and asst. surgs. (from the dates specified opposite to their respective names):—

Artillery.—2nd Lieuts. R. F. Lewis and J. H. Alexander (not arr.), June 11; P. T. H. Taylor, E. R. Conolly, T. W. Bridges, D. W. G. Fairfield, S. Carrigill, H. Latham, H. J. Kinsman, C. P. Elderton, A. E. Garnault, H. G. Young, H. Cotton, J. Charles, J. A. O. Hampton, H. M. Mackenzie (not arr.), H. L. Nicholas, G. W. Thomson, E. H. H. Elliot (not arr.), C. H. Reilly (not arr.), W. S. Alexander, J. C. Greene (not arr.), E. F. Chapman (not arr.), T. C. Graham (not arr.), C. Cowie (not arr.), C. Macpherson (not arr.), J. Lock (not arr.), B. V. Arbuckle (not arr.), G. Lamb (not arr.), A. E. L. Kaye (not arr.), J. R. J. Dewar (not arr.), J. M. Young (not arr.), L. W. Taylor (not arr.), and J. F. Free (not arr.), June 12.

Cavalry.—Cornets W. H. Macnaghten (not arr.), June 10; H. Y. Murray, June 20; G. A. P. Arbuthnot (not arr.), June 25.

Infantry.—Ensigns E. A. Phillips (not arr.), May 8; S. W. Wyndham, May 20; M. G. Taylor (not arr.), May 26; M. C. Smith (not arr.), and J. K. McCausland (not arr.), June 11; F. Cardew, G. M. Richmond, G. H. Holley, J. E. Kennedy, C. H. Palmer, H. W. Franks, R. Worsley (not arr.), and G. B. Johnston (not arr.), June 12; H. M. Evans, June 20; R. M. Clifford (not arr.), and T. T. Tucker (not arr.), June 25; R. H. Inglis (not arr.), and W. C. L. Woodruffe (not arr.), June 28.

*Medical Depart.*—Asst. surg. D. Wright (not arr.), and H. C. Cutcliffe (not arr.), May 28.

No. 1,220.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on m.c.:—

Capt. J. P. Maud, 5th Madras N.I., for 6 mo. new regs.; Lieut. G. G. Pearce, Madras art., comg. 3rd Sikh cav., 15 mo., new regs.

August 24, No. 1,224.—The following orders issued by the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, are confirmed:—

Lahore, August 6.—Cureton's Mooltanee, Regt. Cav.—No. 620.—The appt. of Lieut. B. N. Smith as dg. du. officer, dated March 11, is to be held to have effect from Feb. 8, the date on which he joined.

Lahore, August 7, No. 624.—Brigade orders, dated March 3, Roorkee field force, directing Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 3rd light cav., to do du. with 1st Punjab cav., is confirmed.

No. 625.—Brigade orders, dated July 25, Lahore, directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor to rec. med. ch. of 21st Punjab infy., v. Asst. surg. Penny, removed to another corps, is confirmed.

3rd Punjab Cav.—No. 627.—Regt. ord., dated July 15, directing Lieut. G. B. Crispin, to act as 2nd in com.; Lieut. A. F. Danvers, dg. du., to act as adj.; and Lieut. J. B. Burton, attached as supernumerary, to do du. consequent on dep. of Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, is confirmed.

4th Punjab Cav., No. 628.—Regt. ord., dated July 15, comg., directing Lieut. and adjt. J. Gillespie to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. Rice dg. du. to offic. as adjt. in room of Lieut. and 2nd in com. E. L. Clogstoun, perm. to proc. to Bombay, is confirmed.

No. 1,225.—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 173, August 2.—Confirming the reg. ord. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated July 2, assuming charge of the adjutant's office fr. June 23,



conseq. on Lieut. Ryan, acting adjt., proceeding to join his appointment.

No. 176, dated August 5.—Confirming the field detachment order, 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated July 5, assuming charge of adjt.'s department, from date, consequent on transfer of Lieut. Fraser to 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent.

No. 1,226.—The undermentioned admitted to the service as cadets of artillery and infantry on this estab. The cadet of art. prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., and that of inf. to the rank of ensign, leaving date of com. for future adjustment:—

Artillery.—Mr. E. H. H. Elliot, date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 18.

Infantry.—Mr. J. H. W. Osborne, date of arrival at Fort William, Aug. 17.

No. 1,227.—Surg. G. S. Mann, medical dept., has leave fr. 20th inst. to Nov. 20, to Bombay, prep. to leave to Europe, m.c. under new regs.

No. 1,228.—Order by the officer com. Beatson's Horse confirmed:—

May 23.—Appg. Lieut. W. Thompson, Offic. 2nd in com. of 2nd regt., to act as brig. maj. to force, rec. ch. of office fr. Maj. Wilson.

No. 1,229.—Capt. J. R. R. Coombs, 42nd N.I., having been declared permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transferred to invalid estab. and placed on invalid pension list.

Aug. 27.—No. 1,233.—Lieut. J. D. Lance, 8th N.I., has leave to Europe for one year, old regs.

No. 1,237.—The president of the council of India in council, makes the following promotions and alteration of rank:—

Promotions.—Engineers.—Brev. lieut. col. H. M. Durand, c.b., to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 13, 1858; Brev. col. A. Cunningham to be maj. fr. Aug. 13; 1st Lieut. J. Crofton to be capt. fr. Aug. 13, 1858, v. Fraser, dec.; 2nd Lieut. H. T. Gordon, to be 1st lieut. fr. Aug. 15, 1858, v. Fulford, dec.

Alteration of Rank.—Eng.—1st Lieut. H. W. Garnault, to rank fr. Aug. 13, 1858, v. Crofton, prom. No. 1,239.—The President of the Council of India in Council is pleased, as a special case, to permit Capt. D'Oyly R. Bristow, art., who has been pronounced totally unfit for performance of any duty, to retire at his own req. fr. the service of the Comp. on pension of his rank, fr. 1st prox.

No. 1,240.—To be offic. chapl. with H.M.'s Roman Catholic troops sent out as reinforcements to India:—

Rev. D. Brosman, date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 26.

No. 1,242.—The undermentioned are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, Bombay regt. of art., 3 years, old regs.; Asst. surg. A. Marshall, med. dep., for 18 mo., new regs.; Asst. surg. J. Brigham, Madras med. dep., 15 mo., new regs.

Aug. 24.—Mr. E. C. Bernard, c.s. reported qual. for public serv., attached to N.W. prov. Punjab and Oude.

Aug. 26.—Rev. J. Robinson and Rev. H. B. Burney, asst. chaplains, prom. to be full chaplains, the former fr. April 3, and latter fr. Aug. 11, in suc. to Rev. A. Hamilton and the Rev. R. B. Maltby, dec.

Foreign Depart., Aug. 27.—Mr. C. Davies, actg. extra asst. commr., joined his appt. at Ellichpore, on July 30.

Asst. surg. J. Ridings assu. med. ch. of civil station of Menggyee, in Tharawaddie, May 3.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. commr. of Mergui, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., fr. 2nd inst., the date on which he made over ch. of that prov. and treasury to Asst. surg. R. Dempster, in civil med. ch. of Mergui.

No. 1,249.—The undermentioned to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. H. W. Studdy, 32nd N.I., 18 mo., under new regs.

Foreign Depart., Aug. 31.—Capt. J. W. Bristow, dep. commr. in Punjab, has leave for 2 mo., fr. 10th ult., to enable him to rejoin.

Capt. J. Fendall, dep. commr. of Leiah, has privilege leave for 1 mo.

Mr. H. B. Henderson, dep. commr. of Khanguh, has leave, for 2 mo. Sept. and Oct.

Lieut. J. S. Tighe, appd. to act as dep. commr. du. abs. of Mr. Henderson.

Lieut. W. H. Edgcome, superin. Pegu topographical survey; and Capt. D. Scott, 2nd class asst. Pegu survey, have leave on m.c., under old furl. regs.; the former for 2, and the latter for 3 mo., to Moulemein and Straits.

Public Works Depart., Aug. 25.—Mr. R. J. Rose, exec. engr., 3rd class, having been perm. to ret. fr. the service, on pension, his name has ceased to be borne on the effective estab. fr. May 20.

Sept. 3.—No. 1,261.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors:—

Brev. capt. C. Crossman, invalid estab., ret'd. to duty, arr. at Fort William, Aug. 27.

Lieut. Raon de Bourbel, engs. (dep. public works), ret'd. to duty Aug. 26.

## Promotions and Alterations of Rank—Engineers.

With reference to G.G.O., No. 1,238, 27th inst., the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:—

To be lieut. cols. from the dates specified:—  
Maj. J. Laughton, Mar. 10, 1857; Maj. J. A. Weller, Aug. 11, 1857; Maj. H. Rigby, Sept. 20, 1857; Maj. T. H. Sale, Oct. 1, 1857; Brev. lieut. col. A. Cunningham, Aug. 13, 1858.

To be 2nd capt. from Aug. 27, 1858.—1st Lieuts. W. H. G. Greathed, A. Cadell, W. S. Oliphant, H. W. Gulliver, C. Pollard, C. T. Stewart, F. R. Maunsell, A. W. Garnett, F. W. Peile, G. E. Watson, J. F. Tennant, W. Henderson, J. G. Medley, F. S. Taylor, E. Davidson, L. Russell, E. C. S. Williams, J. J. McL. Innes, G. Montgomerie, W. E. Warrand, G. A. Craster, H. A. Brownlow, W. S. Trevor, P. Stewart, D. Limond, R. de Bourbel, F. S. Stanton, W. Hichens, and M. G. Geneste.

To be lieuts. from the dates specified:—  
2nd Lieuts. R. G. Smyth, Dec. 7, 1855; J. P. Steel, Dec. 7, 1855; P. Lambert, Dec. 7, 1855; J. M. McNeill, June 13, 1856; W. H. Oliver, June 13, 1856; C. C. S. Moncrieff, June 13, 1856; W. B. Holmes, June 13, 1856; H. F. Blair, June 13, 1856; J. M. Heywood, June 13, 1856.

## Artillery.

To be lieut. cols. from the dates specified:—

Brev. Lieut. col. G. H. Macgregor, c.b., May 18, 1856; Majors J. Brind, c.b., June 26, 1856; Z. M. Mallock, Nov. 17, 1856; R. R. Kinleside, June 25, 1857; F. C. Burnett, June 27, 1857; G. G. Channer, July 4, 1857; J. H. Campbell, July 10, 1857; A. Broome, Sept. 14, 1857; A. Hyshe, Sept. 25, 1857; R. E. Knatchbull, Sept. 28, 1857; Sir R. C. Shakerpear Knight, Jan. 14, 1858; E. W. S. Scott, Feb. 10, 1858.

To be 2nd Captains from Aug. 27, 1858.

1st Lieuts. H. V. Timbrell, J. C. Griffith, E. W. E. Walker, W. H. Mylne, C. H. Cookes, J. A. R. Mead, J. F. Raper, A. H. Heath, W. D. Couchman, H. P. Bishop, F. D. Urquhart, J. G. Hathorn, F. R. DeBude, C. S. Lemarchand, A. R. Fuller, L. Machell, M. E. Currie, J. Hunter, A. Darling, J. S. Frith, W. H. Parish, G. Baillie, J. Fulton, T. H. Salt, R. Murray, P. M. Syme, W. A. Ross, W. Dickson, G. O. Rybot, A. Fraser, H. M. Smith, J. E. Corder, W. Delane, E. Simeon, A. F. Taylor, A. W. Pixley, T. Preasant, A. D. Dennis, F. C. Simons, D. Thomson, W. Dowell, M. C. Sankey, J. Y. Worthington, H. R. Brownlow, J. S. Gibb, F. W. Stubbs, A. Gillespie, J. H. Grant, W. Wilson, F. E. Smalpage, T. A. Dirom, T. N. Harward, A. H. Bogle, F. De V. F. Carey, T. E. Hughes, H. J. Evans, Brown, J. R. Martin, C. A. Gaskoin, T. Nicholl, C. W. Maynard, E. Tierney, A. H. Lindsay, H. T. Forbes, F. R. Butt, T. P. Smith, and A. Rotton.

To be lieutenants from the dates specified.

2nd Lieuts.—E. H. Ryan, June 12, 1857; C. A. Baylay, Dec. 11, 1857; P. R. Raikes, Dec. 11, 1857; C. E. Armstrong, Dec. 11, 1857; K. W. S. M. Cameron, Dec. 11, 1857; E. D. Elliott, Dec. 11, 1857; C. E. Delafosse, Dec. 11, 1857; F. W. Ward, Dec. 11, 1857; G. F. Blackwood, Dec. 11, 1857; W. C. Brown, Dec. 11, 1857; C. A. M. Warde, Dec. 11, 1857; G. A. Russell, Dec. 11, 1857; G. F. Hamilton, Dec. 11, 1857; M. W. Ommannay, Dec. 11, 1857; J. A. Tillard, Dec. 12, 1857; J. A. Low, Dec. 12, 1857; C. S. Jackson, Dec. 12, 1857; W. A. B. Gillies, Dec. 12, 1857; H. S. Clark, Dec. 12, 1857; R. J. Abbott, Dec. 12, 1857; A. S. Heyland, Dec. 12, 1857; N. D. Garrett, Dec. 12, 1857; W. H. Wilkins, Dec. 12, 1857; H. H. Murray, Dec. 12, 1857; T. J. C. A. Studdy, Dec. 12, 1857; W. A. Liot, Dec. 12, 1857; G. H. W. Ewbank, Dec. 12, 1857; A. L. T. Chilton, Dec. 12, 1857; H. I. E. Ford, Dec. 12, 1857; M. G. Browne, Dec. 12, 1857; R. H. Palmer, Dec. 12, 1857; J. H. Annaud, Dec. 12, 1857; W. B. Troup, Dec. 12, 1857; G. G. Nelson, Dec. 12, 1857; J. Y. Wylie, Dec. 12, 1857; T. A. Davis, Dec. 12, 1857; A. H. Murray, Dec. 12, 1857; R. F. Lewis, June 11, 1858; J. H. Alexander, June 11, 1858; P. T. H. Taylor, June 12, 1858; E. R. Conolly, June 12, 1858; T. W. Bridges, June 12, 1858; D. W. G. Fairfield, June 12, 1858; S. Cargill, June 12, 1858; H. Latham, June 12, 1858; H. J. Kinsman, June 12, 1858; C. P. Elderton, June 12, 1858; A. E. Garnault, June 12, 1858; H. G. Young, June 12, 1858; H. Cotton, June 12, 1858; J. Charles, June 12, 1858; J. A. O. Hampton, June 12, 1858; H. M. Mackenzie, June 12, 1858; H. L. Nicholas, June 12, 1858; G. W. Thomson, June 12, 1858; E. H. H. Elliot, June 12, 1858; C. H. Reilly, June 12, 1858; W. S. Alexander, June 12, 1858; J. C. Greene, June 12, 1858; E. F. Chapman, June 12, 1858; T. Graham, June 12, 1858; C. Cowie, June 12, 1858; C. Macpherson, June 12, 1858; J. Loch, June 12, 1858; B. V. Arbuckle, June 12, 1858; G. Lamb, June 12,

1858; A. E. L. Kaye, June 12, 1858; J. R. J. Dewar, June 12, 1858; J. M. Young, June 12, 1858; L. W. Taylor, June 12, 1858; J. F. Free, June 12, 1858.

## Alteration of Rank—Engineers.

Bt. Col. Sir R. Napier, k.c.b., Rank antedated from Aug. 1, 1854; Bt. Col. J. Glasford, Aug. 1, 1854; Lieut.-Col. A. S. Waugh, Aug. 3, 1855; Lieut.-Col. E. L. Ommannay, April 15, 1856; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Durand, c.b., June 8, 1856; Lieut.-Col. J. Hovenden, Dec. 9, 1850; H. Goodwyn, June 13, 1851; W. R. Tucker, June 13, 1851; J. P. Basevi, Dec. 12, 1851; A. Perkins, Dec. 12, 1851; A. M. Lang, June 12, 1852; E. W. Humphry, June 12, 1852; C. S. Thomason, June 12, 1852; S. T. Trevor, Dec. 9, 1852; G. Newmarch, Dec. 9, 1852; J. L. Watts, Dec. 9, 1852; J. U. Champain, June 11, 1853; R. C. B. Pemberton, June 11, 1853; R. Home, June 11, 1853; P. Murray, Dec. 9, 1853; A. McNeill, Dec. 9, 1853; W. Jeffreys, June 8, 1854; D. Ward, Sept. 7, 1854; H. A. L. Carnegie, Dec. 9, 1854; E. T. Thackeray, Dec. 9, 1854; J. G. Forbes, Dec. 9, 1854; C. H. Luard, June 8, 1855; J. Birney, June 8, 1855; G. Swinton, June 8, 1855; C. N. Judge, June 8, 1855; G. S. Hills, June 8, 1855; J. Eckford, Dec. 7, 1855; A. M. Brandreth, Dec. 7, 1855; H. W. Garuault, Dec. 7, 1855; H. T. Gordon, Dec. 7, 1855.

## Artillery.

Major gen. Sir A. Wilson, Bart. and k.c.b. (unatt.), July 3, 1858; Brev. col. A. Abbott, c.b., July 3, 1845; Brev. col. C. Grant, c.b., July 5, 1846; Brev. col. R. Horseford, March 13, 1847; Major gen. J. Alexander, c.b. (unatt.), July 1, 1847; Brev. col. J. Turton, Dec. 1, 1847; Maj. gen. J. T. Lane, c.b. (unatt.), Feb. 10, 1840; Maj. gen. J. Fordyce, Feb. 2, 1851; Brev. col. G. Campbell, July 21, 1851; Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley, July 1, 1853; Lieut. col. I. Abbott, March 6, 1855; Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, March 10, 1854; Lieut. col. F. Gaiskill, May 17, 1854; Brev. col. C. S. Reid, Dec. 31, 1854; Lieut. Col. G. Fitzgerald, Feb. 20, 1855; Lieutenants E. L. Earle, June 14, 1850; E. H. Wiltoughby, June 14, 1850; G. C. Depree, Dec. 9, 1850; G. M. Dobbin, Dec. 9, 1850; C. J. Mead, Dec. 9, 1850; J. Percival, Dec. 9, 1850; P. C. Anderson, Dec. 9, 1850; M. M. Fitzgerald, Dec. 9, 1850; G. R. Manderson, June 13, 1851; H. M. Cadell, June 13, 1851; J. M. Fraser, June 13, 1851; C. V. Arbuckle, June 13, 1851; D. J. Welsh, June 13, 1851; F. S. Roberts, Dec. 12, 1851; H. O. Hitchins, Dec. 12, 1851; J. Stewart, Dec. 12, 1851; G. Cracklow, Dec. 12, 1851; E. L. Hawkins, Dec. 12, 1851; H. E. Harrington, June 12, 1852; J. R. Pearson, June 12, 1852; W. B. Cumberland, June 12, 1852; C. Hunter, June 12, 1852; H. D. Jackson, Dec. 9, 1852; F. Fitzroy, Dec. 9, 1852; G. B. Traill, Dec. 9, 1852; C. H. Barnes, Dec. 9, 1852; J. Bonham, Dec. 9, 1852; J. Alexander, Dec. 9, 1852; J. Hills, June 11, 1853; M. Elliot, June 11, 1853; D. M. Farlane, June 11, 1853; J. C. G. Price, June 11, 1853; J. Sconce, Dec. 1853; H. A. Mallock, Dec. 9, 1853; B. C. W. Raynsforth, Dec. 9, 1853; R. R. Franks, Dec. 9, 1853; R. Aislabie, June 8, 1854; C. G. Robinson, June 8, 1854; C. S. S. Taylor, June 8, 1854; G. S. Gordon, June 8, 1854; P. Thompson, June 8, 1854; H. L. Jones, Dec. 9, 1854; E. C. Griffin, Dec. 9, 1854; A. J. Wake, Dec. 9, 1854; F. V. Eyre, June 8, 1855; A. H. Davidson, June 8, 1855; E. Fraser, June 8, 1855; F. E. Lewis, June 8, 1855; H. Smithett, June 8, 1855; A. Douie, Dec. 7, 1855; R. T. Hare, Dec. 7, 1855; C. E. Nairne, Dec. 7, 1855; H. Munro, Dec. 7, 1855; W. Gully, Dec. 7, 1855; Sir R. De L. St. George, Bart., June 13, 1856; H. Chichester, June 13, 1856; D. S. Pemberton, June 13, 1856; W. R. Craster, June 13, 1856; E. T. Hume, Dec. 12, 1856; T. Ryan, Dec. 12, 1856; W. O'Brien, Dec. 12, 1856; A. Walker, Dec. 12, 1856; H. Girardot, Dec. 12, 1856; W. J. Stewart, June 12, 1857; A. Dixon, June 12, 1857; F. Coddington, June 12, 1857; E. H. Dyke, June 12, 1857; J. R. Meadey, June 12, 1857; R. S. Robinson, June 12, 1857; A. Swinton, June 15, 1857; H. de G. Water, June 12, 1857.

No. 1264.—Promotions and alteration of rank.

Promotions.—Infantry.—Maj. H. Vetch to be lieut. col. from June 6, v. Lieut. col. T. Plumbe, retired.

5th N.I.—Capt. F. S. Paterson to be maj. from June 6, and Lieut. W. S. Pierson to be capt. from June 6, v. St. Col. T. Plumbe, retired.

Alteration of Rank, Infantry, 47th N.I.—Lieut. col. D. Pott, Maj. J. T. Daniell, Capt. C. P. Lucas, and Lieut. M. C. Perreau, to rank from May 1, v. Lieut. col. and Bt. col. R. J. H. Birch, prom'd. to maj. gen.

Infantry.—14th N.I.—Lieut. col. P. Innes, Maj. W. H. Richards, Capt. E. N. Perkins, to rank from May 4, v. Lieut. col. and Bt. col. T. Polwhele, prom. maj. gen.

34th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. W. Hamilton, Maj. G.



Timins, Capt. J. A. S. Allen, and Lieut. J. S. Oliphant, to rank from May 19, v. Lieut.-col. and Bt. col. W. J. Thompson, dec.

50th N.I.—Lieut.-col. J. H. Hampton, Maj. K. Young, Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, and Lieut. A. Goldney, to rank from May 19, v. Lieut.-col. R. E. T. Richardson, retired.

No. 1266.—Surg. C. Mackinnon, superint. surg., to be insp. gen. in N. W. Provs. including Punjab, v. Dr. Tritton, dec.

Surg. J. Wilkie to be a superint. surg. on estab. in succ. to Surg. C. Mackinnon.

Mr. J. B. Hennessy, prom. from grade of second ass. to that of first ass. in the great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Foreign Depart., Allahabad, July 31.*—Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath to res. his app. in Nagpore commission, and his services are placed at disp. of the Madras Govt.

Mr. E. Bickers app. extra asst. commis. 3rd class in Oude, in orders of May 17, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 21st inst.

July 31.—Mr. H. Leeds, offic. extra asst. commis. Prom. to be dep. supt. of forests in Pegu.

Aug. 6.—Mr. W. R. N. James, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Jubulpore, transf. to Jansie dist.

Aug. 7.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. F. M. Lind, mag. and coll. of Benares, 15 mo. on m.c., to Europe.

Appointments.—Mr. R. H. Davies to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Lind.

Mr. R. Marriott to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.

Aug. 9.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. G. F. Harvey, commis. of Agra, has 3 mo. privilege leave, on m.c.

Mr. H. Vansittart, offic. judge of Agra, will ass. ch. of commissioner's office dur. Mr. Harvey's abs., in addition to those of his own office.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. C. B. Thornhill, offic. commis. Allahabad div., has 3 mo. privilege leave fr. 16th inst.

Mr. E. C. Bayley will assume charge of commissioner's office dur. Mr. Thornhill's absence, in addition to his own duties as offic. dep. sec. to Govt.

Mr. Thornhill will continue, while absent from Allahabad, to conduct office of inspector-general of prisons, N.W.P.

*Foreign Dep., August 4.*—Mr. E. Bickers, extra-asst. commissioner, app. temp. to discharge duties of Lucknow treasury in place of Mr. F. St. C. Williams.

Capt. A. L. McMullin, offic. asst. to general supt. of operations for suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Agra, invested with powers of a jt. mag. in districts comprising upper and lower Doab, in Humeerpore and Banda, and districts under jurisdiction of the commissioner of Jhansie.

*Public Works Dep., August 4.*—2nd lieut. C. N. Judge, of eng., probationary asst. eng. in dep. public works in Oude, prom. to grade of 2nd class asst. eng. from June 12.

Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th Mad. N.I., to have temp. position of 2nd class asst. eng. from date of app. in Rohilcund div. ord. of June 13, to aid exec. eng. at Bareilly.

Aug. 2.—No. 328.—Superint. surg. F. S. Arnott, Bombay estab., lately attached to Central India field force, to remain at Morar, and will continue in charge of hospitals and med. estab. at that place and Jhansie.

No. 329.—Hyderabad Contingent.—4th Cavalry.—Lieut. R. C. Stewart, 8th Madras light cav., to be adj. This cancels appt. to adjcy. of this regt., No. 288, dated July 19.

Aug. 3, No. 335.—Order by commis. of Nagpore, confirmed:—

July 16, No. 20.—Lieut. C. L. Pereira, act. as sec. in com. 1st inf., having reported his return from field service, reverts to his duties as adj. of that reg. from this date.

No. 336.—The app. of Capt. G. W. Boileau, 34th N.I., to offic. as a sub.-asst. in stud dep. is cancelled at his own request.

Aug. 10.—The following assistants are posted to districts opposite their respective names:—

Mr. M. W. Sandys, Etah; Mr. J. Sladen, Moradabad; Mr. H. G. Ross, Banda; Mr. D. H. C. Inglis, Budoun.

Aug. 12.—Mr. M. W. Sandys, asst. mag. and coll., vested with special powers.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. W. L. Metge, 8th foot, and com. military police, Banda, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur. m.c.

*Foreign Dep., Aug. 10.*—The unexpired portion of leave for 1 mo. granted to Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, offic. insp. 3rd circle, dep. public instruction, is cancelled.

Aug. 11.—Mr. W. R. N. James, dep. coll. of Jhansie, placed in charge of treasury of district.

*Public Works Dep., Aug. 12.*—Lieut. Dickens, 2nd class asst. eng. attached to 7th div. pub. works, has temp. leave for 1 mo., from 1st inst.

Aug. 13.—The following transfers are sanctioned from July 21st:—

Capt. M. Clarke, 2nd in com. Meerut police batt., to be com. of dist. police of Saharunpore.

Lieut. T. W. Dunbar, com. dist. police of Saharunpore, to be 2nd in com. Meerut police batt.

*Commissionariat Depart., Aug. 13.*—No. 345.—Ens. S. Murray, unatt., to act as dep. commis. in depart., as temp. arrangement.

No. 346.—The serv. of Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., placed at disp. of govt. N.W. Prov. for employ. in milly. police.

*Foreign Depart., Aug. 14.*—Asst. surg. J. C. Morrice, to do duty with Rohilcund horse.

To be comdnt. of dist. police.—Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, 28th M.N.I., v. Capt. Tickell, Dumoh.

To be dist. adjts.—Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, H.M.'s 60th rifles, v. Lieut. Alexander, resigned, Moozuffernugger; Cornet A. H. E. Durnford, Bengal yeomanry cav., v. Lieut. Walton, Dumoh;

Lieut. W. S. Lewis, 42nd N.I. Baitool; Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht, 5th N.I., v. Lieut. Grove, Seonice; Lieut. S. A. Judge, 67th N.I., Mandlah;

Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., Nursingpore; Lieut. W. Smith, 50th N.I., Surao; Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 52nd N.I., Jaloun.

Aug. 16.—Mr. W. H. Lowe, to be sec. sudder board of rev. N.W. Prov., fr. 10th inst., date of expiry of Mr. Hammond's leave for 2 years.

Mr. P. Walker, manager Kuntit and Agoree Burhur estates, in zillah Mirzapore, vested with special powers.

Mr. F. S. Wigram, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Etah.

Mr. B. F. Hall, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Aug. 17.—Mr. P. Walker, dep. coll. and dep. mag. in zillah Mirzapore, is brought on regular estab. of dep. collectors of 3rd grade, from July 1, 1857.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moradabad, for 10 mo. to England, on m.c.

Asst. surg. G. Naylor, Bombay army, to be civ. asst. surg. of Jhansi.

Brev. Capt. W. H. Binny, 9th N.I., to offic. as com. of mil. police in Banda district, v. Lieut. Metze.

Lieut. R. Chalmers, 15th N.I., to be adj. of mil. police in Mynpoorie district, v. Lieut. Blair.

Aug. 20.—Mr. E. G. Fraser, to be princ. sudder ameen of Jhansi.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. B. W. Colvin, senior asst. com. of Kumaon, has 3 mo. leave on m.c.

The appointment of Mr. H. G. Ross to Banda is cancelled.

Mr. P. Wigram, asst. mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Aug. 17.—The appointment of Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., to com. of mil. pol. in Dumoh district, is cancelled.

July 29.—Capt. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I., to offic. as sub-asst. com. gen.

*Commissionariat Depart., Aug. 4.*—Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, 66th or Goorkha reg. to offic. as a sub-asst. com. gen.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

*Appointments.*—Aug. 7.—Capt. W. R. Foster to offic. as commiss. of Sumbulpore.

Aug. 10.—Mr. C. E. Lance to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly.

Mr. C. Jenkins to offic. as mag. of Mymensing.

Aug. 11.—Mr. E. C. Lewis to be asst. to mag. and the coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. J. Johnson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, transf. to Bhagulpore, where he will exer. spec. pow. of asst. mag.

Aug. 10.—Mr. W. T. Taylor, coll. of Rajshahye, has prep. leave to pres., to appear before the medical committee.

Mr. J. B. Allen, civil asst. surg. of Behar, for 1 week, on m.c.

Aug. 12.—Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, transf. to Maldah, where he will exer. the pow. of a cov. asst. to a mag.

Aug. 14.—Mr. W. T. Taylor to be coll. of Chitragong.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to be coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. A. E. Russell to offic. as coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. C. E. Chapman to offic. as mag. of Rajshahye.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 13.—Mr. F. B. Drummond, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade at Bhagulpore, for 1 mo.

Capt. J. R. Pugh, 47th N.I., to be comdnt. of 3rd Bengal police batt.

Capt. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I., to be comdnt. of 4th Bengal police batt. at Burdwan.

Lieut. A. Turnbull, 8th N.I., to be comdnt. of 5th Bengal police batt., but to continue to offic. as comdnt. of 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Capt. Pugh.

Lieut. J. Thomson, 34th N.I., to offic. temp. as comdnt. of 5th Bengal police batt.

Aug. 17.—Mr. B. Kendall to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Balasore.

Mr. S. Nation, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge

of sub div. of Callygunge, and to exer. the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, transf. to Cachar as a dep. coll.

Aug. 19.—Mr. S. J. Lynch to be med. officer of Tezapore.

Aug. 16.—On the report of the board of examiners, the following assistants are declared to have passed examination prescribed:—

By the 2nd or Higher Standard.—Mr. R. L. Mangles.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Mr. A. Smith.

Mr. A. Smith, asst. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, vested with spec. powers of an asst. mag. in that district.

Aug. 19.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell, mag. of Nuddea, to offic. also as coll. of that district, dur. abs. of Mr. Elliot.

The following gentlemen to be members of the committee for the management of the Charitable Hospital and Dispensary at Howrah, viz.:—

Messrs. W. Stalkart and John Brown.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. A. J. Elliot, offic. coll. of Nuddea, for 1 mo.; Mr. R. L. Mangles, asst. to mag. and coll. of Surun, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Aug. 25.—Mr. E. Colagan to be lieut. and adj. of 3rd Bengal police batt.

Aug. 26.—Maj. H. M. Nation to be commandant of 2nd Bengal police batt.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 21.—Mr. F. Crank, superint. of Barrapore salt chowkies, to the end of the month, on m.c., in ext. Aug. 25.—The privilege leave for 3 mo. granted to Rev. C. E. Hadow, chaplain of Chinsurah, is confirmed.

Aug. 27.—Mr. E. H. Lushington, junior sec. to the board of rev., to offic. also as controller of govt. salt chowkies, and to exercise powers of a salt agent within limits described.

Mr. W. G. Deare, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhuddruck, to be also *ex-officio* asst. to salt agent of Balasore.

Mr. J. Outhwaite to offic. as master attendant and marine asst. to salt agent of Balasore, and also as *ex-officio* conservator of ports of Balasore, Chooramun, Chanoah, Sartha, Lychunpore, Soobun-reeka, and Damrah.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, vested with special powers of asst. mag.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, offic. coll. of Mymensing, to offic. as mag. of that dist., until the arrival of Mr. C. Jenkins.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, and to exer. powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. A. C. Barnard to charge of sub-div. of Kalasore, and to exer. powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Baraset and Nuddea.

Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, junior asst. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, to charge of sub-div. of Govindpore.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 27.—Mr. J. G. Campbell, controller of salt chowkies, Calcutta, 3 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS OF FIELD OFFICERS.

*Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, July 24.*—Col. A. Blackall (in Eur.) fr. 65th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Col. C. Douglas, new prom., to 55th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. S. Hodgson, new prom., on furl., to 12th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Steel, on staff employ, fr. 4th to 67th N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Wilkie, new prom., to 4th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. F. Tait, new prom., on furl., to 28th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. Troup, on furl., fr. 47th to 62nd N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Pott, new prom., to 47th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. L. Taylor, on furl., fr. 14th to 26th N.I.

Lieut. col. P. Innes, new prom., to 14th N.I.

Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, 47th N.I., resign the adjutancy of corps fr. May 22.

The order issued by Lieut. col. D. Pott, comg. 47th N.I., dated May 22, appg. Lieut. H. R. B. Worsely to act as adj. of corps, v. Lieut. Jenkins resigned, is confirmed, as a special and temp. case.

Mr. H. T. Doyle to offic. as extra asst. to commr. at Prome; Mr. Doyle rec. ch. of his office on June 8.

The services of Lieut. L. C. Barton, asst. resident at Baroda, replaced at disp. of govt. of Bombay.

Lieut. G. Hamilton, offic. asst. to the agent Gov.-Gen., Rajpootana, to be an asst. in the agency, v. Capt. E. J. Hardcastle, dec.

Lieut. T. C. French, H.M.'s regt., is app. a dist. adj. in Oude military police. He joined his appt. May 18.

Aug. 11.—Orders confirmed:—Shahjehanpore brig. order, June 28, directg. Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to afford med. aid to station staff.

By Brev. lieut. col. H. Drummond, commg. 1st Eur. L.C., dated 3rd ult., appg. Lieut. R. W. Dent, to act (temp.) as adj.

Sirhind div. order, dated 17th ult., directg. Brev. Lieut. col. R. S. Ewart, 30th N.I., on being relieved from duties of offic. asst. adj. gen. of the division, to remain at Umballah in the performance of general duties.

Lucknow div. order, dated 20th ult., disposing of the services of the undermentioned:—

Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I., to do duty with Hodson's horse.

Lieut. R. Chalmers, 45th N.I., to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Posting Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly, to field hospital, with effect from May 1.

Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, 23rd N.I., appd. interp. to 1st batt. H.M.'s 5th fus., at Allahabad.

The Agra garrison and station order, dated 20th ult., directg. Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, 3rd Eur. regt., to afford med. aid to a squadron of Boolunshuhur mounted police.

By Maj. H. D. Daly, commg. irreg. horse, dated 22nd ult., appg. Lieut. C. H. Palliser to offic. as 2nd in com. of 2nd regt.

Ferozepore brigade ord. of 21st ult. attaching details of 10th light cav. to the detachment 57th N.I. under Capt. C. S. Salmon, and directing him to hold com. of disarmed men of both regts.

Lahore brigade ord. is confirmed of 15th ult., directing Asst. Surg. J. C. Penny 21st Punjab inf. to afford med. aid to 8th, and details of 9th N. light cav. to 16th and details of 26th and 49th N.I. in room of Surg. J. H. Butler, posted to 3rd Eur. light cav.

Barrackpore station order, dated 11th ult. directing Lieut. H. B. Smith 67th N.I., dg. du. with a detach. of Eur. recruits to proc. to Calcutta, in view to his proceeding to Dacca on du.

Sind Sagur district order, 13th ult., directing all reports of the district to be made for the information of Brev. col. J. A. Barstow, 58th N.I., consequent on departure of Brig. gen. G. Campbell.

By Lieut. Col. J. M. Walker, of H.M.'s 35th reg. comm. at Arrah, dated June 18th, directing Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, to assume med. charge of detachments of H.M.'s 10th and 35th reg. naval brigade, and 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

Shahjehanpore brigade order, June 24, directing Asst. surg. A. Stretton, 1st batt. H.M.'s 60th rifles, to assume med. charge of jail and civil du. of the station.

Asst. sur. A. Marshall, med. dept., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 22nd ult.

Saugor station order, 17th ult., directing Sur. C. M. Henderson to afford med. aid to 1st comp. 3rd batt. art., and details of 31st and 42nd N.I., in addition to his other du.; and appg. Asst. surg. W. R. Rice to med. charge of brigade staff.

The order issued by Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, art. com. at Bijnore, dated June 8, directing Capt. F. A. Sage, attached to 7th Punjab inf., to remain at that station, on dep. therefrom of his detach. for purpose of raising a levy of Thakoors or Rajpoots.

Allahabad Brigade ord. confirmed:—27th ult. Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Lahore light horse, to rec. med. ch. of detachments of 6th Madras L.C., Ferozepore regt. and Sikh volunteers, in add. to his own du.; Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, on being relieved from ch. of above detach. to return to Allahabad, and do du. in gen. depôt hosp.; Asst. surg. E. J. Gayer, app. civil asst. surg. of Backergunge, to afford med. aid to detachment of invalids of H.M.'s serv. proc. to pres.; Asst. surg. B. Kendall, to afford med. aid to Allahabad lev. in add. to his du. in gen. depôt hospital.

Dated ult. 28.—Directing Asst. surg. A. Eteson, to proc. to Cawnpore and relieve Surg. F. Anderson, of 4th Eur. L.C., fr. med. ch. of 20th Punjab inf. on its arrival at that station.

Leave of Absence.—1st Bombay E.F.—Lieut. W. Williams, 3 mo. fr. date of embarkation at Mooltan, to Kurrachee, on m.c., new rules. 7th N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Robertson, doing duty with 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., 1 mo. fr. date of dep. fr. Buxar, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., new rules. 72nd N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Knight, fr. July 10 to date of embarkation, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c. This cancels unexpired portion of leave granted to him on May 29. Delhi Pioneers.—Lieut. E. O. B. Horseford, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on m.c. Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, fr. Aug. 2 to Oct. 2, to Calcutta, on m.c.; Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, fr. Oct. 2 to April 2, 1859, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

Aug. 12.—Riding master (lieut. on vet. estab.) W. Kelly, removed from 4th to 1st regt. Eur. lt. cav.

Futtehghurh brig. and station order, dated 5th ult., appg. Capt. E. Bradford, 23rd N.I., acting interp. to H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, to offic. as cantonment jt. mag., v. Capt. W. H. Hawes, and until arr. of permanent incumbent, confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—Dinapore div. order, 5th ult., directing asst. surg. T. P. Wright, to assu. med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 10th and 35th foot, at Bankipore; and asst. surg. A. Eteson, on being relieved, to proceed to Allahabad, for du. under superintg. surg. Cawnpore circle.

By Lieut. D. Macintyre, comg. 1st extra Goorkha regt., dated 27th ult., directing Surg. J. Lee, to continue in med. ch. of corps fr. date of promotion.

By Capt. S. Sage, comg. Futtehghurh levy, dated May 28, appg. Lieut. J. S. Bennett to act also as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. W. C. L. Ryves, on leave.

By Capt. H. L. Campbell, comg. 9th irreg. cav., dated 1st ult., assu. ch. of adjt.'s office, consequent on rem. of Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond to another situation.

By Brig. gen. R. Walpole, com. a field force, April 16, app. Lieut. col. A. L. S. Hay, of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, to temp. com. of int. brigade, v. Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, killed in action.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, com. Oude force, dated 6th ult., appg. Lieut. col. R. Pratt, of H.M.'s 23rd fus., to com. of infantry brigade in Lucknow, v. Brig. G. Campbell, proc. on leave.

Dinapore div. order, dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, on being relieved from his du. at Bankpore, to proc. to Dinapore and do du. with H.M.'s 35th regt.

Vet. surg. T. Hickman, on leave at Mussoorie, att. to Peshawur light horse, to join on expiration of leave.

Orders issued by Brig. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, at Cawnpore, confirmed:—

July 16, directing Asst. surg. J. T. Doyle, Madras army, dg. duty with depôt of H.M.'s troops, to join and do du. in general field hospital, on being relieved by Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, of H.M.'s serv.

July 19, app. Asst. surg. J. T. Doyle, Madras army, to medical charge of detachment of H.M.'s and the Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv., proc. to Allahabad, under com. of Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, 23rd Bengal N.I.

July 19, directing Asst. surg. A. J. Gee, in med. ch. of 4th Eur. light cav., to afford med. aid to a detach. of H.M.'s and Hon. Co.'s serv., accompanying regt. to Lucknow.

Meerut div. orders making medical arrangements confirmed:—

June 15th, directing Asst. surg. C. Daniell, to proceed to Delhi, and do duty with 2nd Eur. Bengal fusiliers.

Dated 23rd idem, directing surg. J. Wood, to assu. med. charge of wing 23rd Punjab inf. at Delhi, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. A. Henley, H.M.'s 52nd lt. inf. app. a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. R. Walpole, comg. the Rohilcund and Kemaon divisions.

Orders confirmed.—By Capt. E. R. Wiggins, comg. 35th N.I., dated 5th ult., app. Capt. W. Metcalf to offic. as adj. and q.-r.-r. to regt. as a special case, v. Lieut. Menzies, rem.

By Capt. R. Bridge, comg. Bareilly levy, 10th ult., appg. Capt. H. W. Chapman, offic. sec. in com. to act as commandant.

By Lieut. col. G. W. P. Bingham, 64th foot, comg. at Mynpoorie, dated 12th ult., appg. Lieut. J. T. Pack, of same reg., station staff.

Lahore brig. order, dated 9th ult., directing surg. H. W. Rumley, 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to squadron of 7th drag. guards, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. O. Smith, proc. on leave.

By Lieut.-col. F. C. Eveleigh, com. column at Nawabgunge, dated June 20, directing Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, 1st troop 1st brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to detach. of royal engs., with effect from 8th idem.

Sealkote station order, 7th ult., directing Surg. H. R. Bond, med. store-keeper, to afford med. aid to brig. staff, with effect from April 30, and Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, in med. charge of 4th comp. 3rd batt. art., to afford med. aid to brigade staff and Sealkote levy, v. Surg. Bond.

Delhi garrison order, 16th April, appg. Surg. C. Harland, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to offic. as garrison asst. surg. in addition to his other duties, and as a temp. arrangement, v. Surg. S. H. Batson, on m.c. Goruckpore station order, May 11, appg. Lieut. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, adj. of H.M.'s 13th lt. inf. station staff.

Peshawur div. order, June 20, directing Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, horse art., to rec. med. ch. of foot art. at Peshawur, in room of Surg. J. H. Little, reported sick.

Sirhind div. order, June 28, app. Surg. M. S. Todd, of H.M.'s 27th foot, to med. ch. of divisional and brigade staff, v. Surg. J. Balfour, proc. to rejoin his app. at Delhi; also of native station hospital.

Peshawur div. order, June 29, directing Asst. surg. E. Vivian, art., to rec. med. ch. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., v. Asst. surg. C. Smith, rem. to 1st Punjab cav., and Asst. surg. J. L. Steward, to rec. med. ch. of 18th Punjab inf., fr. Asst. surg. Vivian.

Peshawur div. order, 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, 7th irreg. cav., to rec. med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf., and divisional staff and civil station of Peshawur, v. Surg. C. L. Cox, posted to 2nd Eur. lt. cav.

Surg. A. C. Morson, 21st, to assume med. ch. of 24th and 27th N.I., v. Surg. Cox.

Asst. surg. J. White, Peshawur lt. horse, to rec. med. ch. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. fr. Asst. surg. Vivian, art.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 11.—Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, July 30.—The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet T. Richards, to be lieut. without purch., v. Reilly, dec., June 18.

17th Lt. Drags.—Brev. maj. R. White to be maj., without purch., v. Morris, dec. July 12; Lieut. W. D. Seymour to be capt., without purch., v. White, prom., July 12.

22nd Foot.—Capt. R. K. Little, fr. 97th ft., to be capt., v. Cotton, who exch., July 30.

70th Foot.—Lieut. O. J. Travers to be capt. without purch., v. Evatt, dec., July 18; Ens. C. G. S. Mentath to be lieut., without purch., v. Travers, prom., July 18.

74th Foot.—Lieut. H. Currie to be adjt., v. Bell, who resigns, July 30.

77th Foot.—Maj. Hon. A. G. C. Chichester to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Stratton, dec., June 16; Brev. maj. H. R. Carden to be maj. without purch., v. Chichester, prom., June 16; Lieut. W. T. E. Fosbery to be capt., without purch., v. Carden, June 16; Ens. H. S. Wiegall to be lieut., without purch., v. Fosbery, June 16.

97th Foot.—Capt. L. S. Cotton, fr. 22nd ft., to be capt., v. Little, who exch., July 30.

Aug. 2.—Brev. lieut. col. K. D. Mackenzie, of 92nd ft., app. 1st asst. adjt. gen. to H.M.'s forces in Bengal, v. Brev. lieut. col. Otter, dec.

Lieut. col. Mackenzie will offic. as dep. adjt. gen. to H.M. forces in India, dur. time that Col. the Hon. W. L. Pakenham is act. as adjt. gen.

Adj.-Gen.'s Office, Aug. 17.—Allahabad, July 28.—Lieut. F. B. N. Croford, 80th foot, will proceed Berhampore, with as little delay as possible, and report himself to Lieut. col. Holdich, for duty, with depôt batt. of recruits to be formed at that station. Cornet J. M. Biddle, 8th light drag., dg. du. with 6th drag. grds., is directed to join his regt.

Aug. 2.—The following orders are confirmed:—By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Royal art.—Capt. Earale. 51st. Foot.—Lieut. R. W. Oldham.

By the general officer commanding pres. division:—

Dated June 22.—Directing Lieut. W. T. Foster, 2nd drag. grds. (reported fit for duty), to join recruits at Chinsurah with the view of proceeding with them, to join his corps in the upper provinces.

Dated July 1.—Directing undermentioned medical officer to do du. with depôt battalion of recruits to be formed at Berhampore, and to report themselves to Lieut. col. Holdich.

2nd class Staff surg. J. Lampery and Staff asst. surg. C. H. Leet.

Dated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th July.—Granting leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—To England, under new rules, m.c.:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. C. Stuart. 34th Foot.—Capt. H. E. Bale. 38th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. C. Kelly. Dispenser of Medicines Mr. T. Jones. To Neilgherry hills, for 4 mo., fr. date of embarkation, on m.c. Royal art.—Lieut. F. S. Talbot; Asst. surg. S. Rock. 19th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. col. G. V. Mundy.

By the general officer comm. Meerut division, dated Feb. 12, directing Cornet J. M. Biddle, 8th light drags., to do du. with 6th drag. grds.

By the officer commanding at Cawnpore:—Dated April 26.—Directing Asst. surg. M. Grant, 5th foot, to assume med. charge of a detach. of invalids to Allahabad.

Dated May 23.—Directg. Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, in med. charge of depôt under comd. of Maj. Jordan, 34th foot, to d. d. with 5th foot, dur. the illness of Surg. W. K. Swetenham.

By the officer comg. at Allahabad:—

Dated July 24.—Directg. Capt. Torriano, royal art., to proc. to presidency in charge of invalids.

Dated July 30.—Granting leave to Capt. J. S. Hogge, 1st batt. 5th foot, to Calcutta, fr. July 30 to Aug. 29, to appear before a med. board.

By the officer comg. at Ghazeeepore, dated July 14, granting leave to Ens. G. J. U. Mason, 37th foot, to Calcutta, fr. July 14 to Sept. 13, to appear before a med. board.

By the officer comg. 27th foot, dated July 28, reconstituting the committee of pay-mastership as follows, consequent on the retirement fr. the serv. of Capt. E. Barnes:—

President.—Capt. C. Warren. Members.—Capts. J. B. Campbell and W. Croker; and directing Capt. Warren to act as pay-master on the responsibility of the committee.

Leave of absence:—52nd Foot.—Lieut. the hon. G. H. W. Clive, and Ens. R. G. Wilberforce, to Dhurmsala, fr. July 27 to Oct. 1, on m.c. 61st Foot.—Ens. W. S. Nugent, to Landour, fr. July 15th to Oct. 31, on m.c. 70th Foot.—Paymaster M. Thompson, to Murree, fr. July 15 to Oct. 31, on

m.c. 97th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Browne, to Simla, fr. July 27 to Oct. 31, on m.c.

August 26.—At the recommendation of the inspector general of hospitals, the undermentioned medical officers will proceed at once by horse dawk, to join their respective regiments, where their services are urgently required:—

Asst. surgs. A. E. T. Longhurst, 13th foot; R. T. G. Cotton, 35th foot; R. T. Scott, 73rd foot; J. Anderson, M.B., 73rd foot; P. B. Smith, M.B. 87th foot.

### CIVIL.

**Fort William, Home Depart., Aug. 17.**—J. J. Bradley and G. P. Reid, having been dismissed from the service of Govt. in electric telegraph depart. for violation of secrecy, are declared incapable of serving the Govt. in any capacity.

**Foreign Depart., Aug. 16.**—The following officers, attached to the Hyderabad commission, are authorized to exercise the powers of a joint magistrate:—

Mr. L. Ricketts, extra asst. commissr., 1st class, Raichore Doab.

Lieut. J. T. Bushby, offic. extra asst. commissr. 1st class, North Berar.

**Financial Depart., Aug. 13.**—The Hon. E. Drummond, account. gen. to govt. of India, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, offic. accountant to govt. of Bengal, to offic. as account. gen. to govt. of India, during abs. of Mr. Drummond.

Mr. E. F. Harrison, 1st asst. to account. gen. to govt. of India, to offic. as account. gen. to govt. of Bengal, during abs. of Mr. R. P. Harrison.

Dr. R. Stuart, in charge of artificers of mint and officers of customs preventive service, Calcutta, has privilege leave for 3 mo.

Dr. C. T. O. Woodford, police surgeon, Calcutta, to perform duties of Dr. Stuart during his abs.

Aug. 17.—Messrs. E. F. Harrison and G. W. Moultrie to be auditors of the accounts of the administrator general of Bengal.

**Foreign Dep., August 18.**—Capt. H. Hopkinson to be commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

August 20.—Lieut. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. commissioner at Ferozepore, has leave for 1 mo. fr. 1st inst. Mr. W. Robertson, asst. commissioner of Delhi, has leave on m.c. for 3 mo., fr. 23rd ult., to visit hills north of Deyrah. Lieut. C. Elliot, dep. commr. of Nagpore, has leave on m.c. for 4 mo., fr. 23rd ult., the date on which he made over charge of the Raepore district to Lieut. Ashe, who is appointed to officiate as dep. commr. until further orders.

The app. of Mr. W. S. Steel as consul for the king of the Netherlands at Rangoon is recognized by the Pres.-in-council.

The servs. of Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Madras Eurn. light infy., 2nd asst. to commr. of Mysore, are replaced at disposal of the C.-in-C. for regtl. du.

Asst. surg. Bensley resumed charge of civil station and Government dispensary at Raepore fr. Asst. apoth. T. H. Carr, on 12th ult.

August 23.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, offic. acct. gen. to Government of India, to offic. as govt. director of Bank of Bengal, and a member of the Mint committee, during the absence of Hon. E. Drummond.

### SERVICES OF THE SAUGOR GARRISON.

Aug. 5.—No. 338.—The Right Hon. the Gov.-gen., in acknowledgment of the essential services rendered to the State by the corps noted in the margin,\* which, during the past year formed the garrison of Saugor, is pleased to confer on these corps a donation of six months' batta.

### THE LATE MAJ. GEN. FORBES.

**Fort William, Financial Depart., Aug. 21.**—Notification.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to direct the publication of the following extract (par. 16) of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, No. 50, dated June 22:—

Par. 16.—“We cannot close these remarks without expressing our sense of the great zeal and efficiency displayed by the late Maj. gen. Forbes in conducting, for a long series of years, the important and responsible duties which devolved upon him as Master of the Calcutta Mint, and our regret at the great loss which the public service sustained by his death.”

### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

**Fort William, Home Department, Aug. 24.**—Notice.—The superintendent of the electric telegraph has reported that, although the communication between Calcutta and Madras has been restored, the line is still unsafe, and the offices insufficiently provided with signallers. Officers sending messages by that line are therefore particularly desired to observe the 10th section on the rules of the 5th

\* 1st co. 3rd Bengal art., and No. 4 light field battery; 31st regt. native light inf.; portions of the 42nd regt. native light inf., and 3rd irreg. cav.

January, 1855, and to make their messages as short and clear as possible.

CECIL BEADON,

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Rank.—Engineers and Artillery.

No. 1238 of 1858.—The hon. the President of the Council of India in council is pleased to direct the publication in general orders of the following military letter from the hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 183, of July 8, 1858:—

#### Military Department.

#### OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

1. We have given full and anxious consideration to the important subject of the relative rank held by officers of the Royal engineers and royal artillery as compared with that of officers of the Company's engineers and artillery, as brought to our notice in numerous memorials, and in the letter from the Governor General, dated April 1, 1858.

2. There are three points of difference in the two services which affect relative rank, viz. :—

1st.—In the Royal service, captains rise to the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, whilst in the Company's service there is the intermediate grade of major.

2nd.—In the Royal service there are two grades of captains, whilst in the Company's service there is only one grade.

3rd.—In the Royal service there is only one grade of subaltern, whilst in the Company's service there are two grades, viz.—1st lieutenant and 2nd lieutenant.

3. On the first point, we have resolved that the distinction between the two services shall be forthwith corrected; and that, accordingly, the regimental majors in the Company's engineers and artillery shall, on the receipt of this despatch, be promoted to the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel, with dates of rank from the dates of their regimental majorities; and that the commissions of the present lieutenant-colonels be antedated, in like manner, to the dates of their regimental majorities, but without any retrospect as to pay and allowances; and that as vacancies occur, captains of artillery and engineers shall succeed to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in their respective corps.

4. On the next point of difference we have resolved that the grade of 2nd captain shall be introduced into the Company's engineers and artillery, and that the future establishment shall be in the proportion of six captains and six 2nd captains to each brigade and battalion.

5. The aggregate of officers of these grades will then be as follows:—

|                  |    | Cpts. | 2nd Cpts. |
|------------------|----|-------|-----------|
| Bengal Artillery | .. | 72    | 72        |
| Madras „         | .. | 42    | 42        |
| Bombay „         | .. | 30    | 30        |
|                  |    | 288   |           |
|                  |    | Cpts. | 2nd Cpts. |
| Bengal Engineers | .. | 30    | 30        |
| Madras „         | .. | 18    | 18        |
| Bombay „         | .. | 18    | 18        |
|                  |    | 132   |           |

Supernumeraries as captains are to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

6. On the third point, viz. the grades of subaltern, we have resolved that the grade of 2nd lieutenant shall be abolished, so that subalterns of engineers and artillery of the Queen's and Company's services shall take rank together, according to the dates of their first commissions. You will therefore issue to the present lieutenants, and 2nd lieutenants commissions as lieutenants with date of rank from their first commissions, but without retrospect as to allowances; and hereafter, all appointed to these corps are to be commissioned as lieutenants.

7. The number of lieutenants for each brigade and battalion of artillery to be fourteen; and for each battalion of engineers, twelve; or, in the aggregate, for

|                  |    |     |
|------------------|----|-----|
| Bengal artillery | .. | 168 |
| Madras „         | .. | 98  |
| Bombay „         | .. | 70  |
| Bengal Engineers | .. | 60  |
| Madras „         | .. | 36  |
| Bombay „         | .. | 36  |

being about equal to the present establishments, after deducting therefrom the number of lieutenants promoted to be 2nd captains.

We are, your affectionate friends,

F. CURRIE,

And ten other Directors.

London, the 8th July, 1858.

[The substance of the foregoing letter appeared in *Allen's Indian Mail* of August 14.]

### Duties of Young Officers.

No. 1263.—The Hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, is pleased to direct that all young officers shall hereto be required to do duty with a

European regiment for a period of six months before they are permitted to join native corps.

The command of a native regiment shall not hereafter be permitted to be exercised by any officer who is not considered qualified for such command by temper and tact, and by regard for the natives, as well as by experience in the service. The principle of selection for all regimental commands, whether European or native, shall be strictly applied in future.

This Order is to be considered applicable to the three Presidencies.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

**Fort St. George, August 26.**—The following order, issued by the commissioner of Nagpore, confirmed:—

Lieut. C. L. Pereira, acting 2nd in com. of 1st inf., having reported his return from field service, reverts to his duties as adjt. of that regt. from this date.

The serv. of Lieut. Magrath are replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. for regimental duty.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. C. Pooley from 38th N.I. to 28th N.I., and as a temp. arrangement Lieut. col. C. Clemous, 28th N.I., is posted to 38th N.I.

Asst. surg. E. E. Lloyd, from 1st batt. art. to 2nd N.I.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut. J. A. Goldingham, 3rd L.I., fr. Sept. 12, for 4 mo., Madras; Lieut. E. G. Morrough, 28th N.I., fr. Aug. 2, date of expiration of priv. leave to Oct. 23, Bangalore.

G.O.C.C., dated Aug. 7., appg. Ens. J. H. Waller, 31st L.I., to do du. with 45th N.I., is cancelled.

Aug. 26.—Capt. C. L. Combe, 23rd L.I., app. a member of the committee on claims to pension held in Fort St. George, of which Maj. J. Kitson, of the 45th N.I., is pres., v. Capt. W. J. Geils, 25th N.I., relieved.

Ens. A. E. McCallum, 35th N.I., is permitted to continue to do du. with 38th N.I., till Nov. 15, when he will proceed to Secunderabad to join his own regt. there, en route to Kamptee.

The following posting is ordered:—

Surg. J. E. Horak, fr. late prom. 12th N.I.

Capt. W. T. F. Farewell, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., has leave till July 30, 1860, Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, on m.c.

August 31.—Rev. A. W. Pearson has leave two mo. to proceed to Bangalore, on m.c.

Mr. A. R. Hutchins to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly. His app. under date 3rd inst., to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, is cancelled.

Mr. W. McQuhac, to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem.

Mr. G. Chinnery, salt amildar on estab. of coll. of Tanjore, to be marriage registrar of that district.

Retrospective leave on m.c. from 4th inst., is granted to Lieut. D. A. McNeill, 15th N.I., exec. eng., Kurnool district, prep. to his embark. to Europe.

No. 2,884.—The serv. of Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Madras Eur. light inf., 2nd asst. to commissioner of Mysore, are replaced at disposal of C.-in-C. for regtl. duty consequ. on promotion.

No. 339.—Lieut. J. C. Cleghorn, 7th light cav., resigned the service at his own request from Sept. 1, and to visit Bombay on leave.

Rev. F. G. Lugard, to be chapl. of Ootacamund, from Oct. 6.

Rev. W. Nagle, to be chapl. of Jackatalla and Coonoor, from Oct. 15.

Lieut. col. P. T. Cherry, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Trichinopoly.

Mr. J. B. Crowther, to be asst. to supt. of marine for Madras pres.

The leave granted, Aug. 3, to Mr. T. A. N. Chase, head asst. coll. of Masulipatam, is cancelled.

Privilege leave for 3 mo. from Oct. 6, has been granted to Rev. A. J. Rogers, prep. to joining his station at Bangalore.

Rev. H. Taylor, perm. to resume his app. at Poonamallee, from Oct. 15.

Capt. J. F. McKennie, asst. master attendant of Madras, resumed charge of his office on 29th ult.

Aug. 17.—Capt. J. A. Campbell, 7th L.C., to be special exec. eng. at Jackatalla, with position of district eng.

Sept. 7.—No. 345.—20th N.I.—Ens. D. S. Ogilvy to be lieut., v. Berwick, dec.; date of commission, Aug. 3.

Capt. Hon. H. Handcock, H.M.'s 44th regt., to be extra a.-de-c. to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. col. W. E. Litchfield, 8th L.C., now in Eur., is perm. to retire from the serv. on pension of his rank, fr. Aug. 31.

Capt. J. Cameron, 1st L.C., to proc. to Australia on m.c., for 2 yrs., under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

Removals.—Ens. J. H. Waller, fr. 31st L.I. to 1st Madras fus., to rank next below 2nd Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau.

Ens. H. C. Davies, fr. 40th to 30th N.I., to rank next below Ens. J. Alves.

Mr. W. S. Whiteside, to act as head asst. to coll. and maj. of Tanjore, dur. emp. of Mr. Grenfell on other duty.

Sept. 10.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. T. Blair, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah, for 15 mo., to Europe, on m.c.

Mr. C. T. Longley, hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

Capt. R. M. Macdonald, insp. of schools, 15 days privilege leave, to pres.

Maj. W. I. Birdwood, eng. assumed charge of duties as offic. superint. eng. southern circle, in central office of public works, on the 4th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 27.—Ens. J. T. Tennant, recently arrived and admitted on estab., to do duty with 25th N.I. To join.

Aug. 30.—Ens. J. H. Waller, 31st L.I., will do duty with 45th N.I.; previous arrangement cauc.

Capt. R. S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., has leave in continuation to Dec. 30, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Aug. 28.—Lieut. R. C. Stewart, 8th L.C., attached to Mysore horse, to visit Madras during the leave, which is extended till Oct. 31.

Aug. 31.—Removals in the Artillery.—Capt. brev. maj. G. M. Gumm, fr. D co., 4th batt., to C co., 3rd batt.

Capt. H. E. Hicks, fr. C co., 3rd batt., to C co., 4th batt. To join at Rangoon on arrival fr. England.

Sept. 1.—Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I., to do du. with 20th N.I. until Dec. 31.

Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., late of Herat mission, is app. extra a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C. Lieut. Clerk will join army head-quarters at Ootacamund.

Order confirmed.—July 12.—By the officer commanding troops in the straits, placing services of Lieut. Mitchell, 22nd N.I. at disposal of the governor of the Straits settlement to act as exec. officer and superint. of convicts at Penang, v. Lieut. Hilliard, ordered on field service with his regiment.

Posting.—Col. I. C. Coffin, from late prom. to 37th grenadiers.

Sept. 6.—Ens. T. R. Tabuteau, rem. fr. 13th N.I., to 1st Madras fus., will continue to do duty at Moulema.

Removals.—Asst. surg. J. T. Fraser, temp. in med. ch. of Hon. Co.'s st. tr. ship *Coromandel*, to med. ch. of detach. N.I. and art. at Labuan, to remain as at present until relieved.

Asst. surg. H. J. Beach, doing du. under surg. fr. 2nd E.L.I., temp. in med. ch. of Hon. Co.'s st. tr. ship *Coromandel*, to proceed to join immediately at Madras.

Sept. 7.—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I., pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a furl. m.c. to Europe; Ens. J. G. Maitland, 46th N.I., fr. Aug. 18 to Feb. 28, 1859, Neilgherries, on m.c.

## BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 842.—The serv. of Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st N.I., are pl. at disposal of govt.

No. 846.—Admitted to the Service.—As a cadet of inf., Mr. H. Martin; date of arrival, Aug. 7.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20.—No. 848.—The following alterations are made:—

22nd N.I.—Ens. A. Barnardiston (resigned) to be lieut. from 17th Dec., 1856, v. Taylor, prom.

Ens. J. Jacob, to be lieut. from 19th June, 1857, v. Barnardiston, res.

No. 850.—The following promotions are made:—3rd L.C.—Capt. brev. maj. John Forbes to be maj., Lieut. W. A. Dick to be capt., and Cornet C. Combe to be lieut., from Oct. 4, 1857, in succ. to Eyre, ret.

Aug. 21.—No. 855.—Maj. C. J. Symons, 5th N.I., having been pronounced unfit for further active serv., though fit for garrison duty, is at his own req. trans. to invalid estab.

Aug. 23.—No. 856.—The following postings are made to fill vacancies, and regtal. rank is assigned as follows:—

2nd Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether, from 4th Dec., 1857, posted to corps of engineers. 2nd Lieut. P. Phelps, from 1st March, posted to ditto. 2nd Lieut. F. James Smith, from April 4, posted to ditto. Ensigns J. Withers, from June 4, to 25th N.I. as 2nd ens.; A. J. Bannerman, from June 11, to 9th N.I. as 2nd ens.; C. S. Stuart, from June 11, to 22nd N.I. as 2nd ens.; M. M. Carpendale, July 12, to 30th N.I. as 3rd ens.; H. C. Morse, June 12, to 10th N.I. as 3rd ens.; J. D. B. Noble, ditto, to 16th N.I. as 3rd ens.; F. P. Worthing, ditto, to 13th N.I. as 3rd ens.; E. H. Noyes, ditto, to 8th N.I. as 3rd ens.; E. R. Goode, ditto, to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens.; C. H. Coles, ditto, to 1st Gr. N.I. as 3rd ens.; C. A. Cunningham, June 20, to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens.

No. 857.—26th N.I.—Lieut. J. W. M. Anderson, to be adj. v. Sinclair, prom. Aug. 2.

Aug. 28.—No. 864.—Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th

N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

Aug. 30.—No. 865.—The following orders are confirmed:—

July 8.—By Lieut. col. Holmes, appg. Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 12th N.I., to act as staff officer to light field column detached from hd. qrs. Rajpootana field force.

July 21.—By the major-gen. comg. southern div., appg. Lieut. Warden, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as a.-d.-c. to Major-gen. Farrell, as a temporary measure.

July 23.—By Major-gen. Michel, appg. Brev. major Elkington, 6th foot, to perform duties of actg. asst. adj. gen., and asst. qr. m. gen. Malwa div., in add. to his other duties.

July 28.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, appg. Lieut. Kerr, 2nd in com., 2nd regt. Southern Mahratta irreg. h., in add. to his other duties, to act as adj. to that regt. till arrival of Lieut. Watts; and Lieut. La Touche, to act as adj. to 1st regt. Southern Mahratta irreg. horse.

Aug. 3.—By Col. Bayley appg. Capt. Hewett, 11th N.I., to act as brig. maj. at Ahmedabad, v. Capt. Collier.

No. 868.—Maj. A. A. Drummond, invalid batt., is permitted to retire from the Hon. Comps. Serv. from Sept. 16, on pension of a lieut. col., under new furl. regs.

No. 869.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated July 31, 1858.—By Maj. Guerin, making the following acting appointment to the wing of the 2nd Eur. L.I., consisting of five companies strength, during its separation from hd. qrs. of the regt.

Lieut. Gillespie to be act. adj.

No. 870.—Surg. D. Ritchie, field surg., late central India field force, to be superint. surg. Malwa div.

No. 871.—The following order is confirmed:—March 30.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, directing Capt. Heyman, staff officer at Kulladgee, to receive charge of commissariat and bazaar at that station.

The serv. of Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th N.I., placed at disp. of govt. for employ in Beaton's horse.

4th Rifles.—Lieut. H. W. Young, has leave from Aug. 25 to Nov. 25, to appear before a gen. exam. committee.

Aug. 31.—No. 875.—Admitted to the service:—

Inf.—No. 421.—Mr. H. C. Morse, prom. and ranked in G. O. No. 824, 12th inst. Date of arrival at Bombay Aug. 19.

No. 876.—The following promotions are made:—

Inf.—Lieut. col. J. M. Shortt to be col., fr. July 30, v. Col. C. Ovens, dec.

S. Maj. E. Green, fr. 30th N.I., to be lieut. col., fr. July 20, in succ. to Shortt, prom.

30th N.I.—Capt. J. McGregor to be maj.; Lieut. W. H. Beynon to be capt. of a co.; and Ens. F. Newall to be lieut., fr. July 20, in succ. to Green, prom.

No. 877.—Capt. F. McGowan, 10th N.I., app. a brig. maj. on estab., v. Capt. Price.

No. 878.—The services of Lieut. F. W. Brown, 20th N.I., pl. at disp. of Brig. gen. Jacob, for emp. with one of the corps of Jacob's rifles.

No. 880.—Capt. W. Lodwick, dep. asst. com. gen. at Ahmednuggur, has leave to pres. on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

No. 881.—1st Jacob's Rifle Regt.—Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), to be commandant; Lieut. P. Leith, 14th N.I., to be 2nd in com.; Lieut. F. W. Brown, 20th N.I., to be adjt.; Lieut. C. W. Wisner, 6th N.I., to be gr. mr.

2nd Jacob's Rifle Regt.—Capt. C. E. Boodle, 5th N.I., to be commandant; Lieut. G. Nicholls, 1st Eur. regt., to be 2nd in com.; Lieut. T. Bell, 14th N.I., to be adjt.; Lieut. W. Jacob, 19th N.I., to be gr. mr.

No. 883.—Lieuts. C. L. R. Glasford, 1st Eur. regt., and G. A. Loughton, 2nd Eur. L.I., whose serv. were temp. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, have been perm. to rejoin their appointments as assistants to superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Southern Mahratta country.

Sept. 3.—No. 884.—The app. of Maj. gen. Farrell to act on divisional staff of the army is confirmed.

No. 885.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1813, is prom. to brev. rank of capt., fr. date specified:—

Lieut. G. C. Eveyard, 22nd N.I., Aug. 26.

No. 886.—The following promotions are made:—5th N.I.—Capt. H. Stanley to be major; Lieut. R. Wallace to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. H. Mackenzie to be lieut. from Aug. 21, in succ. to Symons, invalided.

No. 888.—Lieut. P. A. Elphinstone, 18th N.I., and asst. rev. surv. Ahmednuggur, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c. under new regs.

No. 889.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c. under new regs.:—

Capt. W. Lodwick, 12th N.I. and act. dep. asst. com. gen. at Ahmednuggur, 15 mo.

Lieut. E. Baker, art., for 18 mo.

No. 890.—Maj. gen. C. Waddington, chief engineer, has furl. to Eur. 15 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Aug. 20.—Transfers and postings of field officers:—

Col. W. J. Browne, from 22nd N.I. to 1st gren. N.I.; Col. J. Hale, unatt., to 22nd N.I.; Lieut. col. H. Jacob, from 22nd to 17th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. Pope (new prom.), to 22nd N.I.; Col. J. S. Down (new prom.) will remain attached.

Leave of Absence.—Div. staff major-gen. C. Waddington, from Aug. 20 to Sept. 30, to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., under new furl. regs., in view to obtain a final certificate to Europe.

Aug. 21.—The following transfers in the regiment of artillery are ordered:—

Lieut. W. H. Saulez, from 3rd batt. to 4th batt.; Lieut. J. B. Hardy, from 2nd batt. to 4th batt.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Aug. 23.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency in vernacular language:—

Lieut. W. Hallet, 1st gren. regt. N.I., Aug. 23.

Ens. W. H. Pye, and Ens. E. S. Thomas, 31st N.I., Aug. 11.

Aug. 28.—The leave granted to Ens. E. B. Goode, of 16th inst. is can. from 23rd idem, and that officer will join the 7th N.I., to which he stands posted of that date.

Aug. 20.—Leave of Absence:—

Regt. of Artillery.—Lieut. E. H. Baker, from 12th to 31st Aug., to Bombay on m.c., prep. to final certificate to Eur.

The following transfers and postings of field officers are ordered:—

Col. M. J. Browne, from 1st gren. N.I. to 14th N.I.; Col. J. S. Down, unatt., to 1st gren. N.I.; Lieut.-col. R. Shortrede, from 30th N.I. to 15th N.I.; Lieut.-col. E. Green (new prom.), to 30th N.I.

Col. J. M. Shortt (new prom.), will remain unatt. Leave of Absence:—

30th N.I.—Lieut. R. R. Woodhouse, from 1st Aug. to 10th Oct., to remain at Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindustani language. This cancels the leave granted 25th ult.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Sept. 1.—17th N.I.—Lieut. T. A. Smith has leave fr. Sept. 15 to Jan. 13, 1859.

Capt. F. McGowan, app. a brig. maj. on estab., is posted to Hyderabad.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Sept. 2.—The undermentioned officers having been reported by the garrison surg. as requiring a further extension of leave, have their leaves prolonged up to the 30th inst.:—

Capt. F. MacGowan, 10th N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I.; Lieut. R. Litchfield, 30th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Baker, art.; Lieut. E. H. Davidson, 26th N.I.; 2nd L.C.—Lieut. col. A. Prescott, from Aug. 16 to Sept. 30, in ext., to remain at Mount Abo, on m.c.

17th N.I.—2nd class asst. surg. J. Kaye, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c., under old regs.

Art.—2nd Lieut. C. E. Basevi, from Sept. 1 to 30, in ext., to Poona, on m.c.

17th N.I.—Ens. J. Ducat, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindustani.

Sept. 3.—Leave of absence.—8th N.I.—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, from Sept. 1 to 30, in ext., to Poona on m.c.

#### CIVIL.

Sept. 2.—The app. of Asst. surg. Lalor, dated May 19, to Kheal agency, is can.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard, 2nd asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, invested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the powers of flogging and review.

Messrs. Gordon, Grey, and Melvill, respectively first, acting second, and third asst. mag. of Dharwar, invested with powers of magistrates to pass sentences.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, 1st asst. mag. of Broach, vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Capt. J. P. Sandwith, of extra Scinde battalion, has leave for 2 mo.

Lieut. Atkins, Western Bheel agent, is app. political asst. in Pergunnahs of Khandeish, exempted from jurisdiction of civil and criminal courts.

M. E. P. Down, coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to act as asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. J. A. Hankey, 3rd asst. to coll. of Rutnagherry, pl. in charge of Severndroog talooka of that collectorate.

The Order by Brig. gen. Napier, dated July 9, app. Lieut. Holland, dep. asst. qr. master gen., to be post master to 1st brig. Central India field force, from June 29, in add. to his other duties, is confirmed.

The worshipful bench of justices have intimated to government their election of G. Buist, Esq., L.L.D., and James Winchester, Esq., L.L.D., to be members of board of municipal commissioners, of which Lieut. col. Crawford was, under date 10th August, 1858, col. pres.

Mr. H. G. Wilcox, 1st class asst. eng. and asst.



civ. architect at pres., is prom. to grade of special asst. eng. from Aug. 13.

Mr. J. D. Wilson, canal surveyor, attached to Kurrachee collectorate, is app. an asst. supervisor in public works department, from May 1.

#### HEAD-MONEY TO SURGEONS.

*Bombay Castle, Aug. 20.—No. 853.*—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in modification of the regulations quoted in the margin,\* the following orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, respecting head-money, medicines, and surgical instruments for her Majesty's troops on the voyage to and from India:—

All medicines and surgical instruments for use with her Majesty's troops on the voyage to India, are now supplied by her Majesty's Government, and charged to the East-India Company.

Consequent on this change, the Secretary of State for War has proposed, as the most convenient mode of bringing to account the value of the medicines, when such troops are in medical charge of a surgeon or assistant surgeons receiving head-money, to reduce the allowance from the present rate of 15s. per each adult, and 10s. for each child, to the rates of 13s. and 8s. respectively, the value of the medicines being found to average about two each person.

The Secretary of State for War, has further stated that it has been decided that the allowance of head money be restricted to surgeons and assistant-surgeons who find their own passages, those for whom passages are provided by the war-office, or the East India Company, to be considered on duty, and therefore liable to attend the troops, without extra pay.

These arrangements will take effect with all embarkations of H.M.'s troops, in and after the month of June, 1858.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c. IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

*Pall Mall, Oct. 5.*

*2nd Drag. Guards.*—Capt. J. T. Ling, from 18th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Jarvis, who exch.; Cornet J. W. Z. Wright, from 7th d. g., to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Jarvis, prom.

*7th Lt. Drags.*—Serg. W. Bray to be riding-master, v. Bell, dec.

*2d Foot.*—Ens. R. W. Stokes to be lieutenant, without purch., v. Jessop, superseded.

*10th Foot.*—Ens. C. H. Newbatt to be lieutenant, without purch.

*13th Foot.*—Lieut. W. Lee Smith, from 1st Stafford Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Bolger, prom.; Paym. H. Lee Carter, from Oxford Militia, to be paym., v. Mahon, app. to 6th drags.

*18th Foot.*—Lieut. W. Carroll, from Dublin City Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Watt, prom.

*23rd Foot.*—Lieut. H. O. Lloyd, from Oxford Militia, to be ens., without purch.

*24th Foot.*—The commission of Capt. W. V. Munnings to be dated April 17, in lieu of May 28, as previously stated.

*48th Foot.*—Ens. G. N. R. Goddard to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Brooke, prom.; Lieut. E. Feneran to be instructor of musketry.

*53rd Foot.*—Assist. surg. W. Ashton, M.B., from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Reid, prom. on staff.

*59th Foot.*—Assist. surg. W. Crisp, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Dauney, dec.

*70th Foot.*—Lieut. O. J. Travers to be captain, without purch., v. Evatt, dec.; Ens. G. A. Hilton to be lieutenant, without purch., v. Travers, July 18; Ens. W. H. Ralston to be lieutenant, without purch., v. Hilton, whose prom. on July 23 has been can.; July 23. The prom. of Ens. W. H. Ralston, without purch., as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 24, has been cancelled.

*84th Foot.*—Colour serg. J. Nally to be quartermaster, v. Donelan, app. paymaster.

*88th Foot.*—Lieut. J. G. Dartnell to be adj., v. Cochran, prom. in 16th foot.

*89th Foot.*—The transfer of Ens. Hon. W. H. E. Ogilvy from 26th foot, as stated in *Gazette* of Sept. 17, has been cancelled.

*Rifle Brigade.*—Lieut. J. P. Henley to be captain, by purch., v. Brev. maj. Atherley, who retires; Ens. H. E. Richards to be lieutenant, by purch., v. Henley; J. T. R. L. Fox, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hill, prom.

*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—T. F. Roddy, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Stewart, prom.; H. W. Melliss, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Baynes, prom. in 8th foot.

\* Arts. 128, 129, and 133, and note thereto, Sec. LI. Jameson's code.

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 1858.

### INDIAN HISTORY IN COMMON COUNCIL.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, a member of the Common Council moved that the freedom of the City of London, together with a sword valued at 100 guineas, should be presented, respectively, to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram, in recognition of their distinguished services to their country, and especially in quelling the rebellion in Upper India. These resolutions, honourable alike to the citizens of London and to the heroes whom they delight to grace with their favour, were moved by Mr. Charles Reed with considerable animation, but, alas! with still greater inaccuracy. His inferences were correct, but his premises were false—his eulogies were merited, but their grounds were mis-stated. After leading one to infer that Demerara is not on the continent of America, the orator proceeded to inform his hearers that in 1849 Sir Colin Campbell was a brigadier-general in Afghanistan—significantly adding, "The record of his services there is too fresh in our memory to need even a passing reference." Unhappily our own memory retains no further recollection of Sir Colin's services while commanding a division on the frontiers of Afghanistan than the dispersion of a few mountaineers and the destruction of their wretched hamlets. We need not bear too hardly upon the rhetorical phrase, that it was "Sir Colin" who turned the fortunes of the day at Balaklava," or upon the statement that it was his presence in the Crimea that inspired the British public with confidence as to the ultimate issue of the Russian war. But we confess to being a little puzzled by the following outburst of eloquence, which appears to have carried the orator off his legs, and swept him, with the mutineers, in tumultuous confusion, "far up into the wild recesses of the Himalayas." Sir Colin is represented as having just "gained his victory at the very gates" of Lucknow, and to have "gathered around" him "the highest renown:—"

"To strengthen the position—to make good the evacuation—to escort in safety that gallant band of our fellow-countrymen, with women and tender children—to bear them safely through the heart of a cruel and bloodthirsty host—and to house them in security in Cawnpore, were achievements of the profoundest skill and bravery; and though the planning of this is generously ascribed to Outram, it was effected by Campbell. Retrieving the false step of Windham, gaining the bridge of boats—his object at Cawnpore being secured, Sir Colin hastens to join Outram at the Alumbagh, and by a combined attack to repossess themselves of Lucknow. We know how that work was accomplished—how, throwing off the officialism of the general, the commander of the noble army became a personal leader—how, exposing his own life, he covered the position of his men, sparing life everywhere. We know how he effected a complete and, speaking by comparison, a bloodless victory, gaining possession of one of the largest cities in India, and turning the retreat of the mutineers into a tumultuous flight. We know how he chased them in confusion to Rohilkund and

Bareilly, and scattered them far up into the wild recesses of the Himalayas."

With all due deference to the enthusiasm of the orator, we respectfully submit that this is all sound and fury, a mere concatenation of "brave 'orts," and the veriest fustian; opposed to facts, and otherwise devoid of meaning. The rescued garrison was not housed in security in Cawnpore; the retrieval of Windham's false step had nothing to do with the gaining the bridge of boats, which never was lost; it is notorious that Sir Colin did not hasten to rejoin Outram; and as for the mutineers being driven into the Himalayas, we would simply ask Mr. Reed how it comes, then, that the chief part of Oude and no small portion of Rohilkund are still in their hands? But his inaccuracies regarding the services of Lord Clyde fade into insignificance compared with the absurdities he perpetrated when speaking of Sir James Outram, who will be astonished to learn that it was his opposition to the policy of the Afghan war that brought upon him Lord Ellenborough's displeasure, and deprived him of promotion; but even this is less startling than the following statement:—

In 1839 the Shah Shoojah, exposed to peril from a lawless banditti, finds a generous protector in Outram; and the Ameer of Scinde shortly after experiences in an English officer a generous conqueror. Sir John Keane had threatened to storm and sack the capital of the Ameer, unless terms of spoliation were instantly submitted to. Outram took charge of the expedition, and so successfully employed his opportunity that the Ameer was won over to confide in the British power."

Now it so happens,—as Mr. Reed might have ascertained by the most cursory glance into Mr. Kaye's "History of the War in Afghanistan,"—that it was in 1816 that Shah Shoojah fell into the hands of certain hillmen, from whose rapacity he was rescued by the Rajah of Kistawar, some years before Outram entered the army; and that in 1839 the Shah was formally restored to the throne of the Douranee empire. With regard to the Ameer of Scinde, Outram took charge of no expedition, for the simple reason, that there was no expedition of which to take charge; but it was through his own and Lieut. Eastwick's able diplomacy that the cession of Bukkur was effected. Further on we are informed, that it was after the conquest of Scinde that Outram proceeded to Bombay in disguise, whereas that perilous adventure was achieved after the capture of Kelat. But the City orator reserved his strength for the peroration, in which he described Sir James Outram with his sword in one hand and the British colours in the other,—a blood-stained "Excelsior,"—struggling over the broken fragments of an imaginary wall, and storming the "fortress of Lucknow."

"That evacuation," exclaims Mr. Reed, "was the work of Outram; and in the dead of that November night, by a most skilful ruse, every one of the long-imprisoned garrison found safety in a retreat that will be long remembered in the annals of British history. Holding the Alumbagh, Outram was ready to join in the general attack upon the fortress of Lucknow. You know who headed the storming party, who gained the bridge, who made the breach in those walls, and who was the first to scale the heights and plant the British banner within the residency—Outram was the leader. Though second, he was everywhere the first; and his daring secured for us the repossession of that stronghold, temporarily wrested from our hands."



It is not our wont,—for indeed time and space would fail us were we to attempt the task,—to notice all the absurdities and nonsense on the subject of India with which the English people are habitually dosed; but it was impossible to pass over without remark such a mass of incongruities as were delivered by Mr. Reed in the Common Council Hall. These speeches will be carefully recorded and transmitted to posterity, and sorely will they puzzle Lord Macaulay's New Zealander, should he endeavour by their aid to elucidate the history of the Indian mutinies. Mr. Reed has paid but a poor compliment either to his colleagues in the City, or to the distinguished leaders whose brilliant careers he proposed to commemorate, by the extraordinary farrago of phrases beneath which he has overwhelmed their achievements.

#### THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

THE public is at length in possession of Lord Canning's own explanation of the Oude proclamation, and will not fail to do ample justice to his lordship's patriotism and manly sincerity. After expressing, in becoming terms, his regret that his conduct should not have met with the approval of the home authorities, the Governor-General deplures the certain effects to be expected from the publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch. Not only would the influence of the Government be seriously impaired, but delusive hopes would be entertained by the population of Oude, of a nature to encourage them to persistence in revolt. Under ordinary circumstances, the immediate and personal consequence of such a document would be the resignation of the high functionary so wantonly insulted; but the existing crisis was far too grave for indulging in feelings of personal pique and resentment. Convinced that any change in the head of the Government which implied a repudiation of the policy pursued towards the Oude rebels would retard the pacification of the country, and be in every way extremely injurious, his lordship was resolved not to be turned aside from the path of public duty by any taunts or sarcasms from whatsoever quarter they might be directed against him. Nothing, therefore, would induce him to desert his post, by a spontaneous act, in the midst of unexampled difficulties, dangers, and toils; but if the Court of Directors, on further consideration, still judged him to be in fault, he would make it his respectful but urgent request to be relieved of his high responsibilities with the least possible delay. Thus much being said by way of preamble, Lord Canning next proceeds to review the tenor of the offensive despatch. He points out the extraordinary tendency of certain paragraphs, from 10 to 14 inclusive, which intimate a doubt as to the propriety of the annexation of Oude, and appear to lead to the conclusion that "the hostilities which the people of Oude have been carrying on against us have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should be regarded with indulgent consideration." Though naturally declining to enter upon this question, his lordship readily admits that there are circumstances in the case which draw a wide distinction between the

conduct of the Oude landholders and that of the sepoy mutineers. A very different scale of punishment had therefore been proposed. There was no intention of inflicting death, transportation, or imprisonment; at the same time, as the act of rebellion could not be passed over with impunity, it had been deemed both expedient and just to deprive of their rights in the soil all such obstinate and perverse rebels as still refused to tender their submission. "An uncompromising assertion of our authority in Oude is perfectly compatible with a merciful exercise of it," and a careful consideration of all the facts of the case will show that the utmost lenity, consistent with justice, has been exhibited towards these deluded subjects of the Government. So determined was the Governor-General that no unnecessary severity should be employed, that he proceeded in person to Allahabad, in order to judge as impartially and correctly as possible what course might be most advantageously followed. The conclusions at which he thus arrived were the exemption of the Oude rebels from the penalty of death, and the confiscation to the State of their proprietary rights in the soil. But as proclamations and threats have little influence with the natives of India, the Governor-General would have preferred simply to place instructions in the hands of the civil magistrates attached to the different bodies of troops, leaving it to them to explain to the people the benevolent designs of the Government. Unfortunately, the expedition into Rohilcund delayed the subjugation of Oude, and thus there was no alternative to declaring the confiscation of the proprietary rights of all who still refused to lay down their arms. It must be remembered that many of the talookdars were, at least, harshly treated at the time of the occupation and settlement of the province. They were consequently disaffected to the English Government even previous to the mutinies, and when these broke out they naturally availed themselves of the opportunity to recover their rights and privileges. To punish these men with extreme rigour would be clearly unjust, at the same time that it would have been very impolitic to have granted to their arms what had been denied to their petitions. Only one course then remained, and that was to declare that the sole title to landed property was derived from the will of the Government, and that the only way to obtain favourable consideration was by prompt submission. The spirit of the proclamation was thoroughly understood by those to whom it was addressed, very many of whom have tendered their allegiance, but have been prevented from openly joining the British by fear of the overwhelming masses of insurgents that surrounded them on all sides. There is every reason, however, to believe that as soon as the Commander-in-Chief is able to take the field, the majority of the influential landowners will make their way to his camp. This is, indeed, but a feeble *précis* of Lord Canning's lucid and masterly defence of his conduct, which would never have been impugned but from motives of party strife. If less evil has resulted than might have been anticipated from this instance of Parliamentary interference, no credit is due to those who, for factious purposes, scrupled not

to shake the authority of the Governor-General at a momentous crisis, and for the sake of political capital endangered the stability of our Indian Empire.

#### THE PAHLUNPOOR DISTRICTS.

THE history of the connection of the British Government with the Pahlunpoor districts is a striking illustration of the gradual and inevitable growth of our Indian empire. In this case, at least, there is not the slightest ground for imputing to the English authorities any selfish or ambitious motives. Their interference and protection were sought for by these independent states, nor have the latter ever had any reason to regret the line of conduct they voluntarily adopted. From the first establishment of a political agency, peace and prosperity have prevailed where previously bloody feuds and acts of violence were things of daily occurrence. Large tracts of land, formerly desolate and uncultivated, are now occupied by an industrious and happy population, who have learned to prefer the pursuits of agriculture to rapine and murder.

The Pahlunpoor states are eleven in number—four under Mussulmaun chiefs, five under Rajpoots, and the two others governed by Koolee Thakoors. These districts are situated in the north-western part of Guzerat, and extend nearly a hundred miles in length by the same in breadth, inclosing an area of upwards of 6,000 square miles, with 934 villages peopled by some 280,000 Hindoos and 38,000 Mahomedans. The gross amount of revenue collected within the limits of the political superintendency barely exceeds 64,000*l.* per annum; but it appears to be equal to the expenditure. Although the armed force permanently kept up by these petty chieftains is extremely insignificant, in cases of emergency not fewer than 2,000 horse and 20,000 footmen, with 174 guns, might be depended upon to do military service at the behest of their feudal superiors. The political superintendent, however, has no direct control over this motley array, but carries out his functions with the assistance of 800 of the Guicowar horse stationed at Decsa. As a military body, they are said to be worthless; but they discharge the civil duties intrusted to them in a creditable and satisfactory manner. The arms of the Contingent, which is in reality an undisciplined force, are spears, matchlocks, sword and shield: there being, besides, no uniform, every man dresses according to his own fancy. The police system is excellent, though there is no police in the ordinary sense of the word. In every village there are certain families who act as watchmen, in consideration of freely enjoying a stipulated portion of land. According to ancient custom, each village is answerable for all offences committed within its boundaries. "If," says Major Kelly, "the footmarks of robbers can be traced out and made over to another village, the responsibility is shifted over to that village, and so on until the trail stops, when the last village becomes responsible for the robbery. It occasionally happens that a village may be unjustly called on to afford restitution in consequence of being unable to carry on the tracks; but in such

cases the villagers seldom fail in the end to discover the real perpetrators, who are then made to reimburse the village, and to suffer such other punishment as may be awarded." Education is generally at a low ebb. There is one English school, indeed, but with only twenty scholars, who do not appear to have greatly distinguished themselves by taste, curiosity, or perseverance. The native schools are quite elementary, and do not profess to teach more than the rudiments of reading and writing, with a few simple rules of arithmetic. The pay of the teacher is no more than one rupee a head per annum, and few boys remain under his care for a longer period than four years. The chief landed proprietors, like the Norman Barons of the olden times, profess to despise all book-learning, and are seldom able even to sign their names—the management of their affairs, consequently, falling into smarter, and oftentimes unworthy, hands. In one respect, however, a very great degree of civilization seems to have been attained. If a man carry off the wife of a neighbour of his own caste, he is compelled to refund to the injured husband the amount he expended on his marriage ceremonies. If the castes be different, it is a more serious affair, for the adulterer is then liable to fine and imprisonment—a suitable punishment for roving beyond his caste. It is not a little significant of the warlike, or rather turbulent, habits of these tribes, that in a state containing a population of no more than 2,000 souls, with a revenue not exceeding 80l. a year, the chief can gather around him 20 horse and 500 footmen, armed with swords, matchlocks, and bows and arrows, by merely undertaking to pay for their daily food.

It was in the year 1813 that the Indian Government first became connected with the Pahlunpoor State, which was then, and is still, a tributary of the Guicowar. Futteh Khan, the father of the present chief, Zorawur Khan, at that time petitioned both his immediate suzerain and the British authorities to afford him protection from his father's murderers. He did not in vain demand assistance, but throughout his life was protected alike from false friends and open enemies.

"The interference of the British Government," says Major Kelly, "has been of the greatest advantage to this petty state. From the day a British agent was placed in charge of its affairs, it has continued to prosper. Instead of being in a miserable state of anarchy and confusion, and its destinies guided by a band of foreign mercenaries, and loaded with an overwhelming debt (the condition it was first found in by us), it is now in a flourishing state, and has ever since enjoyed perfect tranquillity, both from foreign aggressions and internal dissensions. It is now released from all debt, and has a floating balance of surplus revenue amounting to Rs. 50,000, in a state banker's hands, as a deposit for any emergency or deficiency of revenue from drought or other calamity."

The intervention of the British Government was solicited by the other members of this little group of petty chieftaincies at different times, to save them from the predatory attacks of the Khosas and other robber tribes of Scinde. In all cases, their frontiers have been secured against aggression, while their internal administration has been left in their own hands—the suppression of suttee and female infanticide forming the only exception to the rule of non-interference. This is surely a bright example of the good results to be attained by the judicious exercise of moral influence, untainted by selfish motives or considerations; and may fairly be adduced in reply to the reckless charges

alleged against the East-India Company, of sacrificing the honour of their country and the welfare of the natives to an insatiable thirst for conquest and revenue.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BARONETCY TO SIR JAMES OUTRAM.**—*Whitehall, Oct. 9.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Indian Forces and Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—*Gaz., Oct. 12.*

**DIRECT CADETS** who passed their examination on the 5th October:—J. H. Baldwin, W. S. Brooke, R. Bullock, C. A. E. S. Carter, A. W. Poord, H. A. Hamond, C. J. B. Harris, A. J. D. Hawes, J. M. Syni, A. Hearsey, A. H. Taylor.

**THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY**, yesterday, paid to the credit of the Secretary of State in Council for India 108,800l. on account of the second issue of capital.

**HEIGHT OF THE PERSIAN MOUNTAIN DEMAVEND.**—In his last despatches the Hon. Charles Murray, her Majesty's Minister in Persia, sent home an account of a highly interesting journey through the Elboorz Chain, and of the ascent of the lofty volcanic mountain of Demavend by Mr. R. F. Thomson and Lord Schomberg Kerr, both attached to the Persian mission. These documents, which have been transmitted by the Earl of Malinsbury to Sir Roderick Murchison, to be presented to the Royal Geographical Society, will be read before that body at its first meeting in November. In the meantime it may be stated that, having succeeded in reaching the summit of Demavend with instruments, the adventurous diplomats have determined its height to be 21,500 feet, and have thus deprived Mount Ararat of the reputation so long enjoyed of being the highest point in Central Asia.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4.—Alma, Munee, Bombay; Athens (str.), Cape of Good Hope; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Akyab; Neville, Graham, Hong Kong.—5. City of Manchester, Bengal; Adele Oswald, Zanzibar; Augusta, Allen, Kurrachee; Rockliffe, Beg, Munsoorcottah.—6. Indomitable (str.), Kett, Bengal; Prince Frederick, Bombay; Transit, Thompson, Bombay; Prince Frederick, William, Akyab; Cassan, Barras, Bombay; Jane Symons, Cumming, Alga Bay; Jane, Newman, St. Helena; Typhoon, Faulkner, Bombay; Ann Holzberg, M'Guire, Bombay.—7. Lalla Rookh, Connibee, Bengal; Turon, Tillson, Bombay; Glenison, Muir, Bombay; George Marshall, Henry, Bengal; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Bengal; Rajah of Cochin, Kelley, Akyab; Stella, Wulf, Bassein; Englishman, Thompson, Bombay; Confucius, Maurice, Shanghai; Acorn, Anderson, Bird Islands; Peerless, Major, Bengal.—8. Parisian, Adam, Maulmain; Royal, Howe, Bengal; Ramilies, Hodder, Maulmain.—9. Irene, Jarvis, Cape of Good Hope.—11. Julia, Simpson, Mauritius; City of Delhi, Muir, Calcutta; Stag, Elba, Alga Bay; Aerolite, Almey, Penang; Rebecca, Hill, Maulmain; Vanguard, Webb, Calcutta; Rubens, Bombay; Art-Union, Morrison, Calcutta; Mystery, Mathews, Akyab and Singapore; Alabama, McDowell, Akyab; Charlotte Ann, Batavia; Ireland (s. a.), Jackson, Hong-Kong; Excelsior, Jones, Shanghai; Robert Lowe (s.), Calcutta; Typhoon, Brown, Calcutta.—12. Pericles, Logan, Calcutta; British Lion, Francis, Bombay; Cornwallis, Kerr, Bombay; Olympia, Tooken, Rangoon; Hiawatha, Reed, Hong-Kong; Island Home, Brighton, Alga Bay; Hollingside, Thrift, Alga Bay; Flamingo, Bassein; Albert Edward, Mitchell, Singapore; Kildare, Hetherington, Bombay; Magdalene, Henriksen, Bombay; Alice Ball, Hickey, Bengal; Thor, Westman, Rangoon; Nile, Whannel, Mauritius; Shepherdess, Urquhart, Alga Bay; Shelbourne, Westbrook, Rangoon; Europa, Vogler, Bombay; Queen's Hill, Douglas, Kooria Moorla.—13. Gertrude, Spedding, Bengal; Viscount Canning, Murphy, Bengal; Charger, McChir, Bombay; Hippolyta, Supple, Rangoon; Fanny Forsyth, Thompson, Bombay; Sillery, McWhu, Bombay; Silistria, Holmes, Bombay; Annandale, Crockett, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, from Southampton (Oct. 11), to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suez. For MALTA.—Mrs. Morgan, Lady F. Kerr. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Pedrigo, Mr. Johnstone. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Rich and 2 children, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. E. Lodwick, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mrs. Ross and infant, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. Sarjan and 2 children, Mrs. F. Conybeare, Mrs. Col. Shipley, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Coleclough, Mr. and Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Adamson, Mr. A. Stead, Mr. W. Stead, Col. Maxwell, Mr. H. Owen, Mr. L. A. Wallis, Mrs. George, Mr. F. Wylie, Mr. M. Dunsterville, Miss McNeill.

Per str. Vectis, from Marseilles (Oct. 20), to proceed per str. Ottawa from Suez. For MALTA.—Miss Cleugh, Mrs. Wilson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Rev. J. Sheeman. For SUEZ.—Mr. Money. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Margary, Rev. G. H. Smyth, Mrs. and Miss Rowland, Mr. E. Arthur, Mr. Brandt.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

COTTELL, the wife of Capt. J. W. 26th Bombay N.I., s. at Rodborough, Gloucestershire, Oct. 13.  
DE HAVILAND, the wife of Maj. Bengal art., twin-daughters (prematurely), at Northampton, Oct. 10.  
SWINLEY, the wife of Lieut. col. G. H. Bengal art. d. at Sonning, near Reading, Berks, Oct. 5.

#### MARRIAGES.

COHAYNE, J. Aston, to Helen Olympia, widow of the late General Sir John Littler, G.C.B. at Buckfastleigh, Devon, Oct. 9.  
DAVIDSON, Robert, Madras Civil Service, to Helen J. R. d. of the late Robert Smith, M.D. at Lennox Bank, Dumbarton, Oct. 6.  
DRAPER, Capt. John F. Bengal art. to Catherine D. d. of the late Lieut. col. Charles F. Head, at Hastings, Oct. 5.  
FORBES, David, M.D. to Mary A. d. of the late Lieut. col. Herby, C.B. 37th Bengal N.I. at Uttoreter, Sept. 20.  
LYON, Edward, to Alice, d. of William Ashton, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Sunningdale, Oct. 12.  
MACNEIL, Lt. General Roderick, to Eliza, widow of the late Charles J. Middleton, and d. of the late General George Carpenter, Hon. E.I. Co's. service, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Oct. 14.  
MOLONY, Frederick Beresford, Madras Civil Service, to Eleanor Jane, eldest d. of A. E. Gayer, of Upper Mount-street, Dublin, at the church of St. Peter, Dublin, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kilfenora, Oct. 13.

#### DEATHS.

GARFORTH, Peter, recently a capt. in the Bengal engs. at Conistonhold, Craven, Yorkshire, aged 38, Oct. 2.  
LOCK, Sarah, wife of William J. late surg. Hon. E.I. Co's. service, at Ealing, Oct. 5.  
MAINWARING, Sophia, widow of the late Lieut. W. D. 2nd Madras Eur. inf. in Great Cornam-street, Brunswick-square, aged 35, Oct. 11.

### East-India House,

October 6 to 13, 1858.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, 12th N.I.; Major-gen. D. Birrell; Brev. major S. J. Hire, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. R. Robertson, 7th N.I.; Assist. surg. G. A. Watson.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. S. Maud, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. col. G. S. Cotter, art.; Assist. surg. C. Cooper.  
Bombay Estab.—Major J. Forbes, 3rd cav.; Lieut. P. A. Elphinstone, 18th N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. G. Balfour, 6 months.  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. Wylie, B. Pauncefote, and A. Wedderburn, 6 months.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Travers, 2nd N.I., 3 months; Capt. S. D. Turner, 21st N.I., and Lieut. T. Taylor, 14th N.I., 6 months.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. R. Fraser, 30th N.I., G. Paxton, 44th N.I., Hen. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd cav., J. H. Butler, 49th N.I., A. D. McDougall, 3rd Eur., 6 months; C. H. Abdy, 5th cav., 2 months; J. O. Hasted, eng., and G. B. Stokes, 29th N.I., 6 months; Surg. E. M. Jackson, 6 months.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D. W. Jopp, 31st N.I., 4 months.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Hall, 6 months.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. T. Stanners, 16th N.I., 6 months.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. F. W. Claygett, 3rd cav., 6 months; Lieut. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I., 3 months.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., and J. W. Saville, 2nd Eur., 6 months; Surg. J. C. Trestrail, 6 months; Assist. surg. J. T. Watson, 3 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. D. Cunliffe and Mr. H. W. Hammond.  
Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. B. Molony, E. Fane, and R. Davidson.

##### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. S. Beamish.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. Wintle, art.; Lieuts. J. K. Couper, 2nd N.I., and T. E. Powell, 43rd N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Brev. col. W. G. White, inf.; Lieut. A. Francis, 12th N.I.; Major gen. J. E.

Williams; Brev. major H. Congreve, inv.; Lieut. De Havilland, 48th N.I.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Assist. surg. J. M. Hyslop; Major W. Reynolds, inv.; Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, 6th N.I., and E. Pelly, 17th N.I.; Lieut. M. F. Wainwright, inv.

### RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE. MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. R. S. Hichens, 29th N.I.

## BOOKS.

*Fallen Heroes of the Indian War: A Poem.* (?)  
 By J. V. WILLIAMSON. S. H. Lindley.

WHATEVER else he may be, Mr. John Vaughan Williamson is certainly not a poet. As his motive, however, appears to be good, we shall do him the favour not to quote his verses, though strongly tempted to do so by such lines as,

"Or Wellington, who from his summit hurl'd  
 The encroaching Titan of a suffering world;"

or the following:—

"The name of Lawrence is a monument  
 Of highest honour, brightest ornament,  
 By the great fabric of his genius raised,  
 And on the pillar of his virtues based."

By the way, Mr. Williamson is himself somewhat of an "encroaching Titan," and in token of having scaled Olympus, has appropriated the biographical notice of General Nicholson which appeared in this Journal on the 1st of December last. An ordinary prose writer would have felt it incumbent on him to acknowledge the source whence he had derived so long an article; but poets, we presume, are not to be subjected to the common-place rules of *bien sance*.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

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| 50 Ditto New.....                                          | 10   | 8 @ 9 pm.       |         |
| 20 Red Sea and Indian Telegraph.....                       | 2    | 1 @ 1 pm.       |         |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip.....                           | all  | 1 @ 1           |         |
| 1 Ditto Registered.....                                    | all  | 1 @ 1           |         |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th October, 1858.

### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 26th INSTANT, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

MALT LIQUOR for Troops at Calcutta.

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of OCTOBER, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

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East-India House, 12th October, 1858.

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### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

THREE VACANCIES having occurred in the Direction of the East-India Company, by the retirement of Mr. Russell Eliot, Mr. W. B. Bayley, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep, and your Directors having notified that these vacancies will be filled up in the usual way, by ballot, on Thursday, the 21st instant,

We, the undersigned, being three of your formerly elected Directors, beg to intimate our being Candidates, and trust that, if not personally inconvenient, you will be kind enough to record your Votes in our favour, at the East-India House, on the above Thursday, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6 p.m.

We have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
 Your faithful servants,  
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VOL. XVI.—No. 366.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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|                         |            |                          |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Bengal .....            | Sept. 11   | Burmah (Rangoon) Sept. 2 |
| Madras .....            | " 17       | Bombay .....             |
| Agra .....              | " 18       | Ceylon .....             |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | August 24. |                          |

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Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE arrival of the Bombay mail of the 24th September enables us to give fuller particulars on the various points of intelligence foreshadowed by the Government telegram. The most interesting event that has occurred was the insane attempt of the disarmed 62nd and 69th sepoy regiments to overpower the Bombay fusiliers at Moultan. They appear to have displayed a desperate courage, which resulted in their almost total annihilation. Upwards of 300 were killed upon the spot, and 800 were either slain or captured in their flight from the station. The 11th Punjab irregulars are said to have bayoneted a vast number of the mutineers, but the 6th irregular cavalry are accused of having used only the flat of their sabres, and even that sparingly.

The garrison of Powree, under Maun Sing (not the Oude chief), on being shelled out of that fortress by General Napier, took the road to Goonah, closely pursued by a flying column under Lieut.-Colonel Robertson. On the 5th September that officer came up with the fugitives at Beejapoor, on the Parbattee river, and, notwithstanding an immense disparity of numbers, at once charged and utterly dispersed them with considerable slaughter.

Nor is this the only exploit recorded of the British troops in Central India. Major-General Michel is reported to have defeated Tantia Topce between Roghar and Beora on the 13th September, and to have captured at least twenty-five of the guns, of which that rebel leader took possession at Jhalra Patun.

An action on a smaller scale, though distinguished by the most dashing gallantry on the part of the English officers, has taken place at Peeleebheet, in Rohilund. A small native force under Major Browne attacked without hesitation a vastly superior body of the enemy, killed 250, and captured four guns, three elephants, and a large quantity of ammunition. The fact that every officer was wounded indicates the daring nature of the attack, and the style in which the troops were led.

Four emissaries of the eternal and ubiquitous Nana have been given up by the men of the 25th Bombay native infantry, with whose allegiance they had too rashly ventured to tamper. Their credentials bore the Nana's own sign manual. Their guilt being proved beyond a doubt, they were blown from guns at Gwalior, on the 7th September.

Throughout the Madras and Bombay presidencies, perfect tranquillity is reported to prevail. But at Calcutta another senseless panic has disgraced the European inhabitants. According to the *Hurkaru*, it was attributable to the

measures taken by the authorities to cover the embarkation of 300 sepoy convicts bound for the Andaman Islands. Whatever the cause, it is not creditable to a British community that the "white feather" should be so frequently and even ostentatiously exhibited.

The Governor-General, with Lady Canning, and the Commander-in-Chief, were still at Allahabad, but his lordship was expected to proceed to Cawnpore on the 15th Sept. in the inauguration-train on the newly-completed railway. Great complaints are made of the insufficient arrangements existing at Allahabad for the reception of troops arriving by steamers. A detachment of 200 Europeans were kept at the wharf from 8 a.m. to 11 o'clock, and then marched, under a burning sun, into cantonments three miles distant—the consequence being that 20 or 30 of the number had to be taken to the hospital. The others were kept without water until a bhistee was finally sent from the hospital, and without food until 11 o'clock at night.

The accounts of Lord Harris's health are contradictory, but it appears that his lordship is in no immediate danger, though still unable to attend to public affairs. Lord Elphinstone was at Bombay, whither he had proceeded to bid farewell to his private secretary, Mr. Adam, who is said to have succeeded to a large property in Scotland.

In answer to numerous correspondents, we take this opportunity of stating that nothing has yet been decided upon with regard to the re-organization of the native army. The commission appointed for that purpose have adjourned their further sittings until the receipt of certain papers from India, containing the suggestions of the experienced officers consulted by Lord Canning.

A general Court of East-India Proprietors will be held to-morrow, the 21st, for the purpose of electing three new Directors in the place of Messrs. Russell Elicce, Bayley, and Prinsep, who have disqualified. The candidates are Major Moore and Messrs. Dent and Plowden, who have already served as Directors of the Company in its happier days. The secretary, it may be observed, is Mr. Craufurd, long and favourably known from his connection with the transfer and dividend department.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON, PER STEAMER, MALTA, OCT. 23.—Capt. and Mrs. L. Smith and 2 children, Lieut. D. G. Clerg, Lieut. Le Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and child, Dr. Martin, Mr. W. D. Clock, Dr. Mochler, Capt. Sir S. Smith, Lady Smith and child, Capt. White, Mr. G. C. Maches, R.N.; and Mr. Duncan.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Arthur Stretton, 60th regt., at Shajehanpore, Aug. 18; Lieut. Fawcett, H.M.'s 95th Foot, killed at Beejapoor, Sept. 5; Henry Donelan, H.M.'s 8th regt., at Buxar, Aug. 29.  
BENGAL.—Maj. Gen. Farrington, at Loamington, Oct. 13; Maj. H. S. Mills, 5th Bengal N.I., at Murree, aged 42, Sept. 3; Capt. E. T. White, 2nd fus., at sea, April 21.  
MADRAS.—Lieut. A. J. Freese, 6th Madras L.C. at Gorruckpore, Aug. 25.  
BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. M. Shaw, 3rd L.C. at Bassein, near Beora, Sept. 15; Surg. W. H. Eggon, 4th Government Photographer, at Poona, Sept. 10.

## BENGAL.

## THE COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

Mr. Bonnard's excellent compilation is unusually, inexcusably, late. The Commercial Annual, to be of real value, should be issued by 31st May, that is, within one month of the close of the official year. With the forms always standing, there can be no mechanical difficulty in the way, and Mr. Campbell was, we believe, never later than July. The volume is the clearest statistical record published in India, and we hope Mr. Bonnard will not destroy its utility by permitting himself to fall into the official habit of delay.

The commercial history of the past year is of usual interest. Beginning from 1st May, 1857, it embraces exactly the period of the mutinies. For the first time since 1833 there has been a falling off in Calcutta trade. The figures given, it is true, display a result widely different from any which experience would have induced merchants to expect. The general movement of trade has not been visibly diminished; but an analysis of the items speedily removes the first favourable impression. The total of the exports and imports in 1856-57 was 27,806,139*l.*, and in

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
|              | 1857-58.    |
| Imports..... | £15,214,513 |
| Exports..... | 12,719,588  |
|              | £27,934,101 |

The decrease in exports, 3,85,320*l.*, being more than counterbalanced by the increased arrivals of treasure.

An analysis of the detail of the trade gives, as we have said, a far less gratifying result. The exports, it is true, appear only to have declined by an insignificant sum, but in reality they have decreased to the extent of a million and a quarter, or more than seven per cent. The apparent equality is produced only by the enormous increase in the sales of opium, which amounted to 4,746,082*l.* against 3,823,503*l.* in the previous year. That increase, however important to the revenue, is of little benefit to trade; neither the merchants nor the producers being much the richer. The loss in exports has been principally in

|                 |              |              |           |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
|                 | 1856-57.     | 1857-58.     | Decrease. |
| Silk pieces ..  | £317,494 ..  | £202,379 ..  | £115,115  |
| Indigo .....    | 1,476,410 .. | 1,337,196 .. | 139,214   |
| Saltpetre ..... | 547,821 ..   | 338,651 ..   | 209,170   |
| Sugar .....     | 1,662,499 .. | 1,053,329 .. | 609,170   |
| Gunny .....     | 262,397 ..   | 112,949 ..   | 149,448   |
| Hides .....     | 494,818 ..   | 441,633 ..   | 53,185    |
| Mustard seed    | 119,426 ..   | 33,034 ..    | 86,392    |

The only article which has increased largely, opium excepted, is rice, which has risen from 1,514,509*l.* in 1855-56, to 1,764,310*l.*, or 14 per cent.

The export of rice has, indeed, nearly tripled since 1850-51, and seems yet not to have reached its limits, for the frightful fall in price which has injured so many Calcutta houses is due to other causes besides a glutted market. Deducting this and a few other items, the real decrease in exports is, in round numbers, a million and a quarter. And the million by which, at its usual rate of progression, the export trade ought to have increased, and we have the true commercial loss of the mutinies. It will be observed that it falls, with the exception of the one item of gunny, exclusively on the north-west.

The import trade shows a similar result. Apparently it has increased, but the import of goods has been less by 600,000*l.* The decrease has been principally in

|                       |              |              |           |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
|                       | 1856-57.     | 1857-58.     | Decrease. |
| Copper .....          | £188,690 ..  | £134,657 ..  | £53,032   |
| Machinery ..          | 1,021,026 .. | 707,801 ..   | 253,224   |
| White and Grey Cotton | 2,633,314 .. | 2,172,565 .. | 460,749   |
| Twist and Yarn        | 805,275 ..   | 611,560 ..   | 193,715   |

The whole loss, indeed, has fallen on Birmingham and Manchester, the only large increase in their trade being 100,000*l.* in coloured cotton. The apparent increase is due to the

import of treasure, which reached during the year the astounding sum of 7,407,424*l.*, and exceeded that of merchandise by a million and a quarter. This increase, doubtless, is in part owing to the fact that India sent this year no tribute to Great Britain; but it is scarcely more than we might have expected from the experience of the last five years. The demand has risen steadily till, in the last eight years, Bengal has absorbed twenty-four millions of specie, chiefly, though not entirely, silver:—

| Year.   | Imports.     | Exports.                       | Excess of Import. | Excess of Export. |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1850-51 | 1,14,92,343  | 27,81,426                      | 87,10,917         |                   |
| 1851-52 | 2,49,63,184  | 19,45,809                      | 2,30,17,375       |                   |
| 1852-53 | 3,49,66,251  | 50,79,978                      | 2,98,86,273       |                   |
| 1853-54 | 2,12,90,787  | 74,33,758                      | 1,38,57,029       |                   |
| 1854-55 | 64,08,686    | 1,20,54,114                    |                   | 56,45,428         |
| 1855-56 | 5,81,00,445  | 1,14,28,310                    | 4,66,72,135       |                   |
| 1856-57 | 6,57,60,533  | 99,89,551                      | 5,57,71,002       |                   |
| 1857-58 | 7,80,70,887  | 85,93,918                      | 6,94,73,969       |                   |
| Total.  | 30,20,33,116 | 5,93,09,844                    | 24,27,23,722      | 56,45,428         |
|         |              | Deduct exported.....           | 56,45,428         |                   |
|         |              | Net excess during eight years. | 24,27,23,722      |                   |

The six millions exported has not, be it remembered, been sent to England, but to Arracan and other provinces of the empire. It remains to be seen how long Europe will bear this drain upon one metal, a drain owing almost exclusively to the bigotted adherence to an inconvenient standard.

The general result of these figures is unfavourable; but not so alarming as might reasonably be anticipated. The loss, though large, has fallen almost exclusively on the territory actually disturbed, and has not at all affected the State revenue. There is, however, one other aspect of the question, which is far less satisfactory. The burden, partial in India, has fallen heavily on England. The trade to Great Britain has fallen from

|              |               |              |           |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
|              | 1856-57.      | 1857-58.     | Decrease. |
| Imports..... | 6,693,447 ..  | 6,019,766 .. | 573,681   |
| Exports..... | 4,666,563 ..  | 3,895,866 .. | 770,707   |
|              | 11,360,010 .. | 9,915,632 .. | 1,354,388 |

England, therefore, in addition to the loss of life, has to endure a loss of more than ten per cent. on her trade with Bengal, nor is it probable that the deficiency will be very speedily repaired. The north-west may be pacified in another campaign, but factories and plantations require more than the mere restoration of peace. It will be at least two years, we fear, before the reconstruction of the buildings and the restoration of a feeling of security will raise the exports of the north-west to the level of 1856.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—An inspection of the whole line of railway, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, was made previous to opening it for public traffic, on the morning of the 10th Sept. The journey was performed in about five hours, including stoppages. It is supposed that it will be formally opened on the 15th Sept. with befitting ceremony, in which Lady Canning will take a part. The actual time of running was only three hours and a quarter.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—“THE SINGLE MARRIED, AND MARRIED HAPPY.—Wanted by a good-looking young man of an unexceptionable character, at present employed on the Agra division East Indian Railway, the opportunity of paying his addresses to any young woman (European, or of European descent) who may be looking out for a good husband. Now is your time, ladies.—Address, ‘E.I.R.’ care of the Printer.—‘Private’ The utmost secrecy preserved.”—*Mofussilite.*

ANOTHER HINDU WIDOW MARRIAGE.—We rejoice to announce the consummation of another respectable Hindu widow marriage at the village of Chund-riconnah with great pomp and *éclat*, on the 1st of the current Bengalee month of Bhaddur. During this month, a dozen Hindu widows would, in all probability, have been rescued from the horrors of brahmacharya, but for the interference of the learned reformer, Pandit Eshwar Biddiyashagur, who contends that it would be indecent haste to go through the ceremony of marriage during the current inauspicious month of Bhaddur, except in emergent cases. This is the eighth case of Hindu widow marriage in the Mofussil during the brief interval of two months, which is a circumstance of great rejoicing.—*Englishman, September 9.*

THE PUBLIC PEACE.—We had a sort of panic in Calcutta one night last week; not a serious one, it is true, and perhaps some of our readers have never even heard of it. The troops stood to their arms, the battery at Dum-Dum was in readiness to turn out, and at odd corners down towards Alipore, if any one had chanced to walk that way in the dark, he might have stumbled over small bodies of armed police. Now, what is the origin of these panics, which appear to be periodical, and occur at intervals of from three to four months? We have endeavoured to trace their source, but only with partial success. They appear to originate in council, are communicated to the police, and to a few nervous ladies in Chowringhee, and the affair is then complete. They do not seem to be serious, judging by their results; but it is somewhat annoying to wake up in the morning, and to find that, according to the half-divulged notions of the authorities, one ought not in common precaution to have gone to sleep at all the night before.—*Englishman, Sept. 1.*

MEERUT.—A letter of the 28th August mentions, that the “light horse” were suddenly recalled to Bijnore, to assist, it is said, in quelling some disturbance that had arisen between the Ghoorkhas and Sikhs. The magazine in the Dum-Dumma is all but cleared, its stores having been sent to Delhi and other stations. A magazine is to be formed at Bareilly, and Captain Forrest, late of Delhi, will have charge of it, it is believed.

THE 20TH PUNJAB INFANTRY, with the exception of three companies, move under command of Colonel Dunsford, from Benares to Buxar. Three companies of the same regiment join Colonel Turner's force at Sissaram, commanded by Lieutenant A. A. Currie.

LITERA SCRIPTA MANET.—The Boolundshuhur authorities have made a splendid haul at Malagurb. While knocking down some portion of the fort, they came upon a taishana, in which they found the whole of the duff of the rebel chief Wulleedad Khan, and amongst other papers, a book with the names, the places of residence, and the names of the fathers of all the fellows who were serving under him. The papers are said to be most important, and bring to light many an ugly transaction.

INDORE.—On the 24th August a small movable column, consisting of two guns of the Bengal horse battery, two companies of the 19th Bombay N.I., four companies of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, and a squadron of the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, proceeded towards Oojein, as about 500 rebels had assembled near that place. Sir Robert Hamilton is as active as ever, and we are very glad to hear that he continues in good health.

BANDA, August 26th.—The rebel bands to the south of Tirohan having given us a little occupation of late, perhaps you will like to hear what has been going on. These bands consist of the remains of the Kirwee rebel army, several proclaimed zemindars of this district, and a great number of the followers and subjects of our *loyal* allies, the rajahs of Bundelkhand. They are in three bands; one under Baboo Radha Govind and Galabracce, a second under Rammant Sing, of Adighur, and the third under Punjab Sing and Dere Sing, of Rewah. At Kirwee, as you know, they number in all 6,000 men, including 300 mutineers and 200 cavalry. The rebels had for some time past been laying waste the villages in the hill country of pergunnahs Eirohan and Mhow. At last, on the 13th of August, they descended into the plains, attacked the village of Hydgaoon, only four miles from Kirwee. Brigadier Carpenter only heard of the descent at 11 A.M., and he was off at 2 P.M., with a small but gallant band, to the rescue. He found them drawn up in battle array; but a few rounds from our guns soon drove them away, and as they fled up the hill, the 43rd Enfield told upon them with good effect. Thirty-six dead bodies were

counted next day, and the rebels themselves put down their wounded at sixty. Besides this, their leader, Runmunt Sing, was shot through both legs, and is rendered *hors de combat* for some time to come. The moral effect, too, has been good. Desertions from the enemy have been numerous, and the whole body have moved out of our district. We only lost one Sikh horseman. Another band, under Punjab Sing and Dere Sing, about the same time marched in an easterly direction, and after plundering the police station of Hurgurh, and hanging and mutilating the police on the 22nd instant, attacked the town of Mow on the Jumna, drove out the tehsildar and police after twenty-four hours' hard fighting, and took possession. The avenger was however at hand. Under orders of the magistrate, Captain Griffin, who had been stationed at Chilla Taraghat in command of two guns and 500 Auxiliary Levies furnished by the Rane of Chatterpore, putting his force on country boats floated down the stream for Mow. He reached on the 23rd, and hearing that the rebels were in possession of Mow, he landed his force about two miles off, and advanced to the attack. He was received from the loopholed walls of the Thesclde and surrounding houses, where the enemy had posted themselves, with a heavy fire of matchlocks. The gallant Captain replied with his guns, and a few rounds sent the murdering scoundrels helter skelter away much faster than they could be followed up, and Captain Griffin took possession of Mow. The enemy lost three killed and several wounded, and on our side only one man was wounded. The presence of Captain Griffin, and his force at Mow, will keep that part of the district quiet again. Brigadier Carpenter, I hear, proposes moving out to visit and destroy the strongholds and head-quarters of the scoundrels. So we may hope, that in a short time, that part of the country will be quite clear of them. Major-General Whitlock is also on the move. He left four days ago, with the greater part of his force, for Chirkaree, whence he proposes to clear the Southern Pergana of Humeerpore, of the numerous bands who now infest the country. He has left us at Banda about 270 Europeans, 150 native infantry, the Madras horse battery, two troops of H.M.'s 12th lancers, and one troop of the Hyderabad contingent, under command of Brigadier Munsey. The Sikh horse, under Lieut. Dick, and a detachment of royal artillery, have left for Calpee, where Brigadier McDuff is said to be surrounded by rebels. All Naryyun Rao's jewels and cash have been sent to Allahabad. The trial of that worthy is closed, and he is now awaiting sentence. The trial of Mahomed Sirdar Khan is now commencing.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE HILL CHIEFTAINS.**—The Supreme Government have conferred the unmentioned rewards on the chiefs of the Simla hills, for service rendered and loyalty evinced during the crisis of 1857:—*Koonthul*: The rana of Koonthul to receive the title of rajah, and a khillut of Rs. 1,000 to be conferred upon him, also the fine of Rs. 4,801 imposed on him for torturing a woman supposed to be a witch, to be remitted. The rana received and protected many fugitives from Simla during the panic, and treated them with kindness and consideration. *Balsun and Kotee*: The thakoors of Balsun and Kotee, who also protected fugitives, to receive the title of rana, and be presented with khilluts, the former of Rs. 1,000 and the latter of Rs. 600. *Sirmoor and Kuhlloor*: to the rajahs of Sirmoor and Kuhlloor a khillut each of Rs. 5,000, and an addition to their present titles, also a salute of seven guns, if the chief commissioner is prepared to recommend such a mark of honour. These rajahs furnished each a contingent of 300 men during the disturbances. Khilluts have also been granted to the uncle of the Sirmoor rajah and the wazir of Kuhlloor of Rs. 800 each. *Bagul*: To Mya Iye Sing, brother of the rana of Bagul, a khillut of Rs. 600. *Dhamee and Joobul*: To the rana of Dhamee the remission of the half-yearly tribute of Rs. 720 paid by him, for his life; to the rana of Joobul a khillut of Rs. 1,000. These rana's protected and afforded assistance to many fugitives during the panic. It is also in contemplation to confer on Meah Bahadoor Singh, of Kusowlie, some reward for the services rendered by him during the rebellion.

**JUBBULPORE, 26th August, 1858.**—News has just come in from Dumoh of a most decisive blow having been struck on the rebels at Gurrah Cota in the Saugur district, by a detachment under the command of Captain Finch, 31st regiment Bengal N.I. This detachment consisted of 200 sepoy of the 31st N.I., and about 80 of the 3rd irregular cavalry, besides some of Captain Dickin's police (number not mentioned). The rebels had been plundering, attacking

thannahs and burning villages for some months, and as they had not been molested, they had become very bold. It appears by a forced march that Captain Finch came up with the rebels, who were busily engaged plundering the town of Gurrah Cota, and by the route he marched he got between them and the jungle. Panic-struck by this sudden surprise, and their retreat into the jungles being completely cut off, they were forced to take to the open plain. The cavalry were sent in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting up 150 of them, and followed them up until it was dark, and Captain Dickin's police and friendly Thakoors allies potted them in the trees and ravines, and captured 70 prisoners. Several of their chiefs were killed, and four or five taken prisoners, amongst the former was Dewan Mokoond Sing of Punnah, and Indur Goshee is also reported to have bit the dust, besides several sepoy, supposed to be 52nd men. Amongst the prisoners was Turwur Sing, Dhokul Sing (nephew of Indur Goshee), Dawa Girar of Shahghur, Kana Dawa, and several other thakoors of importance, and three sepoy of the Gwalior contingent. Government had offered a reward for both Turwur Sing and Dhokul Sing.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ETAWAH.**—We hear from the Etawah district that we are at length in possession of the whole of the country between the Chumbul and Koaree, the rebels, after their defeat at Chuckerungger having retired to the ravines beyond the latter river. One would suppose that having been so completely beaten, they would now give up the game as a lost one. But they, with a perversity quite unaccountable, will remain to annoy our forces yet. Our levies, &c. are to proceed to Chuckerungger, which will be the head-quarters of the Etawah district force for some time to come, being in a much more commanding position than Bhurree, and with 100 or 150 men in the Luckson Fort on this side of the Chumbul, and the main body at Chuckerungger, the rebels will be effectually prevented doing much damage, even if they cross the Koaree. Before the force left Bhurree, the fort at the junction of the Chumbul and Jumna, three of its bastions were blown up, and a large piece of the wall was pulled down, and it will be rendered for the future utterly indefensible, as soon as more powder is got together. Too much cannot be said in favour of Mr. Lane's energy. He has had much harder times than he bargained for, and Mr. Hume, who returns at the end of the month, may consider himself very fortunate in having had such an energetic officer to officiate for him during his absence. He will find his district much quieter than when he left it. The rains in the Etawah district seem quite over. The mornings deliciously cool.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 15.

**AGRA, Sept. 4.**—Dr. George Ranken Playfair has arrived at the station, as civil surgeon, Dr. Murray having assumed the duties of his appointment as superintending surgeon of the Agra district. Lieut. Wemyss Smith, 58th N.I., appointed to the Cantonment Joint Magistracy of this station, arrived a few days ago.

**DHOLPOOR.**—There has been a disturbance in the Dholpoor territory. It was at first represented to be a raid by the common enemy on a Tehseeldaree, but it has been ascertained to be a local feud. One Rundheer Sing, of Unzye, where the Tehseeldaree is situated, took umbrage at his brother being confined for default, and in an altercation with the Tehseeldar, swords were drawn and shots fired, in which the Tehseeldar and others were killed. Rundheer Sing and his followers fled immediately on the advance of a force of Sikhs from Dholpoor.

**PESHAWUR, Sept. 8.**—There was a grand parade held here the other day, and I cannot do better than give you the general's order after it. Division order by Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., dated Peshawur, 1st Sept., 1858:—"The Major-General commanding the Peshawur division has very great pleasure in expressing in division orders the satisfaction he has experienced this morning in seeing the Peshawur troops on parade. The Peshawur force is now composed of noble troops, and the frontier of her Majesty's territory in this quarter is well defended. An occasional demonstration of power, such as was on parade this morning, serves to strengthen the hands of the executive, and to let it go forth through the length and breadth of Central Asia that a force of great strength and in the highest state of discipline and efficiency is at present on the border, prepared for any service. Contrary to the usual custom, the troops of all arms and colours have been exercised throughout the past hot season, and at this moment the condition of the Peshawur force, in health, strength, and vigour is such as might be expected at the termination of a cold

season, but is rarely seen in India at its commencement. The mounted branch of the force have been continually at work, and their zeal and attention have been rewarded by their present perfection. The Infantry have been sufficiently at exercise to keep up and maintain, without injury to health, their wonted efficiency." The troops paraded consisted of:—*Artillery*.—One troop horse artillery, two light field batteries, and one mountain-train battery. *Cavalry*.—Peshawur light horse, 7th irregular cavalry, and 18th irregular cavalry. *Infantry*.—H.M.'s 81st regiment, three companies H.M.'s 94th regiment, Eurasian company 8th Punjab infantry, 14th Punjab infantry, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment, and 21st regiment native infantry.

**MORAR, Sept. 6.**—An action has been fought at Bejapoor, near Goonah, by a detached force from Brigadier Smith's brigade at Seepree, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, 25th N.I., and consisting of a squadron of the 8th hussars, a squadron of Meade's horse, two 9-pounders, one 6-pounder, one 5½ howitzer, 100 of H.M.'s 86th, 120 of H.M.'s 95th, 10th regiment N.I., and 200 of the 25th N.I. This force left Powree, soon after the fort and town were captured, in pursuit of Maun Sing, on the 26th August, and after continued forced marching through the jungles, crossing rocky rivers, the colonel heard of the enemy at a village called Bejapoor; he mounted the men on camels and elephants, and marched, during the night of the 4th, a distance of twenty-three miles, arriving in sight of the enemy encamped on rising ground at dawn on the 5th, but having a river between them and us; our attacking force consisted of 8th hussars, 50th, Meade's horse 150, 86th, 75th, 95th, 90th, 10th, and 25th N.I., 100 each, the remainder were left to guard the guns. The river having been crossed, the infantry, 95th and 10th in advance, with the 86th and 25th in reserve, were pushed through a village resting on the left of the enemy's camp, while the cavalry made a detour, leaving the village on their left, and getting as it were behind the rebel camp—they were taken entirely by surprise, and just as they were preparing to go to the river for their morning ablutions, the two leading detachments charged with a cheer at the point of the bayonet, 25th and 86th well up, and soon routed the camp. So eager was the pursuit, that our men crossed the river with them, and a large number were bayoneted in the water. The rebels were chiefly the maharajah's body-guard, well mounted, and men of the 3rd, 40th, 47th, and 50th, and Gwalior Contingent. They were dressed in red, and had percussion firelocks; they were computed at 600 strong, and commanded by Ajeet Sing. Of this number between 400 and 500 men were counted dead on both banks of the river, besides those who were killed in it. Our loss has been severe—Lieutenant Fawcett, 95th, killed; Captain Poore and Lieutenant Hanbury, 8th hussars, wounded; Lieutenants Stewart and Page, Meade's horse, also wounded; 1 man 95th killed and 2 wounded; 1, 8th hussars, killed and 4 wounded; 10th N.I., 2 killed and 4 wounded; 1 of 25th N.I., and 3 of Meade's horse, with 15 horses of both regiments wounded.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**BAREILLY, Sept. 2.**—The district of Bareilly has been troubled of late by the presence of a body of rebels, who quartered themselves at Sirpoora in Pilleebheet, a village bordering on the forest. They were reported to have mustered 1,000 and upwards, both in foot and cavalry, with four guns. The first intimation we had of their whereabouts was by their having surprised one of our police chokees on the 22nd of last month, viz., Usonia, and killed two men, the rest escaping narrowly. A reconnaissance of the enemy's position was made the next day, by a strong party of cavalry under Lieut. Lance. The day following, two villages were pillaged by the enemy; when it was determined to render Neoria defensible, and hold it by a body of police, and in case of attack, speedy relief could be obtained from Pilleebheet; as, with this chokee neglected, the entire country within but a few miles of Pilleebheet, would be exposed and at the mercy of the rebels. A party of the Punjab pioneers, under local Ensign Chahners, accordingly set out for Neoria, to throw up the works of defence, and when at work were attacked by the enemy commencing the ball with round shot. Our party merely kept on the defensive, pending arrival of reinforcements from Pilleebheet, which you are aware is garrisoned. The enemy meanwhile doing little or no damage, and in the few instances in which they closed with us, their casualty list amounted to thirty killed, with a loss of three on our side. This seemed too much for them, and they now began

gradually to retreat to Sirpoorn, the position they had taken up, and to which they got ere succour from Pilleebheet came. The fortification at Neoria was now speedily proceeded with, and was the same day completed. On the arrival of Captain Browne, with the reinforcements, it was resolved to attack the enemy in their position, who, from reliable information it was ascertained, did not intend again to move out to the attack themselves, and relied much on the position they had chosen for themselves being inaccessible to us, surrounded as it is by swamps and connected with the forest with but a narrow slip of land, by which they fancied they could retreat safely. To attack them then from the line of retreat they had chosen was next resolved upon. The column accordingly advanced at the early hour of 3 A.M. (the 30th August), and about 7 A.M. found themselves out of the jungle, within eight hundred yards from the object of their search. The enemy soon treated them to round shot again, and then sent grape into them when at a range of four hundred yards; and although they kept up a brisk fire, they did little harm, our advance being so steady and rapid. Not a shot was yet returned by us; but when at 100 yards we poured in a destructive volley, and with one general and desperate charge the day was ours, and the enemy's four guns and three elephants, all their ammunition and camp equipage, baggage, &c.; upwards of 300 of them were slain—one of their leaders, Ali Khan, being among the number. Our loss was five men and eleven horses killed, but upwards of forty men and thirty-one horses wounded—among the former, three European officers: one, unfortunately, happens to be Captain Browne, who received so severe a sabre cut on his left arm that it had to be amputated on the field; but he is doing well, I am happy to say. I must not omit to mention that the civil officer, Mr. Low, as usual, displayed much energy, and his intelligence arrangements were admirable; the information he procured was very accurate.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAPTAIN FYFE, of the ship *Moulton*, committed suicide, at Calcutta, by cutting his throat, and stabbing himself with a bayonet, while labouring under temporary insanity.

BREVET-MAJOR Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., of her Majesty's 18th foot, has been appointed second in command of the 3rd regiment Hodson's Horse.

FORT WILLIAM.—The services of General Dupuis, Colonels Adye and Harners, have been placed at the disposal of the government of India, to form a board for the purpose of investigating the defences of Fort William, Calcutta.

THE SIRMOR BATTALION has been honoured, by permission, to carry colours similar to regiments of the line, and an honorary regimental colour with "Delhi" inscribed thereon. It is in future to be called the "Sirmoor Rifle Regiment."

WAJID ALLY, darogah of Lucknow, has been presented with a lac of rupees for saving the lives of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. A Calcutta contemporary, commenting upon the sum paid, says:—"The recipient may bless his stars that those whom he preserved were of the 'heaven-born.'"

FORT BHURREE.—The Fort Bhurree, at the junction of the Chumbul with the Jumna, the rajah of which has given so much trouble and annoyance, is again in our possession. It was taken on the 28th of August; the rebels made no stand at the fort itself. They collected all their available force, and tried to prevent the passage of the boats at Gurha Koodor, a fortified village three miles up the river. They were very plucky as long as our men remained in the boats, but bolted directly they landed and came to close quarters. They managed to carry off their gun, but left the carriage behind. About 25 of them, as near as can be guessed, were killed—the others succeeded in getting into the ravines, which are very bad about that place. After chasing the rebels away from Gurha, the men re-embarked, and came down to Gohani, a village opposite Bhurree, where Maconnachie and Graham joined the party. Our force immediately crossed over and took possession of the fort, which Roop Singh evacuated while the fight was going on at Gurha. They are now busy collecting the boats in the Jumna and Kooraree, and Chumbul, in order to prevent the rebels crossing into the district, and attacking their rear. Thence the force moves on to Chuckeruggur, which is likely to be in our hands in a day or two, when the rajah will have to pay for his continued hostility towards us. He and his men fired on the boats the whole way down the river, and wounded one of our gunners.—*Delhi Gazette.*

POWAYNE, Sept. 2.—"A native came in this morning, bringing in the heads of two rebels. He states that, five days back, the rebels attacked the Mujooi Thanna, in the Pilleebheet district, lying nigh fourteen miles N.W. of Madho Tauda; they have the Jemadar in their hands, and have organized their own thanna. But they paid dear for this, for very shortly after a British force arrived, and engaged with them. The enemy lost their four guns, one elephant, and 125 of their number 'accounted for.' The insurgents then beat a retreat towards Madho Tauda, where they were met by the zemindars, and bravely repulsed, losing two killed and four wounded, and four taken prisoners. The heads of the dead men that were brought here have been forwarded to the magistrate."

MR. KNOX.—The party of ninety sepoy who escaped out of the Jumoo territory have all been apprehended by Mr. Knox, the assistant commissioner at Kulloo. He heard that they were hovering about Spiti, one of the dependencies of Kulloo, and although the rugged nature of the country would have deterred many from pushing on, Mr. Knox, with a small party of police, made his way steadily to the borders of the Chinese territory, and there managed to apprehend the whole party. Full particulars have not yet been received, but this much we know, that a young Englishman, with a party of Sikhs, has managed to capture ninety mutineers in a most wild and difficult country, some fifteen marches distant from Sultanpore, the capital of Kulloo. This feat will no doubt redound much to our credit in the hills, and should tend to allay the apprehensions of those gentlemen of Simla who appear to be in a chronic state of alarm.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MOOLTAN, August 31.—On the forenoon of the 31st August, the 62nd, 69th, and native artillery rose and fell upon the guns (royal artillery), and after a considerable fight, were driven back with slaughter, one officer of Bombay fusiliers and four European artillerymen being killed; they then fled in various directions. The 11th Punjab infantry and 6th irregular cavalry behaved well, and cutting up the fugitives; some 400 pandies said to be killed. Ladies, &c., all safe in fort. No harm done to cantonments, no murder of Europeans, horse and foot sent in pursuit in more than one direction. Some pandies had taken the Lahore road, but 100 sowars in pursuit. Some sixty men of 62nd, and a few of the 69th, remained faithful. A force from the several regiments at Googaira, has gone out to cut off the fugitives; rewards are offered to villagers for their capture. Captain B. Reid, late deputy commissioner, Googaira, has gone out with that force, arrangements made in the first instance to stop all boats on the Sutlej; the only fear is, that the mutineers may get across the Sutlej into Bhawalpore; if they remain in the Baree Doab, they will be "accounted for." The mutineers left Mooltan, after the engagement, near the guns, in which near 400 men were killed, in two parties. The first party, about 400 in number, proceeded southward; they were pursued, and several stragglers cut off. They then separated into two bodies; one, about 100 in number, were driven on to a marshy island, watched all night, and attacked early in the morning by a party of Khungr police; one was killed, twenty-eight drowned, and forty-six captured. The remainder escaped for the time, but were subsequently captured. The other portion, about 300 in number, were driven into a peninsula, on the Chenab, surrounded, and watched till daylight, and were then attacked by a detachment under Lieut. Norgate: they formed themselves into rings and fought desperately; they were armed with clubs, but a few had fire-arms, swords, and spears, made of bryonits fastened on poles. 250 of them were either killed or captured, and fifty driven into the river and drowned. The loss on our side was one trooper, one sepoy (police), and one villager killed, and about twenty wounded. Another body of 300 in number started up northward; cavalry were sent in pursuit, but failed to intercept or overtake them. They were, however, pursued by the thesceldar of Sari Sidhoo, and all the police he could collect. Another party of police, under a native gentleman, Ghoolam Moostafa Khan, was also in pursuit. The customs police had also received warning, and Mr. Wright, the deputy-collector of Kulroor, collected all the force he could muster and started off towards Kurumpore. On the 3rd September intelligence reached Mr. Leeson, patrol at Kurumpore, of the approach of the mutineers, and he started to intercept them with a party of his establishment of police. He was too late to intercept them, and they succeeded in

crossing the Derwanrah canal, and took refuge in a "khoond" on the Sutlej. Mr. Leeson watched them during the night, and the next morning was joined by Mr. Wright and Ghoolam Moostafa Khan. A portion of Mr. Wright's force crossed over into the "khoond," and the police, being dismounted and leaving the camp behind, proceeded with Mr. Leeson in another direction to cut off the fugitives; they, however, found the "khoond" deserted. The rebels, during the absence of the party, got in their rear, plundered their camp, took several horses, and fired the village of Hiasun Shah, and made off. On the 5th, the party having received intelligence that the rebels were at Boodhaun, went against them, met, and were attacked by the mutineers at Kurumpore Bridge. The rebels charged furiously and fought desperately, led by two native officers and a horse artillery trooper, all mounted. Our party was obliged to retire with a loss of six or eight killed and several wounded. The loss of the mutineers was at least double. Mr. Leeson garrisoned his house and Kutcherry, which is about a mile from the bridge. Mr. Wright, wounded by a blow from a club and suffering from exposure, retired to Mithoo; Ghoolam Moostafa rallied his party and took post near Mahomed Shah, about five miles from Kurumpore. About four p.m., being reinforced by a large body of police and peasantry, they attacked the mutineers and completely annihilated them. As Ghoolam Moostafa reports, "none escaped," "none were left," "all were killed." Exclusive of these parties, numbers have been brought in from all directions; in fact, all who escaped from Mooltan have been either captured or killed; but little mischief and but few outrages were committed by the rebels—they took grain and milk in the Bar and fired the village of Hussun Shah.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, September 11, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.        | Buy |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | nominal      |     |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 15 0 to 15 4 |     |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 15 0 to 15 4 |     |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 7 4 to 7 8   |     |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 4 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do) .....      | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                        |                    |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....    | prem. 2000 to 2070 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..  | " 125 to 155       |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at .. | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....       | 1700 to 1725       |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....  | 2 0½ to 2 0½   |
| Do. with documents, do. ....            | 2 0½ to 2 0½   |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....   |                |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....    | 1 11½ to 1 11½ |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....         | 2 0            |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .. | 2 0            |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10 1           |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 32 0 to 32 2           |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16 3 to 16 4           |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22 6                   |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 15 0 to 15 1           |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 15 10 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 14 12                  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 12                   |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 221 0       |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220 0                  |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. To Liverpool, £1. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A JUDICIAL TURVEYDRO.—The stories which we hear from time to time of the fantastic tricks played by our high officials are most extraordinary, and would be incredible if they did not rest upon very good authority. We have frequently heard of a civil and sessions judge in this presidency, who insists upon natives, whom he casually meets in his morning and evening drives, closing their umbrellas, laying aside their sandals, and saluting him in a respectful manner. Should any one fail in this form of salutation, the worthy judge will take him to task on the instant, or at least he will stop to find out who the person is who thus dared to pass without doing homage. His neighbours at the station look upon



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lusive, for the average value of cotton was probably not more than Rs. 100 until within the last eighteen months. The returns should then appear thus :—

|                       | Candies.   | Value.          |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Average of five years | 183,641 .. | Rs. 1,83,64,100 |
| 1857-58 .....         | 229,907 .. | 3,13,36,035     |

The increase in the shipping returns is stated as follows :—

"It will be observed that in the year under review there has been a great increase in the shipping; being, in respect to arrivals, an increase of 177 vessels, or an increase of about 23 per cent., and in departures, an increase of 179 vessels, or about 25 per cent.\*

"In former years the number of vessels in the port at one and the same time was about 55 to 60; but during the year under review, there have frequently been no less than 160 vessels."—*Bombay Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—We are indebted to the courtesy of the telegraph officials for the following gratifying intelligence, received from Sir William O'Shaughnessy, chief superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, dated Bangalore, four p.m., Sept. 20 :—"The cable has just been laid successfully by Mr. Wickham across the Gulf of Manar, and signals sent across with one cell. The line from Kurrachee to Bombay was completed yesterday, and the offices will be opened in a few days."

**MR. HENRY CLEVELAND**, who arrived here by the last mail, was sworn in on the 14th September as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. He will join his practice with that of the honourable Company's solicitor, Mr. Bickersteth.

**CAPTAIN (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) S. LANDON**, of the 3rd Bombay European regiment, has retired from the service of the East-India Company.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS.**—Mr. Wilcox, assistant-engineer in the garrison engineer's department, is at present acting as superintendent of repairs under the municipal commissioners, and will be fixed in the appointment as soon as Government make known their wish to dispense with his services. Three candidates have offered themselves for the office—Mr. G. D. Dempsey, late architectural engineer to the G.I.P. Railway Company; Mr. James Rose, late surveyor and builder, P.C.; and Mr. R. C. Rowlands, late of the civil engineers. The commissioners have, in the mean time, informed them that in the event of Mr. Wilcox not being permanently appointed to the office, their applications will be taken into consideration along with any others that they may have received when the situation becomes vacant.

**PRESENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.**—We are glad to perceive the native gentry of this place take a lively interest in the progress of the Government Museum, which is being reorganized in the hall and council rooms of the Town Hall. We learn that in addition to the sum of Rs. 500, presented by Mr. Juggorath Sunkersett, to be spent on Bombay inland works, three other gentlemen have made handsome contributions. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., has given an order to the curator of the museum, Dr. Birdwood, for the purchase of textile fabrics to the value of Rs. 1000. Mr. Mungullass Nathooiboy has presented a sum of Rs. 700, for the purchase of black wood furniture of native workmanship; and a Parsee gentleman has presented miscellaneous articles of curiosity, of the value of about Rs. 300. We hope the rest of our native worthies will follow the example of their enlightened and benevolent countrymen above mentioned.

**SIR HUGH ROSE.**—Some of our Bombay contemporaries have recently given currency to a report that Sir Hugh Rose will very shortly take the field again in command of the Central India field force. This we are assured on good authority is a mistake. If Sir Hugh should take the field in the ensuing cold weather, it will be in command of a division of the army in Bengal. Sir Hugh has, we understand, been earnestly solicited by Sir Colin Campbell to accept a command on that side of India, and should the state of his health permit his doing so, there seems to be no doubt that he will shortly leave for Calcutta.

| * Arrivals.         | Departures.             |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Steamers .....      | 27 Steamers .....       |
| Square-rigged ..... | 160 Square-rigged ..... |

**MAJOR A. A. DRUMMOND**, of the invalid battalion, has been permitted to retire from the Hon. Company's service, from the 16th of September, 1858, upon the pension of a lieutenant-colonel, under the new furlough regulations, and to receive his stipend for the present under the Bombay presidency.

**GOVERNMENT BAKERIES.**—We understand that Government have resolved to establish bakeries at all the large military stations in this Presidency, as in consequence of the vast increase in the number of European troops in our cantonments, it becomes essentially necessary to insure them a proper supply of the "staff of life." With this object in view, Conductor Samuel Gordon, Superintendent of the Government Bakery in Bombay, has been ordered to Poona, where the experiment will first be attempted. Conductor Gordon belongs to the Commissariat Department, in connection with which he has long been usefully employed in catering for the wants of our European soldiery, by providing bread for their daily use. This is a very excellent measure, and Col. Pope, deputy commissary general, deserves great credit for initiating it.

**MILITARY CIRCUMLOCUTION.**—Our readers, we (*Bombay Gazette*) dare say, will recollect our having called their attention to a singular case, in which the commanding officer of the 2nd Belooch battalion narrowly escaped being tried by a court martial, for the dreadful crime of rebuking a young commissariat lieutenant, who had softly lent himself to a transaction by which the Belooches would have had to pay Rs. 1,400 instead of Rs. 700 for camel hire from Sukkur, the difference being pocketed by some scheming Banians, who acted as middlemen. We now learn that a court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the whole affair, with Colonel Irby as president. It is now, we believe, admitted that the major was right in protesting against the attempt to impose upon his battalion; but he should have done so in the approved circumlocutory style,—that is, he should have first of all stated his grievance to the commissary general, who would have addressed his deputy at Kurrachee, and who, in turn, would have communicated with the deputy-assistant at Sukkur, and so on to the end of the red-tape worm; the Government, perhaps, getting the report of the case in about a twelvemonth afterwards!

**CHURCH FOR NATIVE CHRISTIANS.**—The friends and members of the Church of England in this place having, with the aid of the Church Missionary Society, completely paid off the cost of the new building of the Robert Money School, are now directing their efforts to the erection of a church for the native Christians in connection with the Church of England, and have issued a circular, from which we learn that there exists at the present time no place of public worship in Bombay for the devotion of the native Christians worshipping in communion with the Church of England. They now meet in the large room of the Robert Money School, which, in several respects, is very unsuitable for the purpose; and it is felt that they ought to have a home for their faith and worship, in which, as often as may be desirable, the service of the church shall be solemnized in their own vernacular, the word of God be preached, and all those occasional offices be celebrated which tend in so high a degree to cement the ties of domestic and social Christianity. The number of baptized native Christians is 150, of whom 32 are communicants. There is now ministering to them, as their pastor, a native clergyman in the employment of the Church Missionary Society. And it is believed, if a suitable church could be erected for these native Christians, it would stimulate amongst the heathen a spirit of inquiry, and lead them to consider whether they too might not find peace in the church of Christ. It is proposed that the structure of the building shall be plain, substantial, and commodious. But the magnitude and architecture of the church will necessarily depend upon the amount which may be contributed for the object. Ground has been secured for the proposed church immediately behind and adjoining to the premises of the Robert Money School. It is proposed that the bishop of the diocese, the archdeacon, and the senior presidency chaplain, and their successors in office, be the trustees. The appointment of the minister, it is thought, should rest with the Church Missionary Society, or its representatives in Bombay, so long as they shall be willing to provide for the due maintenance of the services of the church. We are requested to add that contributions will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Bombay and London; to be paid to the

credit of the Trustees of the Native Church Building Fund, viz., the Lord Bishop, the Venerable Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain. The subscription list has been liberally initiated by the Lord Bishop, E. Heycock, Esq., and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., and we trust that the appeal to the Christian community will be generously and speedily responded to.—*Bombay Gaz.*

**BELGAUM, 15th September.**—On Saturday last the whole of the troops, European and native, were assembled to witness the grand and imposing ceremony of decorating Lieutenant Kerr, of the southern Mahratta horse, with the Victoria Cross. The whole of the members of the civil service were present, and many fair ladies graced the scene. As soon as the gallant General Farrell made his appearance, he was received by the troops with presented arms, a compliment which he returned in the most elegant manner. All preliminaries having been arranged, the General proceeded to read a letter from the adjutant-general of the army, in which he recounted the many brilliant deeds performed by this distinguished young officer, and which has entitled him to the highest military honour in the gift of our beloved Queen. I was really quite at a loss which to admire most—the beauty of the language in which the letter from the adjutant-general was couched, or the splendid intonation of voice in which it was read by General Farrell. I will boldly assert there was not a soldier on parade but could distinctly hear and understand every word that was uttered by the gallant general. When he had finished reading the letter, together with all the extracts from the *London Gazette* bearing on this subject, he turned to the hero of which this letter is the subject, and addressed him in the warm language of friendship, expressing a hope that he might live long to enjoy the honour that was now conferred upon him by a benign monarch and a grateful country. There was only one thing that I regretted, and that was that I had not the pleasure of seeing the cross pinned to Lieutenant Kerr's breast by the "girl he left behind him." When the general had concluded his brief but eloquent address, he desired Lieutenant Kerr to advance on his right hand, and he then placed the cross upon his breast, and the ceremony was over.—*Bombay Times*.

**H.M.'S 51ST REGIMENT** have been ordered off immediately from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and H.M.'s 46th Regiment, now on their way to Bombay by the overland route from Corfu, will, immediately on their arrival, be despatched to Kurrachee. These movements of European troops have been caused by the recent outbreaks at Mooltan and Dehra Ismael Khan, and the uneasiness felt for the safety of life and property wherever disarmed Bengal regiments are stationed in the Punjab.—*Poona Observer, Sept. 18.*

**DEATH OF DAVID M'CULOCH, Esq.**—We deeply regret to announce the death of the above gentleman, whose name, as a synonym of personal worth and commercial probity, has been long familiar as a household word to the inhabitants, European and native, of this island. Calm and resigned, he died at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th September, of intermittent fever, from which he had been suffering for eight days; but it was only within the last three days of his illness that some of his immediate friends apprehended a fatal issue to the attack. His remains were conveyed, the same afternoon, from his late residence in Meadow-street to the Free Church of Scotland, and, after an impressive address from the Rev. Dr. Wilson to the worshippers who had been called together by a necessarily brief summons, were consigned to their last resting-place in the Scottish cemetery, Col. Scott officiating as chief mourner. The long line of carriages that formed the funeral cortege, and the numerous assemblage in the churchyard, which would have been multiplied had a longer notice been possible, and who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, witnessed the last and melancholy ceremony, spoke eloquently of the esteem in which the virtues of the deceased were held by all classes of the community, whether native or European.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—The Bill for better securing the observance of an exact discipline in the Indian navy, has been submitted for the assent of the Governor-General.

**BANDA BOOTY.**—The property captured by General Whitlock's column at Banda, consisting of specie and gold bricks, is valued at three crores of rupees.

**THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY'S ESTATE BILL** has been read a third time in the Legislative Council of India. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Peacock, the Bill is to be transmitted to England for the requisite sanction of her Majesty in Council.



Koelser, whilst Benares had been denuded of troops to assist in the operations against Koer Sing. Thus the central situation of Azimgurh enabled me to watch the proceedings of the rebels north of it, to cover Benares and Ghazepore, and to direct and control the combined movements in pursuit of Koer Sing.

4. At daybreak on the 17th inst., Brig. Douglas, in obedience to my instructions, attacked the rebels near Azimgurh, drove them from their position with much slaughter, and followed them to Ghosee, whence they fled to Nugra, and thence to Secunderpore, closely pursued by the brigdr.

5. On reaching Secunderpore on the 19th, it was found that the rebels had proceeded but a few hours, with the intention of crossing the Gogra; as soon as he possibly could, the brigdr. followed, and at daybreak of the 20th instant, came up with them at "Muneeer Khass," and, taking them by surprise, killed and wounded a great many, captured a brass 9-pounder gun, complete, with limber, horses, &c., two ammunition waggons, several elephants, horses, and bullocks, with twenty carts laden with stores, harness, &c., and dispersed the main body, the bulk of which fled towards Bulliah and Beyreah.

6. Nineteen elephants were separated from the rebel force during this attack, and, making their way to Ghazepore, were handed over to the magistrate there by the native in charge.

7. Col. Cumberlege, who had been posted at Mhow to cover Ghazepore, and co-operate with the pursuing force,\* was duly warned, and directed to move towards Bulliah, and endeavour to intercept the fugitives.

8. No time was lost by Brig. Douglas in renewing the pursuit, but on reaching Sheopore on the 21st, it was found that Koer Sing had effected the passage of the river in boats, which had been prepared by his adherents, and were in readiness for him! The other 9-pounder brass gun, which Koer Sing was known to have, here fell into our hands, together with several elephants and much ammunition.

9. A party of rebels is reported to have crossed near Bulliah, but I have not yet learnt what steps were taken to intercept them by Col. Cumberlege, who was placed there for that purpose.

10. Having left a sufficient force in Azimgurh, I am now en route with provisions to effect a junction with my scattered troops, who have been directed to meet me, when I shall be in a position to operate as may be necessary, against any bands of rebels, either of Koer Sing's force, who, unable to cross, may still remain in the district, or against those to the northward of Azimgurh, who may again venture to collect in strength.

11. I regret extremely that, after the very great exertions which have been made to capture Koer Sing, he should have evaded our pursuit; he returns, however, to his own district a fugitive, hunted and nearly worn out with fatigue, and dispirited by the loss of nearly all his warlike munition.

12. Since the rebels quitted Azimgurh, we have deprived them of five guns (two of which belonged to the Government), about thirty elephants, all their ammunitions, and most of their stores and plunder. A large number of the rebel sepoys have been killed, and every report agrees that the remainder are much dispirited.

13. I beg you will do me the favour to bring to the special notice of H.E. the C-in-C. the very extraordinary exertions made by Brig. Douglas and the troop under his command, and the judgment and untiring energy with which this officer has conducted the pursuit. I consider that all has been done that it was possible for a military force to do under the circumstances; and that, but for the unforeseen event of boats being in readiness on the river, the whole of the rebels must have been captured or annihilated. Brig. Douglas was just in time to fire a few rounds from his guns at the rearmost boats, and to sink one of them.

14. Much credit is also due to Mr. Davies, C.S., magistrate of Azimgurh, who accompanied the brigdr. and aided him with his local knowledge, and the correct intelligence of the movement of the rebels.

EDWARD LUGARD, Brigdr.-Gen.

Comdg. Azimgurh Field Force.

P.S. Since writing this, I have received from Brigadier Douglas a more full and connected despatch than his daily reports; copy of this I beg to enclose.

\* 2 Guns, 6-pounders, 2 battery guns, 50 men 2nd dragoon guards, 180 men 4th Madras cav., 300 men H.M.'s 11th L.I., 100 men 10th and 97th foot, 100 men Madras rifles.

From Brigdr. JOHN DOUGLAS, C.B.,  
Comdg. Brigade of the Azimgurh Field Force,  
To Brigdr.-Genl. Sir E. LUGARD, K.C.B.,  
Comdg. Azimgurh Field Force.

Dated, Camp Sheopoor Ghaut, 22nd April, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of Brigdr.-Gen. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., a detailed account of the operations of the force under my command, from the 17th to the 21st April inclusive, the object being to press the rebels as much as possible, and to force them to give up their guns.

On the 17th, according to instructions, I marched at 3 A.M. from Nuthoopoor, with a force as per margin,\* and found the enemy strongly posted at Nughai near Azimgurh: I sent the cavalry and horse artillery of the advanced guard through the village by the road, the infantry cutting across the fields; the guns became immediately engaged, but the enemy stood well behind their breast-works, at the edges of tops of trees. It was now certain that a large force was opposed to us with art., as they came round on almost every side, and made several attempts to charge the guns. I threw part of 37th, 84th, and the co. of Madras rifles, into skirmishing order, with supports, who rapidly advanced under a very heavy fire, carried the enemy's positions, and drove them off: they retired in good order from top to top, followed by the infantry; a number were bayoneted in their trenches, and a colour was taken by the 37th. Whilst the infantry were clearing our front, the enemy appeared in great force on our left, and were kept in check by the H.A. and Maj. Cotter's batt., supported by the cav., who made several charges. I followed the enemy for some distance, and a number were cut up; they were very determined, and evidently trained soldiers. In their retreat they divided into two bodies, and I halted for some time, till I could ascertain which was the main body; I then started in pursuit along the lower Ghosee road, passing through Chuprah and Etawah, at which latter place the enemy seemed to have united. Our force bivouacked at Ghosee, within four miles of the enemy, after a march of twenty miles; from information afterwards received, the enemy, on our arrival, moved six miles further on.

On the 18th, we marched to within three miles of Mygra, a distance of about twenty-four miles, the cav. and H.A. going on in advance, and following the enemy till they took up their position in the town of Nugra; during the evening information was received, that the enemy, hearing of our approach, had rapidly left the town, but the spies could not inform us which road they had taken; about midnight we heard that the enemy had retired towards Secunderpore, and intended to cross the Gogra there. At two A.M., on the 19th, we followed in pursuit, and bivouacked four miles beyond Secunderpore, and within four miles of the enemy at Muauhur in the Ghazepore district. During this long march we picked up several of the enemy's stragglers. We here heard that the enemy were in much distress by the rapid pursuit, not having had time during the last two days either to cook or sleep. On the 20th, we started so as to arrive at Muauhur at daylight, and found the enemy posted in some very thick woods to the right of the village. I ordered a few rounds of grape to be fired, and then advanced part of the 37th and 84th, and Madras rifles, in skirmishing order, through the wood; the cav. and horse and Madras art. moving round by the right. The enemy were quickly driven from their position, broken, and pursued for six miles, by the cav. and art.; the H.A., and two of Maj. Cotter's guns, supported by the greater portion of the milly. train, proceeding along the bank of the Gogra, where a few of the enemy crossed in boats, but under a heavy fire. Two of Maj. Cotter's guns, with a small portion of the milly. train, and the 3rd Sikh cav., followed to the right in pursuit of a large body of about 1,500; unfortunately, one of the guns broke down in consequence of the rough nature of the ground, and they were obliged to be withdrawn, the Sikhs having continued the pursuit for several miles, cutting up a great number and dispersing the remainder. Captain Pearce, comdg. the Sikh cav., desires particularly to mention the gallant conduct of sepoy 1772, Furradun, Madras rifles, who kept up with the cav., killing several of the enemy. In the hasty retreat of the enemy, they abandoned a brass 9-pounder

\* Three guns E. troop, R.H.A.; four guns Maj. Cotter's batt. Madras art.; two 54-inch mortars; detach. Punjab sappers; one squad, milly. train; two squad, third Sikh cavalry; one wing H.M.'s 37th reg.; H.M.'s 84th reg.; one co. Madras rifles.

gun belonging to the H.E.I.Co.'s service, complete in horses and ammunition, several limbers and waggons, an immense quantity of ammunition, and a large quantity of treasure, a number of bullocks and bakeries, and four elephants, and the regimental colours of the 28th B.N.I., found wrapped round the body of a Subadar who was shot. The enemy on this occasion were completely dispersed. Having collected my force, I proceeded to Bansdeh, where the roads diverge to Bulliah and Beyreah, and there halted till I could ascertain which road the rebels had taken. Koer Sing was reported first to have gone to a village named Rajagaon, and afterwards to Taintwar, where the dispersed rebels had their rendezvous. I proceeded in that direction, and found several bodies of the enemy on my left, and I also understood that they were holding the village; it being nearly dark, and the country thickly wooded, I did not consider it advisable to advance further, and bivouacked within two miles of Taintwar. During this night no spies came in; we were under arms at 2 A.M. on the 21st; but at this time a spy came in, saying that the enemy had collected all their forces in a dry tank close to the village, and our reconnoitring party made the same statement, which prevented my moving off till daylight. On advancing, I found that the enemy had moved off, and I am led to believe that they went at a very early hour. I immediately pushed the cavalry and horse artillery on as quickly as possible to the ghaut here, where it was reported the enemy intended to cross the Ganges; but from all information I was led to believe that they had no boats, and must ford on elephants, in which case I should have been up in time to have prevented their crossing; the information, however, on this head proved false, as they were provided with boats, and the cavalry and horse artillery arrived only in time to cut up about 200, and sink one of the last boats that crossed. On this march we took another horse artillery brass 9-pounder gun, belonging to the Hon. East-India Company's service, complete in every respect, and several elephants. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the two actions, which must be considered very small in comparison with that of the enemy, which I believe could not have been less than 1,000 men. I believe the original number of the enemy to have been between 4,000 and 5,000 men, nearly all sepoys; a good many of them are still on this side of the river. I beg to bring to your notice the admirable manner in which the troops performed this rapid and arduous march of nearly 120 miles in five days, many hours in each day under a burning sun, and never under canvas. I beg to thank Col. Riddell, R.A., for the assistance he rendered me during the action of the 17th, and whose orders were to return to Azimgurh; I have also to thank Maj. Cotter, Madras Art.; Capt. Lightfoot, comdg. the 84th regt.; Capt. Harrison, comdg. 37th regt.; Capt. Wyatt, comdg. milly. train; Capt. Pearce, comdg. 3rd Sikh cav.; Capt. Broome, comdg. detach. Madras rifles; Lieut. Fulford, comdg. Punjab sappers, for their able co-operation during the two actions; also Maj. Mitchell, R.H.A., who was several times detached in command of cav. and art.; also Lieuts. Jennings and Beadon, 3rd Sikh cav., for the assistance they gave in reconnoitring and collecting information. I also beg most particularly to mention Capt. Stevenson, 79th Highlanders, major of brigade, and Maj. Turner, R.A., who acted as Art. Staff Officer, and who both rendered me valuable assistance. In conclusion, I beg to return my best acknowledgments to Mr. R. A. Davies, the collector of Azimgurh, who accompanied me throughout the operations, and gave me the greatest assistance by his valuable informations; he also carried orders for me during the actions, and behaved in the most gallant manner.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigadier,

Comdg. Brigade of the Azimgurh Field Force.

P.S.—It has just been reported by the magistrate at Chuprah, that Koer Singh is wounded in the thigh and arm.

### Capture of Mohumdee.

The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Dep. Adj.-gen. of the army, dated 28th May, 1858, forwarding two despatches from Brig.-gen. Jones, C.B., announcing his advance on Mohumdee, and his capture of that place:—

From the Dep. Adjt.-gen. of the Army to the Sec. to Govt.—Military Dep., with the Gov.-Gen.

Sir,—By desire of the C.-in-C. I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., two despatches dated the 24th and 25th inst., from Brig.-Gen. J. Jones, C.B., announcing his advance on and capture of Mohumdee.

2. The Brig.-Gen.'s operations were, his Exc. considers, pressed with their usual vigour, but the retreat of the enemy was so rapid that he was not able to inflict heavy loss on the fugitives.

3. The C.-in-C. had himself arrived at Shahjehanpore with a weak escort on the 18th. On the afternoon of that day the enemy showed in considerable force, and there was a prolonged skirmish. The arrangements of the force did not permit of an advance, and his Exc. restricted the efforts of the troops. The enemy suffered from the effects of our cannonade.

4. The C.-in-C., thought it advisable to remain at Shahjehanpore till a sufficient force had been assembled at that place to admit of the brig.-gen's forward movement being made with perfect safety. His Exc.'s presence being much needed on the line of the telegraphic communication owing to the numerous references from the commanders of the various columns still in the field, he returned to Futtelgurh on the 25th instant, very exact instructions having been given to Brig.-Gen. Jones, for his guidance.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,  
Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

H.Qrs. Camp Futtelgurh. May 28, 1858.

From Brig.-Gen. J. JONES, C.B., comdg. Shahjehanpore Field Force. To the Chief of the Staff.

Dated, Camp, eleven miles from Mohumdee, May 24th, 1858.

Sir,—I attacked the enemy at day-light this morning. The fort was taken quickly, and without loss, but the enemy retired with such speed that I could not come up with them. The carriage of one of his heaviest guns was broken to pieces by a 24-pounder shot, but the gun has not been found. One only was taken in the fort, a gun that had burst.

The enemy were very strong on their own right, and large bodies of their cavalry out-flanking us, checked the advance of Brig. Hazart with a large portion of the cavalry, and Tombs' troop of horse artillery on our left. The rebel cavalry charged the Mooltani cavalry, thirty-nine of them riding through the regiment; five or six of Curzon's men were wounded, but all the rebels that broke through his regiment were killed. A waggon of Maj. Hammond's battery exploded while moving with the carabineers at the gallop, and two Europeans and one native were killed. I advanced about nine miles with great rapidity, but I could not come up with the enemy. The cavalry and light guns were pushed on a few miles further in pursuit. The guns they (the enemy) principally used, were drawn by horses, and with these he covered the retreat of those drawn by bullocks, withdrawing the latter at the first round from our artillery.

The country greatly favoured the retreat of the enemy, being everywhere open and unbroken so that they could scatter; and sufficiently wooded to conceal their principal line of retreat.

The force will reach Mohumdee early to-morrow; it is about eleven miles from my camp.

A few fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred.

JOHN JONES, Brigadier-General,  
Comdg. Shahjehanpore Field Force.

From Brig.-Gen. J. JONES, C.B., Comdg. Shahjehanpore Field Force. To the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Camp Mohumdee, 25th May, 1858, 4 p.m.

Sir,—I arrived at Mohumdee this morning. I found some of the enemy's cavalry in position in front of the town, but on driving them away, the town was discovered to be abandoned. One damaged gun was taken in the fort. The rebels retreated over the river Goomtee and into the jungles.

The town is now occupied by some of Coke's Inf., and arrangements are being carried out for blowing up the fort.

I am in hopes of capturing some guns still, for information has reached me that the enemy did not succeed in bringing them all away from Banaye.

I regret to say, that these operations have cost, and are likely to cost, the lives of a considerable number of European soldiers struck down by the sun.

The main body of the rebels under their leaders retreated yesterday into the jungles, carrying their families with them.

J. JONES, Brigadier-General,  
Comdg. Shahjehanpore Field Force.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

**Fort William, Sept. 1.—No. 1,256.**—Appointments of the 3rd class sub-assis. in great trigonometrical survey of India, from Aug. 17, 1828:—Messrs. W. F. Trotter, H. E. T. Keelan, and F. Bell.

**42nd L.I.—Lieut. E. Van H. Holt** to be capt. of a comp., from Aug. 25, v. Capt. J. R. R. Coombs, transf. to the invalid pension list.

**Sept. 3.—No. 1,258.**—Capt. P. R. Innes, army clothing agent, 1st div., has leave for 1 mo., from 20th ult., to pres., on m.c., prep. to Europe, under new regs.

**No. 1,260.**—The under-mentioned gentlemen are admitted into the service, as cadets of art. and inf., on this estab. The cadets of art. prom. to 2nd lieuts., and those of inf. to ensign:—

**Art.**—Mr. C. Cowie and Mr. B. V. Arbuckle, date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 27.

**Inf.**—Mr. J. Johnstone and Mr. C. K. Mackinnon, date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 26.

**No. 1,261.**—The under-mentioned returned to duty:—

**Brev. capt. C. Crossman**, inv. estab., date of arr., Aug. 27.

**Lieut. R. de Bourbel**, engs. (depart. Public Works), date of arr., Aug. 27.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Military Depart., Allahabad, Aug. 23.—No. 377.**—Col. E. C. W. M. Milman, of H.M.'s 37th regt., to be a brig. of 2nd class on estab., in succ. to Skelly, retired.

**Col. F. G. A. Pinekney**, of H.M.'s 73rd regt., to be temp. a brigadier of 2nd class, and to comm. the Sornon field force, in succ. to Brig. Berkeley, proceeding on sick leave.

**Commissariat Depart., Aug. 26.—No. 383.**—Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Bengal fus., to offic. as sub-assst. commissary gen.

**Stud. Depart.—Lieut. E. S. Jackson**, offic. sub-assst., to be sub-assst., v. Capt. Trench, proc. on leave to Europe, under old rules.

**Brev. maj. C. H. Barchard**, 20th N.I., to offic. as sub-assst., v. Lieut. Jackson.

**Aug. 27.—Mr. G. Billings** is appd. dep. coll. and dep. mag. of 3rd grade, with powers of an asst., at Furruckabad; but he will continue to do duty at Allygurh.

**Mr. P. J. White**, to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag., with powers of an asst., in zillah Furruckabad, dur. Mr. Billings's abs.

**Aug. 23.—Lieut. W. Smith**, 58th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag., and superint. of cantonment Akbarree Mehul, in Agra.

**Aug. 24.—Mr. B. F. Hall**, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to Mooradabad.

**Aug. 26.—Mr. J. Power**, offic. mag. and coll. of Futtelgurh, has 3 mo. leave, on m.c.

**Mr. F. R. Hogg** was appd. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shaharunpoor, on Jan. 6.

**Asst. surg. G. R. Playfair** to be civ. surg. of Agra.

**Capt. J. P. Caulfield**, com. Furruckabad district police, for 9 mo., from 9th inst. to May, 1859, to Simla, m.c.

**Lieut. G. R. Hennessy** to offic. as comm. of Furruckabad district police, dur. leave of Capt. Caulfield.

**Mr. W. Lane**, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ally Gurh, has 2 mo. leave, m.c.

**Mr. J. W. Power**, joint mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, posted to Banda.

**Foreign Depart., Sept. 2.—Mr. E. C. Bernard**, C.S., to be an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the Punjab.

**Public Works Depart., Aug. 30.—Lieut. C. E. Webber**, royal eng., and Lieut. J. F. Forbes, 25th Bombay N.I., to offic. in dep. under orders of Capt. Turnbull at Gwalior, with the position of probationary asst.

**Aug. 31.—Col. J. Glasford**, superint. eng. 1st circle N.W. prov., to offic. as chief eng. in N.W. prov., with retrospective effect, during leave of late Col. H. Fraser.

**Lieut. W. T. Mills**, 25th Bombay N.I., to offic. temp. in the dep. under orders of Capt. Turnbull at Gwalior, fr. date of his app. in central India field

force orders of July 7, with position of a probationary assistant.

**Aug. 21.—Capt. F. A. Fenton**, dep. commr. of Chundeyree, vested with powers.

**Aug. 23.—Mr. J. Finn**, superint. of navigation and materials Ganges Canal, app. to charge of forest tracts in Bijnour and Gurhwal, in add. to his other duties.

**General Dept.**—The privilege leave, for 1 month, granted to Rev. W. Simpson, chaplain of Agra, is confirmed.

**Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Aug. 28.**—Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I., dist. comdt. Oude mil. police, joined his appt. on Aug. 13.

**Aug. 27.—No. 384.**—Superint. surg. C. M'Kinnon to be inspec. gen. of hosp. in N.W. prov., in succ. to Inspec. gen. Tritton, dec.

**Aug. 28.—No. 385.**—The serv. of Maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th N.I., comdt. 2nd cav. Beaton's horse, are, at his own request, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

**No. 386.**—Lieut. F. Tierney, of art., who was appt. to offic. as dep. commy. No. 9, dated Feb. 18, having been reported qualified to hold charge of a magazine, is perm. attached to ord. commissariat dept., with effect fr. July 31.

**Aug. 30.—No. 387.**—The serv. of Lieut. J. H. Worsley, 71st N.I., dg. du. with the regt. of Lucknow, placed at disp. of foreign dept. for employ. in Oude military police.

**Aug. 28.**—Lieut. A. Pallan, adj. of Goruckpore div., to take charge of Goruckpore levy, v. Lieut. J. R. Burlton, transf. to commissariat dep.

**Aug. 30.—Mr. R. B. Morgan**, judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. prov., Agra, has leave for 2 mo., on m.c.

**Aug. 17.—Rev. T. Moore**, chapl. of Cawnpore, for 1 mo., m.c., fr. July 25.

**Mr. R. G. Currie**, asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, vested with special powers.

**Aug. 30.—Mr. J. H. Prinsep**, on m.c., to visit hills till Nov. 1.

The following officers are reported to have acquired proficiency in vernacular Hindustani:—

**Capt. F. J. Hutchinson**, 64th foot; Lieut. H. Turner, and Lieut. H. T. Pack, of the 64th foot.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. W. J. Kerr, 79th foot, has been accepted, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**Staff asst. surg. Edward Hopkins** will proceed immediately, by horse-draw, to Fyzabad, Oude, and take charge of No. 1 company, 13th batt. royal art., relieving 2nd class Staff surg. La Presle. Dr. La Presle, on being relieved, will proceed at once to Nawabgunge, and assu. med. ch. of 20th foot, v. Howard, proc. to England, on m.c.

**Asst. surg. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont**, 1st batt. rifle brig., will proc. to Darjeeling, and relieve 2nd class Staff surg. J. W. Fleming, med. ch. at that station.

**2nd class Staff surg. D. Macdonald** to proc. to Cawnpore, and assu. med. ch. of 80th Foot, v. Irwin, invalided; 2nd class Surg. M. Manifold to proc. to Azimgurh and assu. med. ch. of 32nd foot, v. Chalmers, invalided.

**To join.**—Asst. surgs. S. G. Gibson, 12th Lancers; A. Reid, 51th foot; and H. Reid, 75th foot.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Aug. 14.**—Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, 3rd Eur. L.C., appd. to charge of remount horses, proc. to Upper Provinces.

**Capt. Theobald** will immediately place himself in communication with the officer in charge of remounts at pres., and the dep. qr. mr. gen.

Orders confirmed:—

**By Maj. R. A. Ramsay**, commg. detachment at Hodul, dated June 14, appg. Lieut. and officer adj. A. B. Temple, of the Kemaon batt. staff officer to detachment, proc. on special duty.

**Jullunder station order**, dated May 19, appg. Lieut. M. C. Sankey, art., to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. to Eur. gen. court-martial ordered to assemble at that station.

**By Maj. H. Milne**, commg. 21st N.I., dated June 22, appg. Lieut. L. H. P. de H. Larpent to act (temp.) as adj. in room of Lieut. G. A. Brown, permitted to resign the situation, and directed to resume his app. of interp. and qr. mr.

**Orders confirmed:—**Detachment order by Capt. E. R. Simmons, 5th fusiliers, June 12, assuming comm. of force at Sasseram and southern part of Shahabad, consequent on departure to Benares, of Lieut. col. W. A. Stratton, with 6th foot.

**Peshawur division orders confirmed:—**March 23.—App. Lieut. W. D. Sladen, 81st regt., asst. brigade maj. at Peshawur, v. Lieut. P. de Quincy, 70th foot.

**April 15.**—Attaching Lieut. G. W. M. Harmer, 81st regt., to Peshawur lt. h.

**May 18.**—App. Ens. G. W. Smith, 98th regt., to do du. with Peshawur lt. h., fr. 15th idem.

**Agra garrison and station orders confirmed:—**June 26.—Directing Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, in med. ch. of 2nd troop 1st brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to a detachment of 8th foot.

**Saugor district order**, June 29, directing the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:—



Surg. C. M. Henderson, late 23rd N.I., to temporary med. ch. 52nd N.I., and med. dépôt at Saugor.

Allahabad brigade order, 5th ult., directing the following med. arrangements, is confirmed:—

1st and 2nd regts. of Eur. Lt. Cav.—Surg. J. F. Beaton, to med. ch.;—Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, to do du.

3rd Regt. Eur. Lt. Cav.—Surg. W. Brydon, to med. ch.

4th Regt. Eur. Lt. Cav.—Asst. surg. W. Eddowes, to med. ch.

The under-mentioned officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on dates specified:—

Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, June 28.

Lieut. G. L. K. Hewitt, 41st N.I.; and Lieut. R. B. P. Campbell, 59th N.I., June 30.

Orders confirmed:—

Mynpoorie station order, dated June 9, app. Lieut. and adjt. J. Hudson, 64th regt., to act as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

Lucknow field force order, June 19, app. Capt. Johnson, N.I. interp. to "Q." battery, royal art. v. Capt. J. Hallows, 87th regt., appt. to another situation.

Mooltan garrison order, Sept. 6, 1857, appg. Ens. H. S. Jarrett, 69th N.I., to do du. with Mooltan art. div.

Pres. div. order, June 21, app. Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, 57th N.I., to do du. with 43rd light inf. at Barrackpore, from 26th idem.

By brev. Lieut. Col. H. Drummond, comm. 1st detachment Euro. light cav., June 27th, app. Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., adjt. to detach. v. Lieut. Gifford, res.

Lahore brigade order, June 20, directing asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, to proc. in med. charge of 4th comp. 3rd batt. art., and detachment 7th drag. gu. ord. to Sealkote.

By brev. Col. T. H. Shuldham, com. at Allyghur, dated June 26th, app. Capt. B. Thompson, 64th foot, to act as detachment staff, in room of Lieut. L. I. H. Grey, 16th N.I., app. to another situation.

By Lieut. Col. A. L. Campbell, com. 4th reg. Eur. Lt. cav., dated 4th ult., app. Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, to act as adj. and qr. mr., as a temp. arrangement.

Jalpigoree station order, June 30, app. Lieut. P. C. Rynd, station staff, v. Lieut. E. Dandridge, proc. to Shahjehanpore.

Field force order by Brig. R. Horsford, com. at Nawabgunge, June 30, directing Asst.-surg. Barker, roy. art., to afford med. aid to a detach. of Madras Sappers and Miners, in add. to his other duties.

Futtehgarh brigade order, 3rd ult., app. asst.-surg. R. K. Buckell, in med. ch. of Futtehgarh levies, staff and jail, to med. charge of a detach. of Alexander's horse, in add. to his other du.

Agra garrison and station order, June 28, directing Asst.-surg. W. Houghton, 3rd comp. 14th batt. royal foot art., to afford med. aid to sick, and women and children of 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art., and 2nd comp. 5th batt. foot art., in addition to his other duties.

Azimghur field force order, June 19, directing Capt. C. O. Creagh, 86th reg., late offic. field force treasurer, to proceed by steam to Benares, and make over treasure chest to dep. paymaster at that station.

Sirhind div. order, 1st ult., directing Capt. and Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Ewatts, asst. adj. gen. of div. to continue temporarily in performance of his present duties.

Agra garrison order, 2nd ult., app. Capt. G. F. Vincent, late of 30th N.I., to do du. with 8th foot, in view to his being app. to offic. as interp. to that corps.

Lahore art. div. order, June 6, app. Capt. J. E. Watson, 4th battalion, to temp. ch. of 4th troop 3rd brig. horse art. in add. to his other du.

Dacca station order, 11th ult., directing Lieut. J. Knox, 19th foot, to receive ch. of station staff office from Lieut. C. T. Hitchens, 51th N.I., executive engineer.

Cawnpore art. div. order, June 29, app. 1st Lieut. P. C. Anderson, of 3rd comp. 5th batt., to be adj. of art. div.

Nowshera station order, June 24, app. Lieut. G. J. D. Hay, adj. 18th irreg. cav., to offic. as interp. to 5th lt. cav. in addition to his other duties.

Meerut div. order, June 25, directing Asst.-surg. J. M. Cunningham, Nusseree batt., to afford med. aid to establishments attached to Haupper stud fr. 1st idem, in add. to his other duties, during abs. of Asst.-surg. W. H. Adley.

Lucknow field force orders confirmed:—

Dated June 10.—Appg. Col. F. C. Eveleigh to command the force at Nawabgunge, and Lieut. O. T. Burne, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be detachment staff.

June 12, appg. Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Madras fusiliers, to act as brig. maj. to garrison column under Col. Purnell, v. Lieut. Burne.

Azimghur field force orders confirmed:—

June 10, attaching Asst.-surg. J. L. Brydon to H.M.'s 14th regt., and appg. him to med charge of

detachment of that regt. stationed at stud depot Korruntadee.

June 21.—Directing Asst.-surg. Franklyn, royal horse art., to assume med. charge of detach. Punjab pioneers, v. Asst.-surg. Corbyn, proc. with his regt. to Sasseceran.

Benares station orders confirmed:—

June 20, appg. Surg. G. R. Playfair, attached to station dépôt hospital, and Asst. surg. W. J. Rendall, attached to Rajé Ghaut hospital, to do du., the former at field force dépôt hospital, and the latter with 6th foot.

June 23, appg. Surg. J. McClelland, 50th N.I., to med. charge of men of 17th, 37th, and 50th N.I.

The Lucknow field force order, June 23, directing Brev. Maj. G. N. Fendall, 53rd regt., to continue to act as dep. asst. q. m. gen., confirmed.

4th co. 9th batt. art.—Capt. D. O. R. Bristow, fr. May 1 to Aug. 1, in ext. prep. to submitting an application to be allowed to retire from the service.

Aug. 13, Lucknow division orders are confirmed:—

21st ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Anderson, appd. garrison asst. surg. of Fort William, to assume med. ch. of detachments proc. down country from Cawnpore.

25th ult., Directing Vet. surg. T. P. Gudgin, 2nd drag. guards, to take vet. charge; also of horses of No. 12 lt. field batt.

26th ult., directing Col. G. V. Maxwell, c.b., 88th foot, to ass. comm. of troops in Mariano cantonments, fr. 24th idem.

The following order, issued by Brigadier C. A. F. H. Berkeley, comm. Soraon field force, confirmed:—

15th ult., appg. Staff surg. 2nd class J. Gibbons, in med. ch. of H.M.'s 32nd lt. inf., to med. ch. of staff of the force.

The Cawnpore brigade order, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd, 23rd N.I., d. du. with regt. of Lucknow, an asst. field engr., as a temp. measure, confirmed.

Unposted Ens. W. Hamilton, d. d. with 64th foot, passed prescribed colloq. examination on 24th ult.

The orders issued on 12th ult., by Capt. H. R. Grindlay, 3rd Eur. light cav., on assuming com. of recruit dépôt at Hazareebaugh, making the following appointments to the dépôt, are confirmed:—

Lieut. C. James, 43rd Madras N.I., to act (temp.) as adj.

Lieut. J. C. D. Lucas, Bombay art., to act (temp.) as qr. mr.

The Agra and Muttra district ord., dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. E. McKellar, attached to Jât horse, to assume med. charge of troops at Allyghur, in add. to his other du., v. Surg. R. B. Kinsey, proc. to presidency, is confirmed.

Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, lately attached to 2nd batt. military train, is appd. to Eur. cav. recruit dépôt at Hazareebaugh.

Lieut. G. H. Mottet, and Ens. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th Madras N.I., are appd. to d. d. with a detach. of Eur. cav. recruits at Raneeunge, to join.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Aug. 31.—Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Aug. 16.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

42nd Foot.—Maj. E. R. Priestley to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Cameron, dec., Aug. 10.

Capt. J. Drysdale to be maj., without purch., v. Priestley, Aug. 10.

Lieut. W. Lawson to be capt., without purch., v. Drysdale, Aug. 10.

Ens. W. James to be lieut., without purch., v. Lawson, Aug. 10.

70th Foot.—Ens. G. A. Hilton to be lieut., by purch., v. Bell, who retires, Aug. 16.

71th Foot.—Ens. E. T. Sainsbury to be lieut., by purch., v. Bell, who retires, Aug. 16.

Aug. 7.—Capt. W. H. P. G. Bluet, 10th foot, rec. prom., posted to 1st batt. of regt., fr. date of prom., viz. March 30.

Aug. 12.—The serv. of Maj. gen. Dupuis, comm. royal art. in India; Lieut. col. Harness, comm. royal engs. in India; and Lieut. col. Adye, asst. adj. gen. royal art. in India, placed at disp. of Gov., for a particular duty.

Orders confirmed:—

By the general officer commanding presidency division:—

Dated 13, 14th, 15th, and 16th July. Granting leave to undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Leith.

6th Foot.—Qr. mr. J. Jamieson, 10th Foot.—Capt. J. Cator, 32nd Foot.—Assist. surg. W. Boyd, 37th Foot.—Lieut. C. E. A. Evered, 78th Foot.—Capt. F. W. Foster, 86th Foot.—Lieut. A. N. Wilson, 90th Foot.—Capt. O. W. Every.

Dated July 12.—Directing Capt. H. J. Baynes, 88th foot, to proc. to England, for the purpose of joining regt. depot, his services not being required with invalids.

Dated July 15.—Directing Lieut. W. T. Foster, 2nd drag. grds. (dg. du. at Chinsurah), to join detach. of cav. recruits at Raneeunge, and proc. with it to join his regt.

Dated July 16.—App. Capt. G. F. Berry, 24th foot, to comm. of invalids proc. to England, v. Capt. Uniacke, 19th foot, directed to proc. to England, to join 2nd batt. of his regt.

Dated July 17 and 19.—Directing Lieut. C. Fraser, 86th foot; and T. F. Powell, 1st batt. 6th foot, to proc. by Dak, to join their regts., where their services are urgently required.

By Brig. Wood, comm. at Allahabad:—

Dated July 30, direct. surg. W. K. Swettenham, 1st batt., 5th foot, to aff. med. aid to a detach. 97th foot and royal art., in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Dated Aug. 5, direct. Asst. surg. W. Haighton, 14th batt. royal art., to take med. ch. of whole of royal art. at Allahabad, fr. Surg. Swettenham.

By the officer comm. at Sealkote, dated July 31, direct. Lieut. G. L. W. D. Flamstead, interp., 52nd foot, to offic. as interp. to 7th drag. guards, in add. to his other duties.

By the officer comm. 1st batt. 7th foot, dated Aug. 2, app. Lieut. G. O. Lewis to act as adjt. fr. Aug. 1, v. Lieut. Malan, prom.

By officer comm. 1st batt. 24th foot, dated July 26, app. Lieut. R. P. Fox to act as adjt. fr. May 28, v. Lieut. Munnings, prom.

By officer comm. 84th foot, dated July 29, app. Lieut. M. Williams to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Browne, prom.

9th Lt. Drags.—Capt. A. E. Wilkinson, to Kussowlie and the neighbouring hills, fr. July 27 to Oct. 15, on m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. C. B. Chalmers, to Simla, fr. July 19 to Oct. 9, on m.c.

23rd Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. H. D. Radcliff, to the hills n. of Deyrah, fr. Aug. 4 to Oct. 1, on m.c.—

37th Foot.—Surg. J. C. Cameron, fr. Aug. 2 to Oct. 1. 42nd Foot.—Lieut. M. Macleod, to Nainee Tal, fr. July 21 to Oct. 31. 60th Foot.—Lieut. H. Deedes, to hills n. of Deyrah, fr. July 27 to Nov. 27, on m.c. 97th Foot.—Ens. R. Thompson, to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, on m.c.

## The Sirmoor Battalion.

Allahabad, Aug. 25.—No. 379.—In acknowledgment of the distinguished services of the Sirmoor battalion before Delhi, the Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to confer on that regiment the privilege of carrying colours similar to those of regiments of the line, and an extra or honorary regimental colour, on which the word "Delhi" shall be inscribed in English, Persian, and Hinduee.

His lordship further sanctions the appointment of one colour-havildar per company in this regiment, and of an extra jemadar to carry the honorary colour.

The regiment will henceforth be designated "The Sirmoor Rifle Regiment."

His Excellency the C.-in-C. is requested to issue any subsidiary orders which may be necessary.

## New Sub-Division.

Aug. 27.—The lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-div. in the south-eastern part of the district of Rungpore, to be called the sub-division of Bhowaneunge, and composed of the following thanahs, with its head quarters at Buggurea, viz.:—

Sudoollahpore, Chilmaree, and Bhowaneunge, in Rungpore, Gobidgunge in Bograh, Poorsa or Raingunge in Dinapore.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 8, 1858.—No. 908.—Confirmed:—

Dated June 7.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, app. Lieut. La Touche, adj. S. Mahratta irr. horse, to perform duties of staff officer to field force, in add. to his other duties.

June 17.—By the same officer, app. Capt. Robertson, 28th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer to the field force, v. La Touche.

June 18.—By the same officer, app. Capt. Robertson, 28th N.I., to perform duties of superintendent of bazars to field force, in add. to his other duties.

July 2.—By Brig. Smith, app. Cornet Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th hussars, to act as brig. maj. to the brigade Rajpootana field force, v. Hill.

Sept. 10.—No. 911.—Lieut. H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I., is as a special case allowed a furl. to Eur. for 12 mo.

No. 914.—25th N.I.—Ens. G. B. Simpson to be lieut. fr. Aug. 25, v. Anderson, dec.

No. 917.—The following extract from G.O. by H. E. the C.-in-C., dated Poona, Aug. 31, is confirmed:—

Brevet lieut. col. Donovan, 33rd regt., will act as



asst. adjut. gen. H.M.'s forces until arrival of Brev. lieut. col. Ross, 93rd regt.

Sept. 11.—No. 921.—Lieut. L. M. Davies, 26th N.I., is app. a prob. in the commissariat departm.

No. 923.—The following temporary appointment is made:—Capt. J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. regt., to be an acting dep. jud. adv. gen., during such time as Capt. Ashburner may be attached to Malwa div.

No. 924.—Confirmed:—

Aug. 21.—By Brig. gen. J. Jacob, c.n., directing Capt. Boodle, comt. of 2nd regt., and app. Lieut. Wigney to act as asst. to 1st Jacob's rifle regt.

Aug. 23.—By Brig. Hobson, app. Lieut. Des Vorux, 5th L.I., to perform duties of dep. asst. commiss. gen. Ahmednugger, with effect fr. 21th idem, v. Lodwick.

Sept. 10.—No. 910.—Confirmed:—

June 16.—By the officer commanding at Broach, directg. 2nd class Asst. surg. Ross, act. civ. surg. at that station, to rec. med. ch. of details of H.M.'s 4th (king's own), attach. to detach. H.M.'s 89th regt.

No. 915.—Confirmed:—

Jan. 24.—By Capt. Pogson, app. Lieut. Smith to act as adj. to right wing 17th N.I., at Rajcote, v. Hayward, prom.

April 7.—By the officer commanding right wing 17th N.I., app. Brev. maj. Godfrey to perform du. of adj. of the wing until arrival of Lieut. Smith fr. field serv., v. Pogson.

July 17.—By Capt. Davies, app. Lieut. McCrummen, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to act as staff officer to Nurgood field force, v. Robertson.

July 23.—By the commandant school of musketry at Poona, app. Capt. Davison to act as adj., v. Ens. Aylmer, H.M.'s 33rd regt.

July 25.—By Maj. gen. Roberts, app. Capt. Carnegie, brig. maj. at Neemuch, to act as asst. adj. gen. Rajpootana field force, during abs. of Capt. Hardy on m.c. to Bombay; and direct. Lieut. Newall, a-de-c., to perform du. of asst. adj. gen. until arrival of Carnegie.

Aug. 16.—By Brig. Trevelyan, app. Capt. Dickson, 3rd N.I., to act as superint. of bazars at Sholapore, in add. to his regl. duties, v. Jones.

Aug. 16.—By Maj. Beale, appg. Lieut. Drummond to act as qr. mtr. and interp. to 22nd N.I., v. Taylor, prom.

Aug. 17.—By Brig. Hale, appg. Lieut. Creagh, 2nd extra batt., in addition to his other duties, to act as interp. to 1st batt. H.M.'s 18th regt., and M.H.'s 33rd regt.

Aug. 17.—By Lieut. col. Call, appg. Lieut. De Vitre, h. art., to act as interp. to Jaulna field force, v. Phelps.

No. 916.—Confirmed:—

Aug. 19.—By Brig. St. John, directing 2nd class Asst. surg. Thorp, superint. of vaccination N.W. div., Guzerat, to receive med. ch. of 8th N.I., and brig. staff and details at Barodah, fr. Asst. surg. Chapple, R.A.

No. 918.—Confirmed:—

July 28.—By Lieut. col. Holmes, appg. Lieut. Swanson, h. art. to act as commiss. agt. to field detachment.

No. 919.—Confirmed:—

Jan. 30.—By Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, k.c.b., directing Lieut. Mallock, Bengal art., to return to Mhow, and receive ch. of ord. stores at that sta. fr. Capt. Douglas.

Sept. 16, No. 925.—Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th N.I., is app. to act as adj. of 1st reg. of S. Mahratta horse.

No. 927 confirmed:—Aug. 19, by Major Boyle, directing Asst. surg. Bonnyman, H.M.'s 99th regt., to rec. med. ch. of detach. Guzerat irreg. horse with field force en route fr. Deesa to Erinpoorah.

Sept. 17.—No. 929.—Maj. W. Kendall, engs., to act as exec. eng. of Poona and Kirkee, and Capt. C. Scott, at present acting in that app., to resume his duties as act. dockyard eng. at Bombay.

No. 931.—The services of Asst. surg. Lalor are repl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. of the Indian Navy, and Asst. surg. G. Asher having completed his term of duty in the Indian Navy, is relieved therefrom.

Sept. 18.—No. 932.—Lieut. C. H. Boyle, pension paymaster South Concan, has leave of abs. from Nov. 1 to Dec. 30, to Bombay, old regts., Capt. Mayor n.v.b., performing Lieut. Boyle's duties during his absence and on his responsibility.

Sept. 20.—No. 935.—Brig. H. Macan is permitted to resign the command at Nusseerabad fr. Oct. 1.

Col. Honner, c.b., is appd. a brig. on the estab., v. Macan, and to command the 1st class brigade at Nusseerabad.

Col. Edwards, c.n., H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, is appd. to the temp. command of troops at Mhow, v. Honner.

No. 936.—With reference to Government general order No. 696, dated July 3, 1858, the right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following med. officers be added to the standing medical committee at the presidency:—The port surgeon, the civil oculist, the first and second assist.-surgs of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy hospital, the assist.-surg.

of the European general hospital, and the assist. garrison surg.

No. 939.—Lieut. W. Hicks, 1st Eur. regt., to be adj. to the 1st Belooch batt. v. Nicholett.

No. 941.—Senior 1st class Asst.-surg. W. J. Stuart, to be surg. from Sept. 11, v. Pigon, dec.

No. 942 of 1858.—The following promotion is made:—

2nd Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Eur. regt., to be 1st lieut. from Sept. 1, v. Mules, killed.

Sept. 21, No. 944.—Lieut. Col. R. Henderson, c.b., of the Madras engs. has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., new regts.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 6.—Asst. Surg. C. Thompson is reported to have passed colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, at Mehidpore, in February, 1857.

Sept. 8.—Capt. G. E. Ashburner, app. a dep. judge adv. gen. on establishment, will remain att. to Malwa division.

Native veteran batt.—Capt. F. G. Green, from 2nd to 30th Sept., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to final cert. to Neigherries.

Sept. 9. 3rd troop horse art.—Asst. Surg. J. H. Wilmot, from 15th Aug. to 15th Nov., to Bombay, on m.c.

Sept. 13.—The undermentioned officer has been reported to have acquired colloq. proficiency in vernacular language of the men:—

Ens. F. Packe, 30th N.I., Aug. 16.

Asst. surg. MacKenzie is temp. attached to do du. with 92nd Highlanders, and directed to accompany the details of that regiment proceeding to Mhow.

Asst. surgs. C. F. Ogilvie and A. A. Mott are app. to med. charge, the former to 1st and the latter to the 2nd regt. Jacob's rifles.

Sept. 14.—Asst. surg. Cleary, 17th lancers, in add. to his other duties, to afford med. aid to men of Bengal art. proc. on field service.

Asst. surg. Boyd to afford med. aid to 4th N.I. (rifle corps), and detachment of 19th N.I.

Staff capt. G. R. S. Burrows, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. northern div., from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, on privilege leave to Deccan.

Sept. 15.—Maj. Symons, invalid estab., is posted to nat. vet. batt. and directed to join.

Sept. 16.—Asst. surg. Lalor is attached to 1st regt. Jacob's rifles, until Asst. surg. Ogilvie can join.

Asst. surg. Ogilvie will remain with Rajpootana field force.

The following arrangements in the judge advocate general's department are ordered:—

Capt. Maude, dep. judge adv. gen., is transf. from southern to Poona division of the army, v. Boyle, who vacates on prom. to a regimental majority.

Capt. Sandwith, acting dep. judge adv. gen., is attached to southern div.

On Capt. Sandwith joining his acting app., Capt. Maude will proceed to Poona, and relieve Major Boyle.

Sept. 17.—6th N.I.—Ens. A. N. Reeves, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in Hindustani language.

Art. cadets Edwards, Chaldecott, and Stevenson, recently arrived from England, are directed to proceed to Ahmednugger, reporting themselves to comt. of reg. on arrival at Poona.

Ens. Worthy, 13th N.I., recently arrived from England, is attached to do du. with 1st gren. N.I., until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his own corps.

Sept. 20.—3rd N.I.—Asst. surg. F. G. Joynt, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 5, in ext., to remain at Bombay.

#### CIVIL.

Sept. 9.—Errata.—With reference to the app. of Messrs. T. C. Loughnan and M. A. Coxon, notified in the Government Gazette of the 26th ult. page 315, read as follows:—

Mr. T. C. Loughnan to act as judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars, during ab. of Mr. R. Keays.

Mr. M. A. Coxon to act as judge and session judge of Dharwar, during abs. of Mr. A. W. Jones.

Mr. H. D. Rae, asst. superin. revenue surv. and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 1 month.

Mr. J. Moriarty, 2nd asst. to coll. of Broach, is placed in charge of Purgunnas of Unklesur and Hansote.

Mr. A. Baker, asst. to superin. of Guzerat rev. survey and assessment, has leave for 2 mos.

Messrs. F. Robins and F. B. Pemberton, 2nd class asst. engs. to act as first class asst. engs. while Mr. J. W. Barnes and Lieut. J. Le Messurier hold their present app. as act. exec. engineers.

Maj. W. Kendall, engs. to act as exec. eng. of Poona and Kirkee; and Capt. C. Scott, at present acting in that app. is directed to assume his duties as acting dockyard eng. at Bombay.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. and adjt. Bolton, acting third

in command of Sawunt Waree local corps, has 1 month's leave of absence, on m.c., fr. Aug. 17.

Mr. J. W. S. Willie, acting 3rd asst. to political agent in Kattywar, has leave on m.c.

Capt. G. M. Barnes, 20th N.I., app. an asst. mag. in Belgaum collectorate.

Mr. H. Ingle, uncov. asst. to commissioner in Sind, has leave for 6 weeks.

Mr. H. B. Boswell, 1st asst. to coll. and mng. of Tanna has leave for 3 mo. fr. 10th prox. to Malabar coast.

Mr. C. W. Bell, c.s., to proc. to Bombay, to prosecute his studies in Murathee language, previous to appearing before the next vernacular examination committee.

Asst. surg. J. Peet, principal Grant Medical College, appd. honorary inspector of vaccination in the same district.

J. H. Standen, esq., administrator gen., has privilege leave for 2 mo., fr. Sept. 16; the duties of his office being performed during his abs. by O. W. Ketterer, esq., with permission of Hon. the Justices of H.M.'s Supreme Court of Judicature.

The app. of Asst. surg. J. Peet, to act as principal of Grant Medical College, professor of medicine and clinical medicine, and surg. of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, notified under date Aug. 2, is without prejudice to his app. as educational inspector of central division.

The Rev. E. N. Dickinson, chaplain of Dharwar, to act for Rev. G. A. F. Watson, as 2nd chaplain at Belgaum, and assu. ch. of his duties under this app. on 26th ult.

#### INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay, Castle, Sept. 11.—No. 173.—The following officers are allowed an extension of leave, to remain at Poona, from the 1st to 30th inst., on m.c.:—

Mr. W. H. Usher, captain's clerk; Mr. J. A. Ketley, midshipman; Mr. W. J. Powell, midshipman.

#### OFFICERS' TABLE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 20.—No. 854.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 716, dated Sept. 18, 1855, the Right Hon. the G. in C. is pleased to direct that deduction of table money from officers provided with passage at the expense of Government, between the undermentioned places, by the steamers of the P. and O. Company, or by those of Government, shall in future be made for the number of days below indicated:—

##### Between Aden and Calcutta.

During south-west monsoon, or from June 1 to Sept. 30, twenty days.

During north-east monsoon, or from Oct. 1 to May 31, sixteen days.

##### Between Aden and Madras.

During south-west monsoon, or from June 1 to Sept. 30, sixteen days.

During north-east monsoon, or from Oct. 1 to May 31, twelve days.

By order,

P. M. MELVILL, Col., Sec. to Govt.

#### BIRTHS.

ADAM, the wife of Asst. surg. H. Madras art. s. at Kamptee, Sept. 2.

ADAMS, the wife of Capt. R. R. asst. comm. d. at Goordaspore, Punjab, Sept. 2.

ALLEN, wife of Lieut. F. adjutant Calcutta native militia, d. at Alipore, Sept. 6.

BARR, wife of Capt. J. T. 7th B.N.I. s. at Rajcote, Sept. 10.

BRADY, wife of G. O. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.

BIRD, wife of T. d. at Umballah, Sept. 6.

BRADFORD, wife of Lieut. H. R. 36th Beng. mutineers, s. at Simla, Sept. 9.

BRUCE, wife of R. C. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.

DANNO, the wife of Capt. A. C. (steamer Bombay Castle), d. at Colaba, Sept. 13.

EWING, the wife of John, surg. H.M.'s 95th regt. s. at Deesa, Sept. 3.

EARLE, wife of Capt. W. H. S. 20th regt. B.N.I. s. at Meerut, Sept. 12.

EVANS, wife of Rev. F. J. s. at Royapooram, Sept. 9.

GIBSON, wife of G. s. at Maulmein, July 22.

GOODHALL, wife of H. B. d. at Agra, Sept. 6.

HATTON, wife of F. E. d. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 4.

HILL, wife of R. s. at Howrah, Aug. 29.

HOLLAND, the wife of Lieut. Edward B. Bombay engs. s. at Belgaum, Sept. 13.

HUTCHINSON, the wife of J. F., s. at Colaba, Sept. 19.

JOSEPH, the wife of G. M. s. at Parell, Sept. 6.

KEENE, wife of H. G. d. at Dehra Doon, Sept. 8.

LITTLE, wife of M. d. at Comilla, Sept. 1.

MERCKR, wife of Capt. T. W. s. at Simla, Sept. 10.

MILLAR, wife of Lieut. s. at Mooltan, Aug. 21.

MYATT, the wife of Paul M. s. at Sattara, Sept. 14.

NEVILL, wife of H. s. at Madras, Sept. 4.

OGLE, wife of J. s. (since dead) at Ballygunge, Sept. 4.  
 PALMER, the wife of T. A. d. at Colaba, Aug. 10.  
 POND, wife of Capt. A. 3rd Eur. Bengal regt. s. at Agra, Sept. 5.  
 RAIKES, wife of Major R. N. d. at Meerut, Sept. 10.  
 RODRIGUES, wife of D. L. d. at Bellary, Aug. 28.  
 SHERARD, wife of Capt. G. O. B. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 12.  
 SHIRCORE, wife of C. G. M. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.  
 SMITH, wife of W. s. at Madras, Sept. 11.  
 TAYLOR, wife of Capt. C. W. 13th M.N.I. s. on board the *Wellesley*.  
 TIBALIE, the wife of Robert T. d. at Surat, Sept. 8.  
 VALLADARES, the wife of C. d. at Kotree, Sept. 2.  
 WALLACE, wife of J. D. C. d. 20th M.N.I. at Bangalore, Sept. 8.  
 WILSON, wife of C. C. W. d. at Roorkee, Sept. 9.

### MARRIAGES.

CLARK, Thomas, to Mary Anne, d. of the late Capt. R. Allen, 41st Madras N.I. at Vepery, Sept. 9.  
 CHAPMAN, Richard, comdr. of steamer, Calcutta, to Sophia M. Ward, at Chinsurah, Aug. 25.  
 DAVIDSON, A. H. to H. J. widow of the late Capt. G. A. Brett, at Midnapore, Aug. 20.  
 DOMBALL, F. J. to Miss Maria C. Augustin, at Chinsurah, Aug. 21.  
 JUSTICE, William C. 75th regt. to Leila J. d. of Rev. W. Parker, at Sabawur, near Kussowlee, Sept. 9.  
 KLOER, Lieut. H. A. Ben. yeomanry cav. to Sarah E. d. of the late Henry Hughes, at Calcutta, Aug. 30.  
 LANG, Lieut. A. M. Beng. engs. to Sarah, d. of Col. Boileau, Beng. art. at Simla, Sept. 1.  
 M'Koy, William, to Anna M. d. of the late James Cooper, at Cuttack.  
 MEDLEY, J. G. Beng. engs. to Adelaide, d. of Brig. J. Steel, C. B. at Simla, Sept. 9.  
 PALMER, James G. to Mrs. Delia L. Kenderline, at Calcutta, Aug. 27.  
 SCRIVENER, Lieut. Frederick, to Emma, d. of George Merrett, at Byculla, Sept. 11.  
 SIMOENS, Robert H. to Miss Catherine M. Leonard, at St. George's cathedral, Madras, Sept. 8.  
 SMITH, Edward, to Miss Elizabeth Leonard, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Sept. 8.  
 TULLOCH, John, H.M.'s 10th regt. to Lucy, d. of James Cosserat, at Dinapore, Aug. 7.  
 WHISH, Lieut. Claudius B. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. to Miss Annie Dowler, at Poona, Sept. 16.  
 WHITE, H. F. Roorkee College, to Miss Emma J. Bates, of Agra, at St. John's Church, Aug. 23.

### DEATHS.

AINSWORTH, Emma, at Colaba, Sept. 9.  
 ANDERSON, Helen, wife of F. at Ferozepore, aged 27, Aug. 30.  
 BACON, Clarence H. whilst out tiger shooting, aged 19, Sept. 15.  
 BROUGHAM, Margaret A. inf. d. of H. at Mhow, Aug. 27.  
 BROWN, Patrick, at Shansi, Sept. 2.  
 BROOM, Robert, at Kirkee, Aug. 24.  
 BURNES, Elizabeth, wife of J. at Bombay, aged 25, August 22.  
 CHALMERS, Samuel, at Calcutta, Aug. 14.  
 CHUTE, Capt. Pierre, H.M.'s 34th regt. at Doornraon, Aug. 21.  
 DACOSTA, Mrs. A. at Chandernagore, Aug. 21.  
 DONELAN, Henry, H.M.'s 8th regt., at Buxar, Aug. 29.  
 DOYLE, Christopher, at Allahabad, aged 25, Aug. 23.  
 DYCK, Thomas A. at Bellary, Sept. 3.  
 FAWCETT, Lieut. 95th foot, killed at Becjapore, Sept. 5.  
 FRANKS, Susan, wife of J. W. at Clumar, aged 25, Sept. 6.  
 FREESE, Lieut. A. J. 6th Madras L. C. at Gorruckpore, Aug. 25.  
 GALLAGHER, Martin, at Colaba, aged 28, Sept. 8.  
 HART, Alice, inf. d. of E. at Bombay, Aug. 22.  
 HEMMINGWAY, Henry J. inf. s. of B. at Poona, Aug. 29.  
 HEPBURN, Jacob, at Mussorie, Sept. 2.  
 HOWARD, James, at Bombay, aged 48, Aug. 23.  
 JONES, Robert, at Calaba, aged 24, Aug. 17.  
 JOSEPH, Agnes, at Secunderabad, aged 21, Aug. 26.  
 KENNEDY, Garrett, at Poona, aged 23, Sept. 14.  
 KYTE, John A. E. at Poona, aged 18, Sept. 7.  
 LASPLENE, E. at Jessore, aged 60, Sept. 2.  
 LEAHY, John, inf. s. of J. at Deesa, Aug. 28.  
 LYNE, Lucretia S. L. at Delhi, aged 26, Aug. 30.  
 MALTBY, Rev. R. B. at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 10.  
 M'CULLOCH, David, at Bombay, aged 53, Sept. 12.  
 MEREDITH, Emma J. inf. d. of F. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.  
 MILLS, Maj. H. S. 58th Bengal N.I. at Murree, aged 42, Sept. 3.  
 MOORE, Margaret, inf. d. of J. at Lower Colaba, Aug. 22.

MORGAN, Edward C. inf. s. of J. at Saharanpore, Sept. 5.  
 MORRISON, D. J. G. at Sarat, aged 17, Sept. 9.  
 MULES, Lieut. W. M. Bombay fusiliers, at Mool-tan, Aug. 31.  
 PARKER, Rev. John H. at Calcutta, aged 42, Sept. 9.  
 PRIGOU, William H. at Poona, aged 41, Sept. 10.  
 REYNOLDS, Floyd, at Kirkee, Aug. 28.  
 RODGERS, Capt. J. B. at sea, aged 36, Aug. 19.  
 ROSEMEYER, Nicholas, at Cochin, aged 31, Aug. 13.  
 SANDFORD, George, at Nepanee, aged 28, Aug. 25.  
 SCOTT, Winckworth R. inf. s. of Capt. W. at Poona, Sept. 5.  
 SHAW, Lieut. G. M. 3rd Bombay L. C., from sun-stroke, near Beora, Sept. 15.  
 SHRIEVES, Samuel, at Bellary, Sept. 12.  
 SLATTER, Robert A. at Calcutta, aged 36, Aug. 27.  
 SOUTHWELL, Henry, at Bombay, aged 28, Sept. 5.  
 SPRY, Henry F. inf. s. of H. W. at Rewur, Sept. 1.  
 STOKER, John E. on board the steamer *Canning*, Sept. 4.  
 STRETTON, Arthur, 60th rifles, at Shajehanpore, Aug. 18.  
 SWEETING, Henry D. at Rungpore, aged 26, Aug. 31.  
 WHITE, Capt. E. T. 2nd Bengal fus., at sea, Apl. 21.  
 WILCOX, Benjamin, at Bombay, aged 32, Sept. 11.  
 WILLIAM, John, at Bombay, aged 37, Sept. 11.  
 WOODS, Mary A. at Nassich, aged 61, Sept. 5.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

*Pal Mail, Oct. 15.*

3rd Lt. Drags.—Lieut. C. T. Goff to be capt., by purch., v. Sitwell, who retires; Corn. J. O. Phibbs to be lieut., by purch., v. Goff.  
 13th Lt. Drags.—J. White, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Lethbridge, prom.

Royal Art.—The undermentioned gent. cadets to be lieuts. :—L. Gye, C. H. Hamilton, A. J. Shut-tleworth, A. L. C. Smithett, J. R. J. Bramley, A. W. F. Campbell, L. H. Noyes, G. W. C. Rothe, B. de Beauvoir Tupper, and H. H. Goodeve. To be quartermaster and commissary of stores :—Gr. mr. serj. G. Marvin, v. Oliphant, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Engs.—2nd Capt. C. C. Chesney to be capt., v. Mann, placed on the second list; Lieut. W. J. Stuart to be 2nd capt., v. Chesney. The following gent. cadets to be lieuts., with tempy. rank :—R. H. Williams, J. G. S. Davies, E. D. C. O'Brien.

3rd Foot.—Ens. B. D. Wright to be lieut., without purch.; Serj. maj. H. Manning to be ens., without purch., v. Wright; Lieut. A. B. Letts to be adjt., v. T. A. Cox, prom.; Lieut. H. A. A. Breedon to be instructor of musketry, v. Letts, appd. adjt.

4th Foot.—Ens. O. B. Middleton to be lieut., by purch., v. Grintinton, who rets.

8th Foot.—Ens. J. S. Wheeley to be lieut., by purch., v. Longfield, prom.

18th Foot.—The prom. of Maj. A. N. Campbell to be lieut. col., without purch., as stated in the *Gazette* of April 13, to be antedated to March 9, the antedate not to carry back pay.

19th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Reynolds, from the Prince of Wales's Own Donegal Militia, to be ens., without purch.

23rd Foot.—Brev. maj. C. S. S. E. Gordon, from 76th foot, to be capt., v. Geddes, who exc. Paymr. J. Aston has been removed from the service, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

24th Foot.—The prom. of Capt. J. H. Lutman to a majority, without purch., to bear date April 17, instead of May 28, 1858, as previously stated.

52nd Foot.—Capt. W. Corbett to be maj., without purch., v. Vigors, who rets. on full pay; Lieut. W. J. Stopford to be capt., without purch., v. Corbett.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Mariette, fr. 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Campbell, prom.

72nd Foot.—Serj. maj. J. Thompson to be ens., without purch., v. Bamfield, prom. in 11th foot.

91st Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Gregg to be capt., without purch., v. Gordon, dec.; Ens. C. Holloway to be lieut., without purch., v. Gregg.

95th Foot.—Ens. E. W. Bennett has been permitted to res. his commission.

98th Foot.—Ens. G. T. West to be lieut., without purch.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ens. W. B. Pinchard to be lieut., without purch., v. Gorman, prom. in 14th foot.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. Herbert, C.B., 75th foot, having completed three years' actual service in the rank of lieut. col., to col. in the army, under royal warrant of Oct. 6, 1854.

Brev. lieut. col. J. A. Vigors, ret., full pay, 52nd foot, to be col. in the army, the rank being honorary only.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1858.

### INDIAN TAXATION.

The increasing excess of expenditure over income in India has for some time past attracted the serious attention of Government. Every year the deficiency becomes greater, nor is there any prospect of its reduction except through the imposition of new taxes. But on what articles are these to be levied? Shall objects of first necessity, or of art and luxury, be selected for this undesirable honour? That is the question; and one not easily answered in dealing with a people imbued with more than a Jewish aversion to part with their money, and whose wants are so few and simple. It is very clear that every sort of evasion will be practised that native ingenuity can suggest, and that direct taxation alone presents any likelihood of being sufficiently profitable to justify incurring the odium attendant on additional imposts. The most simple form is a poll-tax, which might also be the most easily and cheaply collected, by making every potail responsible for his village; but, on the other hand, it has been more than once tried under native rulers, who were compelled to give it up on account of its perilous unpopularity. Next in simplicity and productiveness comes an income-tax, which, according to the *Friend of India*—no mean authority on such subjects—might be expected to yield two millions and a half sterling. This estimate is based upon the calculation that the annual income of the people derived from trade, manufactures, and other sources unconnected with agriculture, amounts to fully fifty millions, and that a tax of five per cent. could be levied without serious detriment to the prosperity of the community. Our contemporary observes, indeed, that such a tax would meet with a determined opposition from every European in the country, as "they do not emigrate to be taxed, and an impost of Rs. 50 a month on every man earning Rs. 1,000 a month would be most keenly felt and bitterly resisted." And justly so, if Government servants, whether native or European, were called upon to pay, for it would then be equivalent to an underhand reduction of salary. But there is certainly no reason why settlers and traders should be exempted from its operation.

The *Friend* suggests another tax, which would not only yield a good revenue but would avoid giving offence to the prejudices and susceptibilities of the natives. This is no other than a wedding license. It is supposed that in India the annual number of marriages is one to every hundred souls, or at least a million and a quarter every year within the British territories. On these occasions the natives utterly forget their usually parsimonious habits, and scatter their money on all sides with both hands. "The ordinary expense of a wedding in the shopkeeper class (that is, among persons possessed of more

than 50 rupees a month) is Rs. 300, while even the poorest, the ryots included, spend from 30 to 50 rupees." Now, assuming that the better class marriages are one-tenth of the whole number, and that the highest-priced license cost Rs. 20, and that the remaining 1,125,000 couples paid only five rupees for a second-class license, the produce would be—

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 125,000 licences, at Rs. 20 ..... | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| 1,125,000     "     Rs. 5 .....   | Rs. 56,25,000 |

Total—£812,500 or Rs. 81,25,000

This estimate would probably be found within the mark, as every one would strive, from ostentation, to purchase the most expensive license, especially if the one document were illuminated in the Persian style, and the other a simple certificate.

A succession duty might likewise be imposed with advantage to the State, and without exercising any pressure on the poor. From this source alone half a million sterling might annually be realized; but not improbably a sufficient revenue might be obtained from the taxes on personal property and marriages to render it unnecessary to multiply causes of unpopularity.

#### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

No question connected with India is at this moment more immediately pressing than the re-organization of the native army. The problem is an exceedingly intricate one, and requires to be solved with great carefulness and delicacy. In the place of a large, well-disciplined homogeneous force, urgent local necessities have called into existence swarms of irregular troops even more numerous than the body they were intended only temporarily to replace. A present danger has been evaded by incurring a risk a little more remote, and we now stand in the position of a man on the point of being drowned in the waters with which he has extinguished a conflagration. The Praetorian cohorts of Brahmans have indeed disappeared, but only to make room for yet more hazardous instruments in the form of Sikh and Punjabee levies. Under one designation or another, a larger numerical force is now on foot than previous to the mutinies, and one maintained at still greater cost and peril to the State. As the ancient Britons called in the aid of the Saxons against the dreaded Scots, so did the Indian authorities, in their dire extremity, have recourse to the warlike inhabitants of the Punjab to save them from the treacherous Poorbeas. That the parallel may no further be carried out, has become an object of the most anxious consideration.

It is agreed on all hands that henceforth the European element must be far more largely introduced than heretofore, if we would hope to maintain our position in India. But it does not follow on that account that a much larger proportion of Queen's regiments will need to be permanently stationed in the east. For many reasons it will be found more desirable to keep up two distinct services, one exclusively destined for Indian duty, and the other acting in a supplemental manner. It may seem impertinent to offer suggestions on a matter so purely

professional, nor are we insensible of our own inability to grapple with a question embracing such vast interests, and beset with such numerous difficulties; but, as fools rush in where wiser men repress their steps, we shall venture to sketch the outline of a new military establishment for the Bengal Presidency.

In the first place, we would have fifteen regiments of European and Eurasian infantry, each 800 strong, which would give a force of 12,000 bayonets. Of light cavalry there should be ten regiments, or 5,000 sabres in all; and the artillery should also be greatly augmented, but entirely European, with the exception of a few companies of Indo-Britons and native Christians for special service in the Burmese provinces and on the north-west frontier. At the same time, a native regular force is quite indispensable, though it might perhaps be advantageously modelled after what is commonly called the irregular service. It has been suggested in one of the Indian journals, and not unwisely, that there should be no more than thirty regiments of native infantry, each mustering 500 bayonets, and commanded at the most by six officers. Six regiments of cavalry, armed and mounted after the manner of the Scinde horse, would add 3,000 sabres, and complete the *cadre* of the native army. But there are many duties, not strictly of a military nature, which nevertheless can only be properly discharged by a *quasi*-military force. Such, for instance, are the escort of treasure and Government stores, mounting guard at jails and public offices, the surveillance of the frontiers of independent states, and the suppression of gangs of marauders and robbers. For this purpose, it is advisable that a force should be maintained somewhat analogous to the Irish constabulary. Probably not fewer than 30,000 men, horse and foot, would be required for this service, which might be officered to a great extent by meritorious non-commissioned officers from European regiments, subordinate to a small number of carefully-selected officers of a higher grade, and specially qualified for the very responsible duties that would devolve upon them. While retaining the system of promotion by seniority as a rule, we would have officers who have distinguished themselves in the field promoted to the first vacancy in their own or some other corps. Those passed over might complain, but a motive for emulation would thus be afforded, and the service generally rendered more efficient. With respect to the native regiments, almost absolute power should be entrusted to the commandant—certainly as regards the promotion of native-commissioned officers and privates. To recapitulate, the new establishment thus formed would consist of 12,000 European and Eurasian infantry, and 5,000 European and Eurasian light cavalry; 15,000 native infantry, and 3,000 native cavalry, comprising Sikhs, Punjabees, Rajpoots, Goorkhas, Bheels, and aboriginal Indians; and a constabulary force of 25,000 bayonets and 5,000 sabres, similarly constituted. As for the ordinary police, there is no better system than that of rendering every village liable for the offences committed within its borders.

It is almost needless to add that we do not contemplate the possibility of anything so ab-

surd and suicidal as a return to the system of contingent forces. Every native fortress throughout our own possessions must, of course, be dismantled, and the walls of every fortified town laid level with the ground. Half a dozen strategical stations, containing magazines and arsenals, and garrisoned wholly by Europeans and native Christians, should be carefully selected, and their fortifications so constructed as to be capable of defence by a small as well as a large force.

These rough hints and suggestions we offer, with all diffidence, simply for what they may be worth. We do not, indeed, imagine that our opinion on such matters is likely to carry much weight; but it is the duty of every honest journalist to express his calm, unbiassed views on the topics of the day, and that duty we have endeavoured to discharge to the best of our judgment and ability.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—It has often fallen to my lot to observe that the generality of men of superior education and of good general information are, unless they are connected with India by some close tie, but ill-informed on Indian topics; nay, are utterly ignorant of the very alphabet of Indian history, geography, and politics. Can we wonder at this state when the acknowledged organs of instruction show such gross ignorance on the subject as they do.

An illustrated contemporary of yours recently gave portraits of most of the members of the new Council for India, accompanied by short biographical sketches, in which it tells us that "the latter Board" (*i. e.* the Board of Control) "merged into the Council of State for India, the result of a bill to that effect, introduced by Lord Stanley." If a bill for the purpose stated was introduced into Parliament, it did not become law, and it certainly was not introduced by Lord Stanley, whose bill became law, and if I mistake not, put an extinguisher on the Board of Control. Certainly it did not merge that body into the Council of State for India, whatever that may be.

Of Sir James Hogg, the biographer says "he was first chosen a Director of the Court of Proprietors, *io, &c.*" I do not know of such an office, do you? We are also informed that, "at the abolition of the Court of Directors, he was one of the Political and Military Committee." This, as a matter of fact, is incorrect. At the time when the political functions of the Court of Directors ceased (it is not abolished), Sir James was a member of the Finance and Home Committee.

We are further informed that "Sir Henry Montgomery" (a Madras civilian, be it remembered), "who has recently returned to England, was formerly on the staff in Ireland."

We are told that Mr. Mills "is on the Committee for Finance and Home Affairs, and third member of the Secret Committee." I was under the impression that the Secret Committee was abolished; but perhaps I am in error on this point.

These are a few inaccuracies that have occurred to me from a casual perusal of the paper; whether there are others, I will not say.—Yours,

ORIENT.

Oriental Club, October 16, 1858.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. *Susanne*, Matheson, Hong-Kong; *Huutress*, Caldwell, Rangoon; *Japan*, Popkiss, Akyab;—14. *Lochnagar*, Jenkins, Singapore; *Luisa*, Dixon, and *Berndtlin*, Page, Alcoa Bay; *Zobeah*, Morrison, Bombay; *Black Eagle*, Gemmell, Bombay and Mauritius; *Shackanaxon*, Tuelon, Bengal;—15. *Young Eagle*, Wheelright, Bengal; *Lady Douglas*, Ritchie, Maulmain;—16. *Marseilles*, Tilley, Rangoon; *Greenock*, Edwards, Mauritius;—18. *Victory*, Stephens, Madras; *Clyde*, Kerr and *Coromandel*, Thompson, Calcutta; *Kitty Cordes*, Popwith, Maulmain; *Fiery Cross*, Dallas, Foochoorotoo; *Levant*, Fearan, Akyab; *Earl Powis*, Myles, Kooria Moorla;—19. *Allison*, Laws, Bombay; *Dirk Arnold*, De Veer, Maulmain.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Cerlon*, from SOUTHAMPTON (Oct. 20), to proceed, per str. *Aliva*, from SUEZ.—For *MATRA*,—Miss *Crawley*, Lieut. F. E. Laing, Capt. Ellison, Lieut. A. O. Macfarlane, Mr. E. Crump, M.S.; Capt. Fiddie, Asst. Surg. Wilson, and Capt. Dashiwood. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Ralli, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. S. Gladstone, Mr. C. Gould, Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and 2 infants, Rev. G. Symonds, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. F. Keith, Mr. M. Henderson, Mrs. Gull, Mrs. Chisholm, Maj. Thomas, Lieut.

Kingley, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. J. Stainforth, Mr. Jervis, Mr. C. Berry, Mrs. Sutherland and 2 children, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. C. Lionel, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. G. Barnes, Maj. Hervey, Mr. J. M. Stewart, Mr. G. Jackson, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. T. Tretons, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Woolcott, Mrs. Heberden, and Mrs. Fraser and child. For MADRAS.—Rev. W. and Mrs. Moffat, 2 Misses Morehead, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Steubhouse, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Burn, Mr. W. A. Alexander, Mr. J. Moorat, Mr. F. W. Sewell, Mr. T. Warner, Mr. A. W. Foord, Mr. Wapshare, and Mr. Doyton. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Mrs., and Miss D'Almeida, Mr. W. Stanton, B.N.; Miss de Hogendorf, and Mr. J. Blyth. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Holt, Mr. Hanna, and Staff asst. surg. Crisp. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and child, Mr. T. Naughten, Mr. Preston, and Staff asst. surg. White. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Corbett and child.

Per str. Exuise, from MANSHILL (Oct. 27), to proceed per str. Alma, from Suez. For SUEZ.—Hon. E. Drummond, and Mr. Money. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Miller, Mr. P. Thomas, Mr. A. Mc Millan, Mr. S. P. Griffiths, Mr. Temple, Capt. A. Wintle, Mr. C. Mallett, Mrs. Inglis and 2 children, Mr. Leslie, Capt. Daubeny, Lieut. Carden, Mr. R. St. Eades, Mr. Ackland, and Mr. H. Mc Lardy. For SINGAPORE.—Gen. Steinitz, Mr. T. A. Rukle, and Mr. Bodeman. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. J. Jarvis. For CANTON.—Mr. W. W. Hume, and Mr. N. D. Lee. For HONG-KONG.—Comdr. J. Commerell, B.N.; and Mr. T. Shortede.

## DOMESTIC.

### MARRIAGES.

FOSBERY, George V. 3rd Bengal N.I. to Emmeline G. d. of Percy F. Hall, at Wigmore Church, Herefordshire, Oct. 12.

MOLONY, Frederick Beresford, Madras civil service, to Eleanor Jane, eldest d. of A. E. Gayer, of Upper Mount-street, Dublin, at the Church of St. Peter, Dublin, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kilfenora, Oct. 13.

### DEATHS.

ALLAN, John Sheppee, second s. of John, late of Calcutta, at Lee, Kent, aged 12, Sept. 13.

FARRINGTON, Maj. gen. J. J. Bengal establishment, at Leamington, aged 68, Oct. 13.

MONTAGUE, Florence, infant d. of Capt. A. W. of the Ferozepore regt. at Brighton, Oct. 13.

ROBBINS, the Rev. Henry, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, at his brother's residence, Shropham Vicarage, Norfolk, aged 38, Oct. 13.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                               |                       | Paid. | Prices. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| £.                                                    |                       | £.    |         |
| India Stock                                           | 221 @ 22 1/2          |       |         |
| India Loan Debentures                                 | 99 1/2 @ 100          |       |         |
| India Debentures (2nd is.)                            | 99 1/2 @ 100          |       |         |
| India Scrip (2nd issue)                               | 99 1/2 @ 100          |       |         |
| India Bonds (£1,000)                                  | 145 pm.               |       |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                                  | 145 pm.               |       |         |
| <b>Railways.</b>                                      |                       |       |         |
| 18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 p. ct.) | 9 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
| 18 Ditto Additional, Cap. A                           | 6 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
| 18 Ditto, B.                                          | 4 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
| 20 Ceylon (guar. 6 p. ct.)                            | 2 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
| 20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                      | 5 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
| Stock East-Indian                                     | 100 @ 107 1/2         |       |         |
| 20 Ditto E. Shares Extension                          | 10 @ 107 1/2          |       |         |
| 20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 p. ct.)            | all @ 21 1/2          |       |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto)                                  | 4 1/2 @ 100           |       |         |
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| 1 Butter Knife.....      | 0 3 0 0         | 5 0 0           | 6 0 0           | 0 7 0           |
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 367.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|              |          |                         |           |
|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Bengal ..... | Sept. 23 | Burmah (Rangoon) .....  | Sept. 2   |
| Madras ..... | " 30     | Bombay .....            | " 27      |
| Agra .....   | " —      | Ceylon .....            | " 30      |
|              |          | China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Sept. 12. |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 24th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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|                           |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
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Books under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 6d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1s.; and for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 23rd September is utterly void of public interest. The proclamation announcing the transference of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown had not yet been issued, but was expected to appear in a few days. The event was to be celebrated in the Presidency towns by general illuminations and a brilliant display of fireworks.

The heavy rains have hitherto prevented the resumption of field operations on a large scale, but the force at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal is sufficient to deal with the remaining masses of insurgents in a very summary manner, as soon as the rainy season has terminated. The main body of rebels was reported to be concentrated in the neighbourhood of Amaihee, between two rivers, and advance or retreat alike forbidden by considerable forces of British troops. A detached band, estimated at 3,000 fighting men, who had taken up a strong position on an island in the Gogra, was attacked and routed by two companies of Europeans, a troop of Hodson's Horse, and the Contingent of the Rajah of Kuppoothalla. The enemy is said to have lost 1,000 men in this gallant affair, with a very trifling loss on the part of the assailants.

The railway from Allahabad to Cawnpore was opened on the 15th September in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and will greatly facilitate the advance of troops from Lower Bengal to the Upper Provinces.

Under the head of "Official Gazette" will be seen a long list of promotions and alterations of rank in the Artillery and Engineer services of the Madras Presidency. It will be remembered that those of the Bengal Presidency appeared in our issue of the 15th October.

The only point of interest in the news from China is the return of Lord Elgin to Shanghai from Japan. His Lordship has concluded a treaty similar to the one lately obtained by the Americans. A representative of the British Government is to be permitted to reside at Jeddo; five ports, including Kanagarra, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, are to be opened to free trade within twelve months, as are likewise the cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka; while a duty of five per cent. is to be levied on exports and of twenty per cent. on imports, with the exception of cotton and woollen goods, on which no more than five per cent. is to be imposed. On the other hand, the *Emperor* yacht was presented to the high dignitaries deputed by his Majesty to receive this token of goodwill from his "cousin" of Great Britain.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles:—Capt. Warberton, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. Watson, Col. Durand, Mademoiselle C. Damiens, Mr. Falmal, Mr. Paddy, Lieut. Clark, Mr. Kurrrough, Mr. Gantjour, Mr. Berthlet, Mr. Murray, Mr. Le Blanc, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Stuart.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per Str. Pera, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Theobald and infant, Commander Salmon, M.N., Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Brig. Shelley, Lieut. Costley, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Goby and infant, Mrs. Cannon, Mr. T. H. Salt, Capt. Wilson, Capt. J. Hearsey, Mr. Brakenbury, Miss Freymouth, Mr. Handyside, Mrs. Atkinson and two children, Mr. Brookings and infant, Mr. Knox, Capt. King, Capt. Couchman, Commander A. Campbell, Lieut. Hamilton, Capt. D. G. and Mrs. Munro and two children, Messrs. E. Mooger and J. Rongemount, Dr. and Mrs. Conry and six children, Capt. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Cuts and two children, Lieut. Knox, Mr. Greenaway, Capt. Aitchison, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bord, Mr. and Mrs. Morrough, Esq. Maitland, Mr. Blair, Mr. Elliott, Lieut. Ogilvie, Mr. Bradish, Capt. Grantham, Mrs. Grantham, and two Misses and infant, Lieut. Gandle, Capt. Heblen, Mr. Bolton, Mrs. Howley, Capt. Gordon, R.E., Lord Pevensey, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and two children, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Patrikson, Lieut. Pearson, Mr. Stopford, Mrs. Adams and two children, Mrs. Marlon and child.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-Col. Towgood, 35th Bengal N. I., of Arbrofield, near Reading, Oct. 24; Lieut.-Col. William Prendergast, 8th Bengal L.C., at Alipore, aged 44, Sept. 15.

BOMBAY.—Capt. C. Poinsonby, Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Gen., at the residence of J. Branton, Esq., Bombay, Sept. 21.

MADRAS.—Major-Gen. J. H. Collette, Col. 7th L.C., at Nice, aged 78, Oct. 23.

A SOCIABLE CLUB.—"We understand that a club has been formed by several Parsee gentlemen—the headquarters being a garden near the Gowalia Tank—with the view of affording their wives the privilege of mixing in the society of males. It is a *sine qua non* for each member of the club to be present with his wife. Before their evening meals, the individuals composing the little interesting party, mixing promiscuously amongst themselves, take an airing along the garden walks, and probably fancy themselves strolling in the bowers of Elysium for the while. While at their meals no scrupulous restraint crosses the gentle flow of witicisms and harmless repartees; and the members separate after an evening's rational entertainment."—*Bombay Times*.

A CORRUPT PRESS.—It seems that some of the lower order of native newspapers have made it a regular profession to earn their maintenance by extortion. The rascally editors make a dupe of some wealthy but uneducated native gentleman, by threatening to comment upon his household affairs and private character, and demanding a certain amount of money to silence their mouths, and the discussion drops as soon as the black mail is paid by the innocent and timid victim. This, we are afraid, will continue until an example is made of one of them by imposing upon him a heavy punishment of incarceration as the result of a criminal action. We learn that the editor of the *Chalook* is at present in a dilemma, in consequence of two or three Barian merchants having taken measures to obtain redress by dragging him before the Supreme Court."—*Bombay Gazette*.

CASH PAYMENTS.—Traders in Madras are trying to introduce a ready-money system by giving ten per cent. discount for cash. They will fail. The Calcutta shopkeepers give fifteen, and have failed utterly. Men will not carry rupees about, and until a gold currency is introduced, cash payments are hopeless.

## BENGAL.

## AGRA UNCOVENANTED AND SAVINGS BANKS.

We are glad to find from the half yearly reports of the Miniature Banks at this station, that success has attended their operations during a most calamitous period; and that the proprietary themselves are free from all apprehension of losses, and anticipate a remunerative future from their past uninterrupted success, is evidenced from the fact that they feel themselves justified in increasing their establishment, and substantially rewarding their officers by enhanced allowances. The Agra Savings Bank has a capital of 30,000 rupees, a reserve fund of 15,000 rupees, with a divisible balance of 8,227-5-7, enabling it to declare a dividend of twenty-four rupees per cent., and a bonus of twelve rupees, which substantially amounts to a dividend of thirty-six rupees per cent., a return sufficiently handsome to satisfy the most avaricious of Bank Stock Proprietors, and one unequalled in the annals of European Banks, calling for a few explanatory remarks. It is a principle to which Banks in general adhere, of fixing a ratio between fixed deposits and capital; and that this varies from 2 to 1 and 3 to 1, but is never allowed to rise higher. To maintain this ratio deposits are certainly not refused; but the increase of capital becomes absolutely imperative, and is regulated by the accumulating influx of deposits. The principle does not seem to be recognised by these little Banks; and yet we do not think their deviation is to be condemned. The danger which is apprehended from an excess of deposits, arises from the probable inability of Banks to meet any sudden run on them, occasioned by various circumstances scarcely necessary to mention. The danger can be obviated by limiting individual deposits, so that the run must be general ere it can cause any effect. The average gain on fixed deposits of the Agra Savings Bank is six per cent. in loan transactions, and though fluctuating in exchange, it is always more remunerative. When it is borne in mind that deposits bear to capital a ratio of 6 to 1, the high dividends are satisfactorily accounted for. The Savings Bank has now worked successfully for upwards of seventeen years, steadily increasing its capital, raising its reserve fund to half its capital, gaining yearly the confidence of the public, as evinced by its proportionate increase of deposits, and declaring year after year its handsome dividends.

The Uncovenanted Service Bank has a capital of 10,500 rupees, a reserve fund of 17,500 rupees, and a divisible surplus of 8740 4-7, enabling it to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. It has during the past half year adopted a principle which in future is to be adhered to, viz., the exclusion of all unrealised interest from the profits of the Banks, thereby giving the proprietary what is virtually and substantially their profits. Exchange seems to have engaged special attention, and the results of the deliberation of a committee appointed for the consideration of so important a question have been embodied in the resolutions of the general meeting, and published in the supplementary sheet to their half yearly report. It appears that the exchange operations of both these Banks have during the half year under review rapidly enlarged, and it was the return from this particular branch alone which enabled the managers to declare their usual handsome dividends. Exchange has universally been acknowledged to be the most lucrative department of a Bank, and it has been entertained by many that the risk attendant is in proportion. However satisfactory the dividends were to the shareholders of the Uncovenanted Service Bank, they felt it a duty incumbent on them to examine the question and to see how far exchange operations could be carried on consistently with their small capital, and whether the returns received justified the risk undertaken.

The resolutions of the shareholders, based on the deliberations of the Special Committee, are in favour of exchange, placing no limits, but adopting a few precautionary measures, which the Committee have deemed advisable to suggest; such as the appointment of a referee, and a limitation in some measure to the powers hitherto invested in the Manager. Supported by all the principles of Banking, its nature and operations examined and tested by theory, and its soundness and profitable results verified by practice, exchange cannot be repudiated *in toto* by any Bank; but without enumerating its several advantages and its universal adoption by Banks, we would particularly draw the attention of such Banks as have their fixed deposits raised high above their small capital to this most available and profitable branch. The capital invested in exchange operations is very controllable, and from the quickness of returns readily available to meet emergencies. The apprehension of sudden and large withdrawals from deposits vanishes, and it becomes unnecessary to keep a large margin for an unprofitable large cash balance in hand.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## REMINISCENCES OF LUCKNOW.

The last number of a half-yearly periodical entitled "Indian Annals of Medical Science," contains some interesting notes by H. M. Greenhow, Esq., taken during the ever memorable siege of Lucknow. From these records of the impressions made on the mind of an intelligent professional man by the incidents of one of the most fearful events in the annals of this country, we make the following extract:—

"After the closing in of the enemy, and the cessation of communication with the surrounding country, people began to feel the hardships as well as the perils incident to their situation. At the first alarm most of the servants, thinking the garrison doomed, had fled, leaving their masters to find for themselves. To ladies particularly this was a great loss; and, subsequently, when arrowroot and sago, sugar and port-wine, were not to be had, when milk was very scarce, and eggs sold at two rupees a-piece, and whenever soojee was not abundant, it may be imagined that people put on grave faces, and looked anxiously for 'The Relief.' As will be seen presently, children especially were the sufferers, for broth, soojee and rice, were literally their only food. There was certainly porter for those who urgently required it; but beer was not to be had after the early days of the siege. Meat and attah were the staple food of adults; but ladies, especially the sick, could with difficulty eat or digest Chupatties, and no bread was seen during the whole siege.

"The sanitary arrangements were carried out before the besieging army arrived in a very vigorous manner, and the whole area of the entrenchment was cleared of filth to an amazing extent. When, however, the siege began, the establishment of the sanitary officer vanished, and he was left comparatively powerless. The garrison then had to bury dead horses and other animals of all kinds; and some difficulty was experienced in getting these and the bodies of natives and others disposed of in the proper manner. Europeans were interred in the churchyard, which had been included in the entrenchment; but it is believed that the enemy have not allowed the bodies to rest in their graves.

"But, in spite of every effort, where persons are crowded together as in a garrison, and are under a tropical sun, and where servants, so particularly necessary in India, are few and far between, filth and nuisances will collect; and it may be conceived that, after a few weeks, the air of the entrenched enclosure became tainted, and disease became prevalent. Perhaps it was well that the season was comparatively a dry one. At the beginning the heat was great; but after the first two or three weeks rain fell in some quantity, and the air became cooler, the thermometer generally ranging from 85 to 90 deg.

"Whether the women and children, who were for the most part shut up in the houses, and consequently unable to enjoy what fresh air there was, or the officers and soldiers, who often slept out in the damp trenches or were exposed to great exertions in alternate sun and rain, suffered most in health it is not easy to say; but undoubtedly all were severely tried, and the trial proved too much for many. It may be men-

tioned that the women and children of H.M.'s 32nd Foot—which Regiment formed the staple of the Lucknow garrison,—had nearly all perished miserably at Cawnpore; their fate foreshadowing, as it were, that of Lucknow, should it fall before the arrival of relief.

"No building in the entrenchment was safe from shot, shell, and bullets, but the European and Native hospitals were chosen in spots as free as possible from fire; and though, in the former, several men were wounded by balls that penetrated, and though the upper story was riddled by round shot, yet the arrangements were good, and everything was carried on in a regular and systematic manner. The Medical Staff lived in the hospital; women were allowed to nurse their husbands; boys from the Martiniere College acted as helpmates to the nurses, and made themselves useful in cooling the patients with handpunchah, &c.; while for several weeks certain benevolent ladies lent their aid to smooth the pillows and dress the wounds of the poor fellows, both officers and men, who lay in the different wards.

"All luxuries that could be procured, as jellies, port-wines, arrow-root, and sago, were made over to the hospital soon after the commencement of the siege; and for the sick throughout the garrison incidents for these things were sent in by Medical Officers as they were required. But, as already mentioned, the supply was not equal to the demand, especially towards the end of the siege.

"In the Native hospital, also, matters were carried on in a regular manner. The stock of servants was but very limited, most having fled at the first alarm. But the hospital, though greatly crowded at times, answered its purpose sufficiently well, and the patients received every attention.

"Taking all the above mentioned circumstances into consideration,—remembering the disagreeable conditions of affairs in the garrison at the commencement of the siege, the effect of the loss of dear relations during its continuance, for women sometimes saw their husbands shot before their very eyes, the hard work in the heat and wet of the men, the anxiety, close confinement, and insufficiency of suitable food of the women and children, the almost necessarily defective sanitary arrangements and over-crowding of the whole garrison,—taking all these things into account, can it be wondered at that cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, and fever found their victims, and that besides those who died of their wounds, many met their death through disease?"

The sufferings of delicate women, in the most delicate of conditions, and the ravages of disease among the infant portion of the beleaguered community, are thus indicated:—

"A good many births took place during the siege. As might be anticipated, many were premature, for what a position was it for ladies and women to be in! Round shot frequently crashing into the houses; shells bursting in the roads and open spaces, and in the very verandahs; bullets constantly whistling through the air, or 'thudding' against the walls; and mines occasionally shaking the very earth! Such were the sights and sounds which met one on every hand; while our own heavy guns, morning and evening, replied to the enemy's fire, and shook the air with reverberations. At the commencement of the siege it was especially remarked how all the children, of every age, felt the confinement. The weakly gave way at once. The strong alone survived; while new born children almost invariably pined and died."

Dr. Greenhow furnishes a table, from which we derive a more reliable estimate of the numbers of the garrison at the commencement, and the losses sustained during the siege, than has yet, we dare say, been made public. On the 30th of June, 1857, the garrison hemmed in at Lucknow by a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, which was subsequently fully doubled, and who had with them from 30 to 40 guns, was as follows: EUROPEANS: officers, 130; non-commissioned, 63; chaplains, 2; drummers, 20; privates, 507; non-military combatants, 147; women, 257; children, 281; total 1,467. NATIVES: Fighting-men, 611; public camp-followers, 162; private camp-followers, 742; total 1,515. Grand total of garrison, 2,982. The following is the return of killed and dead from the 30th June to the 25th September, the date of Sir James Outram's arrival:—EUROPEANS: Officers, 28; non-commissioned officers, 43; chaplains, 1; drummers, 6; privates, 248; non-military combatants, 23; women, 15; children, 41



total, 405. NATIVES: Fighting-men, 133; public camp-followers, 19; total, 152; private camp followers, loss unknown. The total loss of the garrison, therefore, from the misdeeds of the enemy and other causes, was about one fourth. The memoranda which Dr. Greenhow has so carefully preserved will be invaluable materials to the future historians of the Indian rebellion.—*Bombay Gazette*.

### PEACE, PEACE, AND THERE IS NO PEACE.

The revolt of the Sepoys in Mooltan and Lahore reads us a lesson as plain as the handwriting on the wall. It was resolved, in defiance of the terrible teaching of the year as of the plainest maxims of State policy, to rearm some of the disarmed regiments. The Government, with that innocent credulity which its friends denominate forbearance, believed that the danger had passed away, that some of the passive Sepoys were loyal, that they were, at all events, too thoroughly cowed to attempt new outrages. The strong bond which linked the Bengal army into one mighty brotherhood was forgotten, and it was resolved to discharge only those guilty of overt disaffection. The remainder were to be rearmed, and employed as if no mutiny had taken place. Accordingly one day towards the end of August the two disarmed regiments at Mooltan were acquainted with their fate. A Government, merciful beyond all precedent, had doomed the guilty regiment, the 69th, only to dismissal.

The innocent one, the 62nd, was to be rearmed. The men manifested neither pleasure nor wrath, but on 31st August, about twelve o'clock, the two regiments and the native artillery made a sudden rush upon the European artillery of the station. They did not want the guns, it appears, so much as the horses with which they hoped to escape. They had no arms, but the side posts of their bedsteads furnished formidable clubs, and as the artillerymen turned out they assailed them with a courage which under other circumstances we might have admired. The artillerymen, however, although few, were armed, and after a desperate struggle of half an hour the Sepoys gave up the attempt. They turned and fled, leaving three hundred of their own number and five of the Europeans dead upon the field. By this time the Bombay Fusiliers had been alarmed, and came up rapidly, their Adjut., Lieut. Miles, a little in advance. Unfortunately he had to pass a narrow lane, where a party of the Sepoys seized him, dragged him from his horse, and beat him to death with clubs. The 11th Punjabees arrived soon after, for some reason or other furious with rage, and the Sepoys were mercilessly cut up. The 6th Irregulars, Hindoostanees, though said to hesitate, did obey, and rode sabring through the crowd. The Sepoys, now utterly disheartened, broke up, most of the gangs making for the Sutlej and Bhawalpore. They, however, failed, all the boats having been removed, and they returned. A few reached the Chenab, but were unable to get farther than an island in the stream, where they were surrounded. Some burnt thannahs along the Lahore road, and when pursued took to the jungle, but the inhabitants have risen, and their doom also is sealed. The military authorities caught 100 the first day. The Civil power captured 200 in two days more, and out of 1300 who mutinied 700 are already "accounted for." The remainder are hemmed in on all sides by the swollen rivers, and by Irregulars and peasantry acting under the orders of a chief, who if he fell into an overconfident plan of kindness, at least will tread out mutiny.

The instant the news reached Lahore, the regiments there showed symptoms of uneasiness. The local government was, however, on the alert, and the agitation seemed for a

moment to calm down, but it is reported these regiments also have revolted.

It is asserted that the cause of this outbreak was rage at the order for gradual discharge. This, however, cannot be the case, as the 62nd, which joined in the mutiny, was in no degree involved in the order for dismissal. Other accounts declare that rumours such as only Asiatics can invent spread rapidly through the ranks. It was impossible that Government could be so weak, impossible but that mercy must hide some tremendous treachery. The Sepoys were to be hanged in detail to avoid the annoyance of resistance. Nothing is too gross for Sepoy credulity, but this is improbable, as even they can scarcely conceive Government would arm a portion of its victims. The true explanation we believe to be, that both Regiments have been waiting with Asiatic patience for an opportunity of gratifying their hate. The order for their discharge dissolved this cherished prospect, and spurred them at once to action. If they waited, the 62nd might act, but in a month half the 69th would have disappeared. The half incited their comrades, and the result was a determination to escape to Bhawalpore. For this the horses were required, and the effort to obtain them revealed, and in the end frustrated the plot. Whatever be the truth, the lesson to be derived from it is plain. Men who will mutiny on a rumour are as little fit to be soldiers as men who will mutiny out of mere hate and disaffection. The Sepoy army ought at once to be dissolved.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A MILITARY INVENTION.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers an improved plan for the transport and working of mortars, which has lately been introduced by our Commissary of Ordnance, Captain L. Machell. The arrangement consists of a neat application of Garoue's ratchet lever, attached to the head of a tilt platform cart; the levers by which the ratchet is worked unslip, and each becomes by turns a lever for throwing the mortar on its muzzle previous to mounting, for traversing when in action, and, as before stated, for working up the ratchet. A comparative trial of the two systems took place a few days ago before Brigadier Showers, C.B., commanding the station of Agra. First Captain Machell's system was tried: the mortar was dismounted, fired off, remounted, and made ready to take off the field in three minutes, and was worked entirely by four men. Then the old system was tried: the mortar was dismounted, not fired off, remounted, and made ready to take off the field in thirteen minutes, and it took the united strength of twelve men to bring down the platform with the mortar on it, whereas one man can at once effect this by Captain Machell's plan, and with very little exertion; thus proving that three mortars can be worked by the new plan in a fourth of the time, or even less, and with the same number of men that one upon the old system is at present, besides being able to advance seven hundred yards, and again come into action. We ought to mention that the experiments were tried upon 8-inch mortars. We are quite sure that Captain Machell's plan will meet with Lord Clyde's approval, and are glad to learn that a mortar and platform upon the new principle have been at once sent off by our Brigadier for his Lordship's inspection.

THE DACCA NEWS.—Probably few of our readers are aware that there is a sort of apology for a newspaper published at Dacca. In this case ignorance is bliss, and we cannot commend the curiosity of the man who shall seek to become personally acquainted with the *Dacca News*. It is apparently conducted by an amateur editor, an egotistical, insensible Scotchman, who affects the coarsely humorous style peculiar to his countrymen of the self-educated class. This gentleman is, moreover, an indigo planter, but by no means a favourable specimen of that generally self-sufficient and querulous order of beings. Now it has been our fortune to incur the displeasure of this individual, and we sincerely hope that so long as he adheres to his present opinions and his ordinary mode of expressing the same, we may never do anything to bring down upon us his praise and good-will. So far as we can gather from his verbiage we have com-

mitted two great faults: the one, that we spoke of the Civil Service as being composed of "gentlemen" in the highest and fullest sense of the word; the other, that we do not exchange with the aforesaid *Dacca News*. To both these indictments we plead "guilty," and can hold out no hope of repentance. But it so happens that we did see in one of the Indian journals an article in *extenso*, a summary of which we borrowed from the *Friend of India*. This article was not very creditable to our contemporary in his capacity of indigo planter, and we are therefore pleased to observe that he is so far ashamed of it as to be tetchy on any allusion to it being made. For the future we promise not to offend him by attaching the slightest importance to either his statements of facts or his incidental reflections. What more can we say?

THE DEATH OF MR. SWEETING, the Assistant Magistrate at Dinagore, is announced by the *Englishman*. He had endeared himself to every one in the station by his amiable qualities. Mr. Sweeting was one of the competition-men and promised well.

THE COVENANTED AND THE UNCOVENANTED.—A correspondent complains that whilst the covenanted servant of Government is allowed eight annas a mile for travelling expenses, the uncovenanted servant is only allowed four annas a mile. The regulation was made on the supposition of the superior rank of the former, and is a part of the traditional policy of the Company. All these anomalies will soon be remedied, a deficit being the most radical of levelers.

HOSHUNGABAD has suffered severely from an irruption of the Nerbudda. The Government have ordered the sum of 2000 rupees to be distributed amongst the greatest sufferers.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—The *Englishman* understands that on Sunday evening, the 12th September, there was an *emeute* in the Hooghly gaol. The whole of the prisoners rose and attacked the gaol. The Police Burkundazes, however, prevented their escape. The burkundazes were compelled to use force, and about eight of the convicts were severely wounded. This is almost the first time a gaol guard of this kind has fairly put down an *emeute*. The men, we believe, are nearly all native Christians.

SINGULAR POST-MORTEM.—Recently a boatman at Madras was drowned. The boat he was in was upset in the surf, and the man perhaps not being so good a swimmer as most of the Madrassees are, or the surf being unusually high, perished. There were plenty of witnesses to the fact, but a coroner's jury was empanelled, and strange to say the body dissected. We are not told whether any cockles were found inside, or how much sea water the body contained, or whether it was discovered that the man died of apoplexy. But as a fitting sequel to the story, all the Madras boatmen struck work. They had no notion of having their bodies dissected after death, a fate that apparently seemed inevitable as most of them expect to be drowned. They were at last pacified.

THE BEGUM.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* gives us an insight into the Court of the Begum at Boondee. Major Bruce, the head of the intelligence department at Lucknow, despatched to Boondee a native doctor. He was to remain near the person of the Begum, and from time to time report the pains and dis-eases of the rebels. The physician accordingly departed, was introduced to Mummo Khan, the Minister of the Begum, and to Her Majesty. His professional services were soon called into requisition, and both Minister and mistress were cured of some trifling ailments. After some days some sepoy presented to Mummo Khan in full Darbar a petition. Mummo Khan being unable to read, handed the paper over to the hakeem. The hakeem saw at a glance that it accused him of being a spy, and contained a most minute account of his parentage, and made of life previous to his appearance at the Court of the Begum. He affected in life ruse, and attempted to prove himself innocent. He was taken before the Begum, who in remembrance of his services declared him innocent, and dismissed him through a private gate of the Fort, so that he might avoid his accusers. He is said to have represented to Major Bruce that Lucknow is so full of the enemy's spies that just now the life of no British emissary at Boondee would be safe for an hour. The best plan would be to bribe Mummo Khan himself.

MERIT REWARDED.—The President of the Council of India in Council is pleased, as a special case, to admit B. Asad Ali Khan, of the Behar Irregular Horse, to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadur," from the 29th May, 1858, in consideration of his gallant conduct in the defence of the Tehsee and Thannah of Kaengunge, in the Furruckabad District, and of his exemplary loyalty to the State.



**THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**—We (*Englishman*) earn that the President in Council has been pleased grant a further extension of three years, to the ear's leave granted to the gentlemen of the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, employed at the different Government Offices, who will be permitted to reckon the period so employed under Civil employ. We notice the circumstance as it will be gratifying to the Corps to learn how highly the Government are disposed to value their services, although so large a reinforcement of Cavalry may so shortly be expected from England. The Corps may now be borne on the Military Roll for a further period of three years.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A large *Panshy* boat was capsized the other day little beyond *Channanogore*. It had 70 persons in it, more than three-fourths of whom were drowned. Amongst the survivors was the manji, who has been confined for having engaged to take so many persons in infringement of the Police rules on the subject. It is hoped that the local police will take measures to prevent a recurrence of accidents of this nature.

**BHANGULPORE, Sept. 6.**—The Sonthal police corps numbers some 300 strong, and is composed of as fine a set of men (athletic and broad-shouldered) as any police corps enlisted from among the *aborigines* of either Southern, Western, or Eastern India, whether Bheels, Coles, Dangers, Paharees, or Nāgārs. I have heard it said, that Mr. Yule had the greatest difficulty in getting the Sonthals to enlist at first; and that at one time he quite despaired of success, until, by way of experiment, having picked up a score or so of miserable, starving wretches in the jungles, he had them brought into Deogurh, and fed and clad there for, say, a couple of months. The men picked up flesh fast enough, much faster in fact than had been anticipated; and the alteration in their condition and appearance went a good way, in a very short time, in bringing in the other recruits.

**GORUCKPORE, Sept. 3rd.**—“The eastern part of the district has been invaded by a band of 300 sepoys, probably a party of those driven out of Bansee by Brigadier Douglas. These marched upon the Deoriya Tushlee, and meeting five Moonsuffee Burkundzees murdered three and cruelly maimed the two others. The three corpses and the two wounded men were brought in last evening. The night before last a detachment of 150 Mudrassee of the 27th M. N. I., I have not learnt under whose command, were sent out to meet these mutineers. Our joint magistrate, Mr. Lumsden, has gone out with this party, accompanied by a few sowars. I was nearly omitting to mention that Mr. H. Wilson, the assistant magistrate, has proceeded to Bansee to relieve Mr. W. Peppe, hon. deputy magistrate, who returns to the station. Mr. Bozman, assistant planter to Mr. Bridgman, has been obliged to return to the station. He had gone out to his factory for the purpose of manufacturing the plant, but the rebels have not allowed him to finish.”—*Bengal Catholic Herald*.

**PATNA, Sept. 2.**—“The last report we could get was that the enemy were very busily employed in intrenching themselves, and building barracks, and they have established civil and criminal courts, Thuseeldarees, Thannahs, &c. They have hanged a number of Zemindars for default of payment of revenue, and have likewise sold several villages to the highest bidders by public auction, and have proclaimed their leaders as follows:—Unmer Sing, Raja of Shahabad; Joodur Sing, Raja of Sahilgunge; Ullee Kurrim, Nazim of Behar and Patna; Moulvee Mandhee, Nazim of Tirhoot and Sarum.”—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**A SLIGHT DELUSION.**—“The 3rd Europeans are under the impression that as soon as the proclamation has been issued they will be free men; inasmuch as they bound themselves to serve the Company, but they made no rash promises to the Queen. The least they expect is another ‘Bounty’ and re-enlistment, failing which they promise a row. If their notion was correct, it would be rather an interesting proceeding, but if they will be good enough to carefully peruse their attestation papers, they will find that they were too securely nabbed.”—*Punjabe*.

**RETURN OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.**—“It is rumoured that several regiments in Bengal have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation for England, and that among them are the 10th, 32nd, and 84th Foot. The regiments going home have done their duty right manfully, and have deserved well of their country; it is therefore nothing but fair that they should, after having borne the brunt of the mutinies, rest awhile to recruit their jaded energies.”

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—“The steamer *Kuladyne*, which had the pleasant duty of towing the *Soonawooly* with the Viscountess Canning up to Allahabad, re-

turned to this place on the 4th Sept.; she is going up with the treasure to Fyzabad, and from rumour, I have been given to understand that the *Huringotta* steamer accompanies her. While she was taking in her coal on board, at 6 P.M., the vessel was found to be bodily in a sinking state, and had it not most fortunately and opportunely been for the apothecary, a Mr. Matthews, going to his cabin, she would in less than half an hour's time have gone down, never to be recovered. It was owing to the coal being taken in on one side more than on another that gave her that lift, and caused the opening of one of these valves, and the filling of the vessel.”—*Phoenix*.

**CACHAR.**—Lieutenant R. Stewart, Officiating Superintendent in Cachar, considers that the stagnation of traffic in that province is owing to the want of good roads. To remedy this defect at once is clearly impossible. As a palliative it is therefore proposed that an annual fair shall be held at Silchar, the Sudder Station of Cachar. The fair is to last for five days, and this fair is fixed from the 30th December to 3rd January inclusive, when travelling in Cachar is comparatively easy. A notification of the fair and its objects has been published, and distributed amongst the different tribes of Nagas, Kookes, Cossiahs, Meekirs, Cacharies, Angamies, Kutcha, Nagas and Shooshaish.

**Dacca.**—“The senior students of the Dacca College have yesterday applied to Mr. Brennand for the introduction of the Holy Bible as a branch of their College studies. They are now perfectly aware of the adaptability of the Bible, not only for its use in the higher branches of literature, but for the high and pure moral doctrines inculcated by it. The step they have taken will, no doubt, expose them to the hatred of their countrymen. They have, however, so much profited by the lectures they have received from their professors, that they are perfectly satisfied with their actions as long as they are in accordance with the dictates of conscience. Mr. Brennand has undertaken to instruct them in the New Testament every Sunday morning.”

**JOLLY TARR.**—The petty officers, sailors and marines of the *Shannon* held an impromptu meeting among themselves, and the handsome sum of two hundred and thirty rupees was subscribed by them forthwith. With this sum they proceeded to one of their principal officers, begging him to transmit it to some magistrate, or public functionary, to be used entirely at his discretion, as an humble contribution to the charities of Calcutta, from the crew of the *Shannon*, in token of their cordial sense of the compliments paid to them.

**MISTAKEN CLEMENCY.**—It is currently reported that Rajah Lonai Sing, of Muhumdee, is likely to be pardoned. If such be the case the Government will have pardoned one of the greatest miscreants of the late crisis. This is the man who sold to the Begum of Lucknow, Capt. P. Orr, Sir M. S. Jackson, Lieutenant Burnes, Sergeant Major Morton, with Mrs. Orr and infant, Miss Jackson and a girl of the late Mrs. Christian, C.S., for the sum of eight thousand rupees. By the Begum they were all most brutally treated, the gentlemen having been murdered, and the ladies being kept for five months under the strictest imprisonment and privations of every sort, under which Mrs. Christian's little girl speedily sunk. The first thing Lonai Sing did when the party sought protection at his hands was to throw the gentlemen into irons, which had such an effect upon Messrs. Jackson and Burnes that they both lost their senses. What makes the matter worse is that Captain Orr had in former days befriended Lonai Sing, going so far as to stand his security for rents in the time of the late King to the extent of one lac of rupees, which was done on several occasions, and the first act of this villain was to throw his benefactor into irons, although the unfortunate wife of Captain Orr fell at his feet and endeavoured to recall former times to his memory. All was in vain, he was engaged in the game of extermination, and nothing would stop him, and this man is to be pardoned!—*Englishman*.

**RAWUL PINDEE, August 31.**—“Brigadier Chute leaves us this evening for Lucknow. He has been appointed to the command of the Brigade there. He is to be succeeded by Colonel Kelly, I.L.M. 37th Regiment. The heat is tremendous; no rain, and the air dry and fiery. We can't, however, have much more of it, in another month it will be becoming cold.”

**Mrs. KINSLEY.**—“We understand that the Government of India have taken favourable view of the case of Mrs. Kinsley, one of the oldest residents in the North West, and have granted her a pension of rupees 125 for her mainenance. Her husband, the late Mr. Kinsley, during his lifetime was employed, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Hastings, in

the service of the late rebel Nawab of Jujjur, who, our readers must recollect, was hanged at Delhi a few months ago. Long before the insurrection broke out, the Nawab promised to grant a pensionary support to the family of Mr. Kinsley, if ever his services were dispensed with by any of his (the Nawab's) heirs, executors or administrators. As the properties of the late rebel Nawab have been confiscated and resumed by Government, and as there is no separate fund of that native chief from which Mrs. Kinsley, the widow of Mr. Kinsley, can receive her pension, she applied to the British Government for the same.”—*Phoenix*.

**BANDA, August 29.**—The neck of the rebellion has been broken, and the British Government firmly re-established here. Certain parties, who rendered assistance to Government in punishing the refractory Zemindars of Banda district, have received handsome presents and rewards from Government. The Banda jewels will soon reach the Presidency for sale. The Aheers who betrayed the civil officers have been apprehended.

**SUMBULPORE.**—A native Zemindar named Monohar Sing has been creating some disturbances in the villages on the other side of the river Mahanuddee, in the neighbourhood of Sumbulpore. It is said that he, with 200 armed men and some *budmushes*, have been plundering villages. Troops have been sent after them. Colonel Forster, the Commissioner, has left Sumbulpore for Calcutta.

**CAWNPORE, Sept. 8.**—“Nothing is more disagreeably remarkable here than the disrespectful bearing of the Natives about the place. Not that they dare by an overt act to insult or show disrespect to their masters, but as for paying an Englishman, whether gentleman or not, the compliment of a salute, it is far from them. At several other stations in India it is different; the Natives in many places, as a general rule, do salam a ‘sahib’ as they pass, but here, all classes, with the exception occasionally of a peon, pass by without taking the slightest notice of one. Now, considering we fail to govern the Natives properly, except by their own notions, we should exact those marks of respect which are due to their superiors and masters, and which, if we happened to be Seikhs, or Afghans, or their own countrymen, they dare not fail to pay.

The Ganges is falling fast, and will not probably rise any more this season; the bridge of boats has stood all the floods and behaved admirably. Now what can be done in one place can be done in another; next season it is to be hoped the Allahabad engineers will manage to keep their bridge also up during the monsoon. Very little is being done here; occasionally a Sikh regiment on its way down passes through, and we have small detachments of troops leaving constantly for the North West. The Kafaortallah Rajah's men have lately had a scrimmage with the rebels near Durriabad, killing 150 of them. Among the slain were found several of the 17th N. I.”—*Englishman*.

**BUXAR, Sept. 13.**—“Things are going on much as usual in this district, where the rebels have it pretty much their own way, and go on looting and destroying wherever there is anything to be got; in the interior of the district, which they have nearly all to themselves, establishing thannas, tuseldarees, &c., &c., and proclaiming themselves supreme for the nonce; our troops merely occupying the Trunk-road, Arrah, Buxar, Doonrong, and a few other places! The enemy are said to be in considerable force near the latter place, and between it and Jugdispore, and make frequent feints to draw our troops out, just to harass them, knowing this dreadful sun does more havoc among the men than they can inflict, for they never stay to fight, but bolt immediately they hear our troops are on the move. The latter, therefore, do not go out often, and it is well they do not, as they suffer dreadfully from the sun. A few days ago it was reported that Jugdispore was to be attacked immediately, but I believe it has been postponed (very wisely so) for another month; it would be perfect madness to send troops out now to the Jugdispore Jungle. We have another Seikh corps here now, the 20th Punjab Infantry, so are pretty strong in troops, though the European hospitals are pretty full. It is quite unsafe to move in the district away from the stations, and the road between this and Arrah (forty-five miles) has been closed for the last two months and upwards. River very low, not a drop of rain yet this month; everything dreadfully dear. Though nothing of great importance has taken place of late in our immediate neighbourhood, little occurrences do now and again happen, quite sufficient in themselves to show that the spirit of rebellion is assuredly not flagging in this part of the country. On the night of Tuesday, the



7th, a Mooktear and his brother, in charge of the Chowrah Indigo Factory, about six miles north of this place, were murdered by a small party of Sepoys, aided, as I understand, by the villagers. On the same night the Government Dak was plundered somewhere near Bhulleah, and the Dak man severely wounded. Day before yesterday three Fakeers came in here with their noses cut off; they had gone begging to the rebel camp at Serinja, when the rebels taking them for spies, it is said, killed three men and dismissed the others minus their noses. The poor wretches are now in the hospital at the Fort. You will perhaps remember that Serinja is six or seven miles south of Buxar. Yesterday the village of Bullooa was plundered by a body of rebels, reported to be twenty Sowars and a number of Sepoys. Bullooa is within three miles of the Fort, and not very much beyond rifle shot of the British camp, but separated from it by Thora-Mullah."—*Englishman*.

**BARASETT.**—The Deputy-Collectorship at Barasett will be converted into a full Collectorship, and the magistracy separated from it and placed under a first-class unvenanted magistrate.

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS.**—Instructions have been issued by Government that all ordinary personal property, live-stock, &c., of the rebels should be sold, and the actual price entered in the column of estimated value. Valuable property, jewels, &c., will be retained pending the orders of Government. The authorities in the North-Western Provinces have been directed by Government to collect all the Putwaree maps and records of the field measurement which were in progress when the disturbances broke out for the purpose of making new settlements in the disturbed districts. Orders are being issued for the illumination of all public buildings on the evening of the day on which the proclamation is to be published, and we trust that the residents of this town will follow the example set by the authorities. We also hope that the men-of-war now in the river will do the same, for the illumination of a ship will be quite a novelty to the natives, and to many others who have never been out of India. Government have decided upon the erection of a barrack for two companies of European soldiers, at the Cossipore Gun Foundry. Mr. Assistant Engineer Barnfather has been directed to undertake the duty, in subordination to the Executive Officer of the Barrackpore Division. The Government has increased one-third of the monthly stipend of the pensioners who assisted the Government officers in maintaining order in Hazareebaugh, when that station was reoccupied after the mutiny. Orders have been issued by Government that advances are to be made to the opium cultivators in the B-nares division, except in those localities actually disturbed for the season, 1858-59.—*Englishman*.

**LIEUT.-COL. BAIRD SMITH, C.B.,** has been appointed Master of the Calcutta Mint.

**YOUNG ARTILLERY OFFICERS.**—The Governor-General has ruled that all young artillery officers should be sent to their destinations at the public expense, after having passed their drill and course of instruction at regimental head quarters.

**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**—We learn that there will be a number of changes in the Railway Department, which it is said will shortly lose the valuable services of Major Goodwyn, the present consulting Engineer to Government, and that Captain Greathed, now at Allahabad, will succeed to the Acting Appointment until Major Strachey is relieved from the present responsible office of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. The salaries of two of the Railway staff here and at Howrah, Messrs. Stephenson and Campbell, are likely to be raised. They are both efficient officers, and well up to their work. The latter has most arduous out door duties, which he performs with untiring energy, and both are well deserving of increased emoluments, for to their offices no pensions are attached.

**THE BALANCES.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th instant contained the following notice:—"Notification.—The Government being again in a position, by the receipt of regular returns from the several local governments, to resume the publication of quarterly statements of the cash balance in the Government treasuries throughout India, the following statement, showing the cash balance at the expiration of the fourth quarter of the official year 1857-58, is published for general information:—"

| Date.            | Amount of Balance.         |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 30th April, 1858 | Co.'s rupees 13,55,18,567. |

C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India."

That notice lands the Government in the following dilemma. Either they are borrowing at 5½ per cent. with thirteen millions lying idle, and are therefore

bad financiers, or no such balance exists, and the statement is delusive; or the Government do not know how much they have or have not, and spend and borrow at haphazard. For ourselves, we believe the balance is a matter of paper account and estimated assets.—*Friend of India*.

**THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION** have asked for an enactment making failure to execute a contract for which advances have been received a penal offence. There is no injustice in the request, as the native habit of pocketing advances, though regarded by the law as a civil offence, differs in nothing from embezzlement. Failing such a law, great sums might be made in Calcutta by any native firm which would insure advances. This is done on a small scale in the Mofussil. A respectable clerk will always guarantee the security of advances, receiving in return from the workmen two pice in the rupee, or three per cent. a month.

**COLONEL FITZGERALD** has again been removed from the command of the 27th M. N. I., and appointed to the 3rd M. European Regiment. Colonel Fischer has been appointed to command at Goruckpore. His rank as Brigadier dates back from the 24th June.

**"GENERAL MICHEL, C.B.,** moved towards Rajghur, on the morning of the 15th September, and came on the rebels as they were marching to Beora. The attack at once commenced. The rebels first abandoned two guns; after a series of engagements, which they fought with great determination, their guns were, one after another, captured; and, about one P.M., they were in full flight, throwing away arms, kit, &c., and leaving the road strewn with limber carts and deserted baggage. The rebels suffered a complete defeat. They fled to the north, in which direction they may be met by Captain Mayne, who, with two hundred sabres, was at Ameerghur, thirteen miles north of Beora. Our loss has been trifling. The Third Cavalry did well. Lieutenant Shaw was struck down by the sun. General Michel halted at Beora on the 16th. The rebels had not crossed the Agra road, nor had they plundered Beora. The Neemuch force had not joined. The want of Cavalry enabled many to escape.

**MR. A. MONEY, C.B.,** who has already been distinguished for his zealous services in Bahar Proper, has been transferred as Magistrate and Collector to Shahabad, where his energy and public spirit are likely to find a wider field in the course of the operations, that are on the eve of commencing, against Omar Sing and the rebel hordes, who occupy Jydeespoore, and a great portion of the Arrah district.

**NAOUB, 11th September.**—"Mr. Coles has this morning sent 1000 Irregular troops and two guns, under the command of Lullaie Sing, to intercept the rebel chiefs, Fuzund Ally and Badha Govind at Sheorajpore, which is only ten miles distant from this; and he himself has gone to Rutee, to have an interview with the commanding officer of the troops at that place, and it is not known when he will come back. It is rumoured here that Runmst Singh, the rebel chief, has died from the wounds he received when he fought near Sirhooneah, and some say that he has been captured by the Bewah Rajah's troops."

**TOO MANY COOKS.**—The *Hurkaru* asks very properly who is responsible for the safety of Calcutta. There is the President in Council, the Town Major, a Brigadier in command of the troops at Fort William, but not of the fort, a Major General, and a Brigadier appointed to command all the depots in and near Calcutta. The staff is as costly and as expensive as that belonging to the Regular Cavalry. Why is it maintained? The truth is every department in India wants thorough reorganisation, and we have no creative power at the head of the Government.

**ORDE.**—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* exposes the blunder made by the Governor-General in authorizing the advance of General Sir H. Grant to the relief of Maun Singh. Day by day that zemindar solicited aid against the Begum until at last the General advanced. On his arrival he found that Maun Singh could have held out for months. Had he been pushed to extremes he would again have joined the Begum, and alleged as an excuse that we left him to perish. He will not go into Lucknow, but remains at Shahgunj, and urges the most trivial excuses to avoid presenting himself to the Chief Commissioner. Maun Singh, he says, is a man quite unworthy of the confidence of the British Government, and should be left to his fate. He was merely the "secondary instrument of saving the lives of a few of our unfortunate countrymen, but made no attempt to save the lives of the residents at Fyzabad, whose plunder enriched him." The same correspondent says:—"The districts in our possession lie in a large ellipse, of which Luck-

now and Durriabad are foci, the ends of one diameter being Cawnpore and Fyzabad. These cities are situated almost due east and west of each other. Our civil jurisdiction extends, on the average, twenty-five miles all round Lucknow, and not much less all round Durriabad, and our line of communication is uninterrupted from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, which latter borders upon the Goruckpore district in the North-West Provinces. To the south of this we have Beni Madho, the Nu-seerabad Brigade, the Gonda Rajah, Hunmunt Sing of Kale Kunkur, which I hear we are besieging, and that scoundrel Baboo Ram Bux of Dhoundea Khaira, with a few others. Their united numbers amount to about 45,000 men and thirty guns. To the north we have the Begum and her parliament, Hursahad of Khyrabad, Feroze Shah, Lukkur Shah, Namdar Khan, Goor Bux Sing, Hurdut Sing, and last, though not least, Khan Ali Khan, the Nazim Allah. The sum of their forces cannot be less than 60,000 men with fifty guns. I do not include among these Bulla Rao and the "sorry beast" his relation the Nana, the first of whom is at Byraitch to the north-east, with 6,000 men and seven guns, and the other, with what he may have, still further north-east in the fort of Churda. The jurisdiction of all these extends a long way towards and on the confines of the Shah-jehanpore district in Rohilkund, and towards the north beyond the Gogra to the foot of the hills." The position of the enemy thus detailed has been altered by the advance of Sir H. Grant and the re-occupation of Sultanpore.

**A PLEASANT COUNTRY.**—We extract from the *Hindoo Patriot*:—"Allen's Indian Mail ought to know that in Bengal at least, if not in other parts of India, there is not a single zemindar of any influence, a single indigo planter of long residence, or a single magistrate of great eminence, who has not murdered his man. Murder—downright murder—stark murder—plain honest killing by violence, applied for the purpose of separating body and soul. Now everybody knows this who knows anything of anything. And such a state of matters must necessarily have some effect upon the language of the community, even its conventional dialect." And the *Patriot* goes on to say that there are fifty other offences against law and morality of which "men in good life" are habitually guilty in India. "But the Indian world heeds them not; life simply cannot be carried on without bribing amlah, suborning perjurers, pressing labourers, breaking riyot heads, and burning houses." If the paragraph were not so utterly false, it would be a cruel condemnation of all Bengalees.—*Friend of India*.

**BREACH OF FAITH.**—A short time since the telegraphic authorities gave out that all officers in their department, who should pass an examination showing their capability to transmit twenty-five words a minute, should receive an addition to their salaries of fourteen rupees a month. The money has never been paid, and when they petitioned Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, he told them that if they were discontented with their pay, they might resign. We see an advertisement in the *Government Gazette* "asking for the services in the Telegraph Department of well-educated youths." Under such circumstances we hope the youths will not be forthcoming.

**OJJAİN.**—On the morning of the 22nd August, two hundred and ten sabres of the 3rd Irregulars, 350 of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, 400 of H.M.'s 19th and two guns marched on Ojjaın. Some insurgents has assembled near that town. The Neemuch force has been reinforced from Mhow by two guns of the Bengal Artillery, one squadron of the 17th Lancers, two hundred and fifty European Infantry, five hundred of the 4th Rifles, and one hundred and fifty of H.M.'s 19th.

**MR. SCHLAGENTWEIT.**—A letter written from the borders of Tibet informs us, we are sorry to say, of there being no doubt of the murder of the enterprising and scientific traveller, Mr. Adolph Schlagentweit. This, it now appears, took place at the end of the past or beginning of the present year. It has, however, only become recently known, at least publicly so in this country, though it would appear to have been communicated to the friends of the deceased gentleman in Germany, so far back as April last, his death having been sent to Europe from Lahore, where it was known through official letters received from Cashmere. "Why," asks our correspondent, "was this not made known to the public generally?" Our present information is very scanty, but is to the effect that Mr. Schlagentweit was murdered by a plundering party of Khokund people, who suspected that he was connected with their enemies, the Chinese. None of Mr. S.'s instruments or papers have yet been discovered, though people have been sent in search of them, and some have, it is supposed, been taken by servants of the Cashmere route.

**THE FUTTLE CURREAM.**—The *Englishman* notices a very flagrant attempt to scuttle the *Futtle Curream*. The *Futtle Curream* was owned by Ishmaljee Haji Cassem and mortgaged to Hadji Zichariah and Co. The name of the captain was Jeffereys. The last voyage of the ship was from Mauritius to Calcutta. At Mauritius she shipped some boxes of treasure. The treasure was relanded, paid into the branch Oriental Bank, and a bill obtained for it. When the ship was off Gnsper Light it was ascertained that the ship had suddenly become full of water, and it was discovered that she had been scuttled by the Nacodah and his assistant, who had managed to construct unknown to the captain a private entry into the hold. The ship was scuttled for the sake of the treasure, which would of course be supposed to have sunk, and the insurance. The vessel was insured for Rs. 50,000.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL** assembled as usual on Saturday, Sept. 4th. The Governor General has assented to the Bill providing for the debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Alluvion Bill, and to the Bill by which Tanjore is placed under the laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George. Mr. Peacock presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for simplifying the procedure of the Civil Courts. He then proposed the first reading of the Bill to amend Act XIX. of 1847 the Native Articles of War. The Bill was the fruit of the conjoined labours of Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell. It proposes that Commanding Officers shall be able to dismiss native officers, or to reduce them to the ranks without the sentence of a Court Martial, legalises the sentence of transportation for short terms, and provides that Commanding Officers may award extra drill for an unlimited period or solitary confinement for seven days or less, also without the sentence of a Court Martial. The Bill also proposes that when a soldier shall have been illegally absent from duty for more than fifteen days, a Court of Inquiry is to assemble and determine whether the soldier has been merely absent from duty, or whether he has deserted.

**ANOTHER CHEAP PAPER** is about to start in Calcutta to be called *The Parliament*, and to be published twice a week, at two rupees a month, we take the following paragraph from its prospectus:—"Our 'policy' will be that of the earliest Indian newspaper, 'Open to all parties, but influenced by none'; our motto 'Omnibus.' It will be our aim to advocate the interests of the general public, irrespective of class, section, or rank; to act in the literary theatre of India the part which a *Parliament* has to perform in the political world; to bestow due attention on all who may honour us with their representation. We aspire, in fact, to be no more or less than a *people's paper*; and by this standard we are prepared to stand or fall."

**A DISTURBED DISTRICT.**—Native reports affirm, that Burgose Sing of Balaya, having got together 7000 men and four guns, is spreading disorder throughout the country on the other side of the Jumna, making attacks on Jaloun, &c., and has burnt many villages. A body of about 1000 budmashes, consisting of 200 Sepoys, Zenindars, and all kinds of rabble, with and without horses, bearing cudgels, swords, spears, and all kinds of weapons, are at a place called Choorkee, twelve or thirteen miles from Calpee. Cashee Nath, a manager of the late Ranee of Jhansi, has some men with him, and is accompanied by Dais Puth, brother of the Raja of Chirkaree, against whom he has rebelled, having some 1200 men with him. The Karindah of Narain Rao and Madho Rao of Chiterkote against whom he has rebelled, having previously stood in opposition to our Government, has with him about 7,000 men, but no guns. Lalpooree Goosall, an adherent of the Nana, with about 800 men, keeps the country between Bhadais and Bhara in disorder, he is accompanied by Roop Sing, Raja of Baharra, a distinguished budmash. "Thus are matters," says our informant, "carried on, on the other side of the Jumna, where all these villains ravage and plunder, and commit every sort of mischief, keeping the country in confusion and disorder." At Narpur, Raja Bhowur of that place keeps up the game of sedition and rebellion in that quarter.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.**—The railway was opened this morning to Cawnpore. It was expected that the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, with their staff, would start from the platform on the Esplanade, but they were not to be seen at the terminus when the train started. It is said they left by special train from the railway station at Kuchpoorwah. Whether this be so, or not, I cannot tell; nor could the fact, however certified, be more interesting to the public than the

simple announcement that the railway has been opened for 127 miles in the North-West Provinces. More than eighty miles have been laid down, since December, 1857. Let us hope that its further progress will be at least as rapid, and that by the 15th September, 1859, communication by rail may be established with Agra. The long-expected convoy of merchant boats from Agra has not yet arrived, though it is just a month since it commenced its downward progress. The only opposition of which we have heard was in the Etawah District; but it had got safely through its difficulties early this month, and was to have been at Calpee on the 6th September. I know not if its further progress has been stopped there through fear of rebels, or for the purpose of increasing the convoy by the addition of boats laden with the produce of Bundelcund. Whatever be the cause the result is most deplorable. The accounts from down country are most melancholy. Wheat has risen to an unprecedented price; starvation threatens the people; indeed cases of it have perhaps already occurred; the rain which is expected just before harvest time has not come down, and the *bunyars* are growing impatient, and talk of higher rates. Look at the Benares and Ghazepore Prices Current, and they will tell you the same sorrowful tale. Ask the cause, and you will be told that the Bundelcund corn trade has ceased in consequence of the stoppage of the river communication.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**LUCKNOW, Sept. 15th.**—"General Grant is still at Sultanpoor, though detachments are frequently sent out by him into the neighbouring country to intercept or cut off any body of rebels which may be hovering about in that direction. Communication is open between Sultanpoor and Pertabgurh, though no civil officer has yet gone to the latter station. There is but little left to be done in settling the entire Fyzabad Division, which consists of the districts of Sultanpoor, Fyzabad, and Salone. Benee Mudho is said to be at Sunkerpoor with 10,000 men. This is the force which he brought to the assistance of the Sultanpoor rebels, and which he subsequently withdrew on his retreat. The Begum is said to have only 5,000 men with her at Banded, but has sent 1,800 and some guns across the Gogra, it is thought, with the intention of attacking Nawabgunj Barabunki. The 23rd Fusiliers, or rather, half the regiment with some artillery were sent to strengthen this station, and we may therefore anticipate no evil result from any attack. On the contrary it is more than likely that if the rebels approach too close, they will have to sustain an attack from our side. Some say it was the intention of Munnoo Khan to take the lead in the proposed attack on Nawabgunj. Sundeela, as I have before mentioned, has been threatened; but a police reinforcement has gone thither from Lucknow; and it is hoped that Captain Dawson will be able to repel any attack that may be made. People are of opinion that the late attack on Birwa would have been quite successful if Captain Dawson had not ordered the retreat. The enemy, it is said, had deserted the batteries, and our fellows had only to push on to take possession of the fort. It is a pity that Captain Dawson should have supposed that he would have lost more men than the few that had already fallen, and that this should have caused him to withdraw his men. The enemy have, of course, re-occupied the fortress, and have since had a reinforcement of seven hundred men, under one Namdar Khan. As Birwa is only eight miles from Sundeela, it is surprising that this reinforcement was allowed to come into the fort without any opposition from our side. Mr. Kavanagh has been succeeded by Capt. Alex. Orr, and it is hoped that this officer will display as much energy as his predecessor. Mr. Kavanagh, I am glad to say, is fast recovering from his wound; and it is supposed he will accompany Major Barrow, who is to be Commissioner of the Baraitch division, when the troops cross the Gogra. This is the only division where we have not yet established our authority, which is more or less felt in every other part of the Province. Khan Ali Khan of Bareilly is said to be at Sunkerpoor near Mahomdee, with 10,000 men; but has shown no signs of life for a long time. He will no doubt aid the Begum when we begin our cold weather campaign. Every preparation is being made to carry out this campaign with effect. Information from the civil officers is being collected in respect to the forts, roads, serais, encamping grounds, bazaars, &c.; the Commissariat have received instructions to have 3,000 carts in readiness beyond the resources already at command; and every active measure is being taken to complete the preliminary arrangements, so that we may reasonably hope to see matters carried on without any mistakes and inconveniences, which so frequently mar the glories of a campaign.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Str. John Bell, Orkney, Hong Kong and Singapore; Phoenix, Mearns, Moulmein.—8. Str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Moulmein; Cumberland, Puncan, Mauritius; Yarra, Grahame, Bombay.—9. Albert LeGrand, Grandin, Bourbon; Belgravia, Wharton, Moulmein; East Indian, Craw, Bombay; Stebonheath, Connell, Bombay.—11. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.—14. Bryer, Allaire, Bourbon and Pondicherry; Calliope, Simmons, Mauritius.—15. Grandville, Mocue, Mauritius; Geneva, Barnes, Madras; Punjab, Spence, Mauritius; Adelia, Hopwood, Geelong.—18. City of Calcutta, Craig, Glasgow.—20. Ascendant, Spencer, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alnwick Castle.—Maj. Cornwall, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, Capt. Daby, 77th Foot, Lieut. Haynes, 42nd Highlanders, Ens. Dairs, 77th Foot, Ens. Anderson, 64th Foot, Ens. Davis, H.M.'s 29th Foot, Surg. Harper.  
Per Mayaram.—Mrs. Brady, Miss Brady, and forty natives.  
Per str. Nubia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Onslow, Mr. Hester, Mr. Boinson, Mr. Logan, Mr. Hewlett, R.N., Mr. Reimers, Mr. Stafford, Messrs. Macneill, J. Higby, G. Wardle, A. Fell, G. Farman, R. Watkins, W. Cross, G. Herbert, H. Davidge, A. Wisdom, J. Badham, C. Trench, Miss Strange.  
From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Fo. d. Mr. Maylons, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Lancaster, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay.  
From BOMBAY.—Miss Burton, Mr. Westfield, and Mr. Wicks.  
From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. MacLachlan, Capt. Dickens, Mc-srs. Hoyte, Crawford, Foster, W. Meier, T. Laidlaw, A. Green.  
From MADRAS.—Lieut. Northey.  
Per Geneva.—Messrs. H. Nicolette, C. Rowband, and E. Yeatmen.  
Per Constance.—Mr. R. Broadberry.  
Per Malacca.—Dr. H. Greene and Mr. James Evans.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6. Albuera, Gunner, Swan River; Gertrude, Hallet, Boston; Squantum, Mitter, Boston.—8. Jane Leech, Richardson, London; Hastings, Forbes, Rangoon; Str. United Kingdom, Anderson, London via Cape; Cinnam, of Thulher, Bourbon; Swatmore, Lidbetter, Philadelphia; Jules, Bourbon; Bourdon, Alladin, Wood, Liverpool; Clamsterdam, Bennett, Cape of Good Hope; Elizabeth Ronneberg, Repton, Hull; Excelsior, Robson, Colombo; Le Moise, Veiselle, Dunkirk; Str. Italian, Webster, Madras; Andrea, Marmo, Mauritius.—11. Str. Queen Victoria, Peat, Penang and Singapore; Str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—13. Xiphias, Morris, Bombay.—25. Iskenderia, Englesham, Batavia.—16. Union, Defoy, Bourbon; Mautins, Pitman, Boston; Earl of Elgin, Reed, London; Mercedes, Clouet, Bordeaux.—23. P. and O. Str. Candia, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia, for MADRAS.—Capt. Chapman, Maj. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Cooke. For GALLE.—Mr. Doyne, Mr. C. J. Groom, and Mr. P. M. Tait. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. T. Ross. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. H. B. Stuart. For MARSEILLES.—Capt. G. A. Warburton, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. J. Watson, Lieut. Col. Durand. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Theobald and infant, Commander Salmon, K. N., Mr. T. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Taylor, Brig. Skelly, Lieut. Coste, Mr. E. B. and Mrs. Ingham, Mrs. Gaby and infant, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. T. H. Salt, Capt. Wilson, Capt. John Harsey, Mr. Brackenbury, Miss Freymouth, Mr. Handyside, Mrs. Atkinson and three children, Mrs. Brooking and infant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, September 22, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | S. il.       | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Third Sixes 4 do. ....                 | 16 0 to 16 4 |      |
| New Co's 4 do. ....                    | 16 0 to 16 4 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 8 0 to 8 2   |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .. | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) ..     | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co's Paper ..        | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts ..         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Good, &c. ....                | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Benga Bank (Co's Rs. 4,000) ..        | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co's Rs. 500) ..  | 135 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co's Rs. 400) valued at .. | 130 to 140         |
| India General Steam Shares ..         | 1650 to 1700       |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight ..     | 2 0½ to 2 0¼ |
| Do. with documents, do. ....            | 2 0½ to 2 0¼ |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....   | 1 1½         |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight ..       | 1 1½         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight ..            | 1 1½         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .. | 2 0          |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sovereigns ..                 | each, Rs. 10 1           |
| Doubloons ..                  | 32 0 to 32 2             |
| Madras Gold Mohurs ..         | 16 3 to 16 4             |
| Old Gold Mohurs ..            | 22 8                     |
| New Gold Mohurs ..            | 15 1                     |
| China Gold Bars ..            | per sicca wt., Rs. 15 10 |
| Gold Dust ..                  | 14 12                    |
| Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100 .. | 104 12                   |
| Spanish Dollars ..            | per 100, Rs. 221 0       |
| Mexican do. ....              | 220 0                    |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 15s. to £2. 10s. To Liverpool, £2 to £1. 17s. 6d.  
Exports (*Calcutta, September 22*).—With reference to commercial intelligence, excepting *Rau Silk* and *Sugar*, the position of the market at home is much about the same as before. With the rise of the rivers, which commences generally in the middle of June, a superabundant supply of

produce from all countries gets into our market, which not only supplies our immediate wants, but provides for the requirements of the next three or four months, and keeps on a steady stock. It is this stock that we have not at present in the market; still the arrivals from the districts and present stocks are by no means scanty. According to the present state of the market, our demands do not exceed the supplies, and hence a steady and safe exportation with firmness, and in some instances an advance on rates. The large shipments of *Linsed, Rape Seed, Jute and Hides*, which we observe in the Custom House daily returns are of previous purchases, when arrivals were rather more free.

**IMPORTS.** (Calcutta, Sept. 22).—*Mule Twist*.—Immediately after the departure of the last mail on the 8th instant there was great activity in our market, and prices of all counts had advanced, specially Nos. 40s. and 60s. Stocks in first hands have reduced to about bales 250, and in second hands 950 to 1,000. Some shipments which had lately been made to the Coromandel Coast by the Marwarrees, have been recalled by them, owing to the very encouraging state of our market, and about bales 100 of No. 40 have been returned and sold at Rs. 8-12 to 3-14 per bundle of 6lb. they have immediately been retailed in the bazaar at a further profit to the retailers of 5 to 10 per cent. Since last week the market has been rather slack, owing to the absence of buyers consequent on the approaching native general holidays. *Coloured Yarns*.—The demand for both German and Red dye has not been very great, and notwithstanding light stocks in both first and second hands, buyers can scarcely be found at our last quotations. *Orange and Green*.—Stocks in first hands are very light; but they are both saleable at our quotations. A sale of bales 9 Green Nos. 40 and 50 is reported at 14 ans. per lb. *Chintz and Prints*.—Fast colours and fancy styles are only saleable at former prices. Common *lencies*, red and yellow, are dull, and at reduced prices 2 to 4 ans. per piece. *Turkey Red and other Coloured Cottons*.—Turkey Red of heavier make are in limited demand, but Cambric is rather neglected, and no transactions reported. *Turkey Red Muslins* are in local inquiry only, and sales of pieces 1,000 are reported at Rs. 5-2. Other colours are taken to a very limited extent at about former prices. *Velvet* has been in good demand at improved price. *Shirtings*.—Grey 39 and 40 inches. After the departure of the last mail, the heavier cloths had gone down in price temporarily, but they have again recovered to our former quotations. The market has shown less animation for all qualities, owing to large stocks having accumulated in second hands who are also obliged to clear their recent purchases previous to the approaching holidays. *Madapolams*.—Grey 32 inches continue in good request, and stocks being light, maintain former prices. Reported sales are pieces 9,600 at Co.'s Rs. 2-3 to 2-5 per piece. *Jacquets*.—Grey 38 to 40 inches, low and medium qualities continue saleable at full former prices. Reported sales are pieces 10,550 at Rs. 2 to 2-14, and pieces 3,150 of 45 inches at Rs. 2-14 to 3-0-6 per piece. White low and medium qualities are in good demand for the approaching holidays at rather better prices.

## MADRAS.

### THE NEILGHERRY HILL TRIBES.

To those curious concerning the supposed aborigines of the Neilgherry Hills, an event of some interest has occurred within the past week; living in seclusion amid their native mountains, comparatively little is known of them, or of their mode of life. These tribes consist of Todas, Burghers, Kotars, and Koorumbers, and are seldom met with in any number together. But for some time past the Tahsildar of Ootacamund has been collecting them in as large bodies as possible, in order that they might be presented to Lord Harris, at his residence in Ootacamund; as the preparations were completed on Wednesday, the 28th July, about forty Toda men, with a host of their women and children, together with a large number of Burghers, Kotars, and Koorumbers, assembled at Fern Hill, to pay their respects to his Lordship, who, however, owing to indisposition, was unable to receive them; they were in consequence met by the staff and some ladies of the house, who put several questions to them, particularly to the Todas, regarding their probable number, and inquiring as to their welfare, pursuits, and other points which suggested themselves at the time.

Several of the Toda women then danced and sang for the entertainment of those assembled, and afforded considerable amusement from the novelty of their proceedings.

After some further interrogation, the whole body were dismissed, with a present of Rs. 100 to be distributed amongst them, and this sent them home far more delighted with the rupees than disappointed at not having seen the Governor. The Tahsildar also was rewarded for the part he performed, in getting so many of these singular people to meet at an appointed time, probably a difficult task, as they are so unaccustomed to anything like intercourse with Europeans.

We have endeavoured to secure fuller details of this event, but have not been so suc-

cessful as we could have desired. It is not easy to glean reliable information upon matters so little understood, and regarding tribes so little known as these apparently are. It may not therefore be uninteresting to our readers if we quote some details relating to the Todas, from a little book entitled "The Tribes of the Neilgherries," which is now before us; but our space will not permit us to notice the other tribes: "the most numerous are the Badagas, numbering about 1,500 souls, and occupying 300 villages and hamlets. The name signifies 'people of the North,' from the greater part of them having come to the hills from the Mysore country. They are called by the Todas 'May (father-in-law) a kind of honorary title, not intended to imply any relationship."

"There are five different races, all of whom have from time out of mind, and perhaps for centuries past, inhabited the table land and slopes of these hills. They are Todas, Kurumbers, Kotars, Badagas, and Irulas. Those last named, however, cannot, very strictly speaking, be called a hill-tribe, partly because they reside so low down, and partly also because their language differs from that of the rest; being a dialect of Tamill, while the rest speak each a dialect of Canarese. They are, however, likewise quite distinct from the people of the plains.

"The most remarkable and interesting of the hill-tribes, from their peculiar personal appearance, isolated customs, and primitive form of religion, are the Todas, whose progenitors, as some of them say, were created on the hills. This, and the circumstance of their claiming to be lords of the soil, may have given ground for the conclusion arrived at by some that they are the aborigines of the Neilgherries.

"The Todas have very justly, attracted large share of attention from European travellers and men of scientific pursuits; but inability to hold converse with them, and an imperfect knowledge of their habits, have led to the formation of widely antagonistic opinions as to their origin. Some, ascribing hypothetically the Cairns and Kromlecks which stud the hills in all directions to the Todas, as the work of their early ancestors, have put them down as descended from the old Scythians. Others, in view of their personal features, but especially their high aquiline nose, have supposed their forefathers to have been a colony of Roman settlers. There are those, again, who have thought them to be Jews, merely on the supposition that idol worship is not practised amongst them. But when calmly considered, it will be found that neither their language nor their religion justifies any of these conclusions. \* \* \* \* \* At what period the Todas first came to and settled upon the Neilgherries, we have no means of ascertaining; for they have no literature, nor any inscriptions, and such of their traditions as I have hitherto heard them mention afford no clue whatever by which this mystery can be unravelled. From their legends, and a particular word contained in their language, I am led to think that prior to migrating to these Hills they must perhaps for centuries have inhabited a range lying to the north-east in the direction of Hassanoor, beyond the Gazelhutty pass. Part of the tribe appears to have settled in a northerly direction, near Collegal, for I am frequently pressed to go and visit them and bring back intelligence respecting their condition in life; prosperity with the Todas, as in patriarchal times, consisting in the number and extent of their herds.

"The Todas are divided into five distinct classes, known by the names, Peiky, Pekhan, Kuttan, Kenna, and Tody, of which the first is regarded as the most aristocratic. These classes do not even intermarry with each other, and can therefore never lose their distinctive characteristics. This circumstance, taken in connection with the degenerating custom of polyandry which prevails amongst them, may account for the small number of children founded into families.

"It is rarely that there are more than two or three children, and it is not at all an uncommon thing to find only a single child, while many families have none at all. This must eventually lead to the extinction of the tribe altogether, and probably the time is not far distant, when the Todas, whose members for years past have been gradually declining, will have passed away; and the mysterious interest which now so generally attaches to them be felt only by the octogenarian and the antiquarian. One thing alone can ward off this result, and that is, a hearty reception of the Gospel, with all its purifying and elevating effects upon the life and habits of those who embrace it in its fulness, and carry its precepts into daily practice.

"The custom of polyandry, or that of a woman marrying a plurality of husbands, which we have said

prevails among this tribe, is somewhat peculiar. A Toda woman becomes the wife of all the brothers of the family to which she unites herself; and any children she may have are apportioned to her husbands according to seniority, the eldest of the brothers being considered the father of the first child, and so on. The necessary consequence of this state of things is that there is little or no real sympathy between father and child.

"The Todas are considered by the other hill tribes to be the lords of the soil, and are accordingly paid a tribute in kind by them in acknowledgment of this right. At the present time, however, there is a great disposition on the part of the Badagas to disallow their claims, and were it not for the hold which the Todas have upon them by the pretended use of witchcraft, they would doubtless refuse payment of these accustomed tributes.

"The primitive habits of the Todas and open countenance of their women have led Europeans to believe that, in social life, they are as chaste as they are simple. A learned German author, taking his views from English works respecting this tribe, has gone so far as to say that missionary interference is much to be deprecated, as tending to induce the Todas to cast off their patriarchal habits, and to corrupt their innocence! my own intercourse with them has obliged me to form a very different opinion of their moral character. Partly owing to the looseness of the marriage tie, as before described, but chiefly from want of a pure standard of religion and morals to guide them, immorality prevails amongst the Todas to a lamentable extent. Adultery is common, and is only punished when the female happens to be the wife or daughter of an influential man. I was once allowed to be present at a tribunal composed of fifty Todas, formed for the trial of two culprits of this kind, the woman being the daughter of a head-man. Her offence was viewed as a very trivial one, and the man was discharged with a fine of three buffaloes. The women are very bold and indelicate in their demeanour towards strangers and very unfaithful to their husbands.

"The language of the Todas is a dialect of Canarese, and may be learnt without much difficulty by any person well acquainted with that tongue. What has led Europeans to suppose that they speak a language peculiar to themselves, is their deep posetoral pronunciation—a pronunciation apparently resulting from ceaseless association with their buffaloes, by which they are surrounded day and night. In their songs the most unmelodious sounds occur,—better fitted to scare away a wild beast than to lull a person to slumber, for which purpose they are generally sung. Unlike those of the hill tribes they are unusually devoid of any signification, or if they have any meaning at all, they refer merely to events of recent occurrence. I have collected about five or six thousand words, and find that nearly three-fourths of them also exist in the dialects of the other races, but so much altered in pronunciation as to appear to belong to quite a different tongue; that their language is very uncultivated, is manifest from the fact that, in most of their verbs, they have only the present tense, the past and future tenses being expressed by the aid of adverbs.

"The Todas divide the Neilgherries into four districts; namely, Malor (mountainous district), extending from the Orange Valley to the Mukurty Peak; Purgoor, which may mean the district of Feringhoes or Europeans, for they have a tradition that ages ago a small colony of Roman Catholics resided near the Avalanche; Karor (district of calves), reaching from Kaity to the Koondee River to the east of the avalanche, and included within the limits of the Malabar Collectorate. For the tract between the avalanche and Sispara, they have no general name.

"According to a tradition which the Todas have preserved, they once had a king and queen reigning over them, but all that they now know about them is, that they were subdued and deprived of their authority by one of the Rajahs of the house of Oomatoor, who was driven to the hills by his rival, an ancestor of the present Rajah of Mysore, and took possession of the tract lying between the Orange Valley and Ootacamund, called by the Balagas 'Tudanand.' The usurper built a fort named Malkote, near Kalhatty, the ruins of which still exist, and prove that it must have been a comparatively strong place. I do not think the present Toda population, including those who have settled in the Nellamboor country, can exceed a thousand souls. \* \* \* \* \* If it be now asked who are the Todas? and whence did they originally come to these hills? I am obliged to answer 'I cannot tell.' I am satisfied that they are not the aborigines of the Neilgherries, though it is probable that for eight centuries they have resided





On the 13th, news came from Candahar to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had secretly sent a vakeel to Futteh Mahomed Khan and Jelaloodeen Khan, to tell



them not to give up Candahar to any one; adding, that if they were attacked, he would send help from Herat.

Jelalooddeen Khan had agreed to the proposal of Sooltan Ahmed Jan; but his brother had, when the letter left, not given any reply.

On the 16th, again intelligence was brought from Candahar. Jelalooddeen Khan had left Candahar for Ghirishk, on the road to Herat, taking with him 25,000 rupees, many tents, his bride, arms, &c. Futteh Mahomed Khan had endeavoured to dissuade him, but to no purpose.

The rest of the letter is devoid of any intelligence of general interest.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

HERAT.—We hear that the Suddoozies and Baruckzies have been at it again in Herat;—that everlasting bone of contention! It seems a Shahzada, named Mohammed Kezza, has been trying to get hold of the place by stratagem, much in the same way that his brother Yusuf did three years ago; but has failed. *Lettres de cachet*, by last advices, were being freely served amongst the legitimist party. Some Russian gentleman is also said to have appeared there suddenly, on a "purely scientific" excursion. We are sorry to hear it, because in the end, he will be sure to be obliged to blow his own brains out, like poor Vickovitch, who (if we remember rightly) came to Cabul for "commercial" purposes.—*Delhi Gazette*.

## CEYLON.

BRICKMAKING.—The *Ceylon Observer* contains an account of some brickmaking works recently visited by Sir Henry Ward. The works, which turn out about 20,000 bricks a day, are only six miles from Colombo. The clay for brickmaking is prepared by elephants. The wild and tame work together, and both attempt to shirk their work by endeavouring to put their feet in old footprints, instead of in the soft, tenacious, untrodden mud.

THE CHOLERA is raging at Matura, in Ceylon. It broke out about the 28th August, when the Malabar pilgrims began to make their appearance on their way back from Katragam. At Jaffna there have been some cases; and forty-seven persons from the Chavagachery district who were returning from a pilgrimage to Cadergamer, on the coast, died on the road, from cholera, on their way back to their villages.—*Colombo Observer*.

THE REVENUE REPORT of Ceylon for 1857 has been published, and exhibits a remarkable state of prosperity. The revenue for 1857 amounted to £578,000, showing an increase of £83,565 in the year 1856, and of nearly 50 per cent. since Sir H. Ward assumed the Government. The item of revenue which exhibited the greatest increase was the pearl fishery, the increase being £20,300. The increase on the sale of Government property, weights and measures, salt, &c., was £13,800, and the increase derived from extending licenses to arrack sellers was £12,000. These returns are very remarkable, when we remember the comparatively small extent of Ceylon.

## THE KOONCH DESPATCHES.

Allahabad, 30th July.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, No. 617, dated the 29th July, 1858, forwarding a despatch from Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., late Comdg. the Central India Field Force, reporting the details of his successful action with the enemy at Koonch, on the 7th May, 1858, and which report was received by the Govt. in the Mily. Depart. on the 29th inst.:

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,  
with the Govr.-Genl.

No. 617.

From the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart., with the Gov.-Gen.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of H. E. the C.-in-C., to forward for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. a report from Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., late comdg. the Central India force, of the successful operations of his force, dated the 14th May last, but which only reached Army Hd. Qrs. on the 4th inst.

W. MATHEW, Lieut.-Col.,  
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, 29th July, 1858,

From Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., comdg. Central India field force, to Maj.-Gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Camp Goolowlee, 24th May, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of H.E. the C.-in-C., that the approach of Brigdr. Smith's Brig. from Rajpootanah to Goonah having secured Jhansi from attack by Kotah and Bundelcund rebels, I recalled Lieut.-Col. Lowth, comdg. H.M.'s 86th Regt., whom I had detached with a column to watch the road from Jhansi to Goonah, and I marched with the 1st brig. of my force from Jhansi on the 25th ult. on Calpee.

I was still without the wing of the 3rd B.I.C., which I had sent to Goonah to reinforce the right wing of H.M.'s 71st Highland L.I., on their march to join me; as, encumbered with a very large convoy of treasure and all sorts of stores, they had to cross the Sind river at a very difficult ghat, and I was not certain that they might not be exposed to a treacherous attack from the late Chandairee Garrison and other Bundelas, who, as already reported, had made an incursion on the Jhansi and Goonah road, acting, it was clear, in concert with the Kotah rebels to the north of the Indore and Goonah road.

I left at Jhansi for its garrison the force forming part of the 2nd Brig. detailed in the margin.\* I left also Brig. Steuart, with the remainder of his brig., with orders to bring up to me the 71st Regt. and two troops of the 3rd By. L. C.

I joined Maj. Gall's force at Pooch, sixteen miles from Koonch, on the 1st May. I had the honour to report on the 17th inst. the movements of this officer's moveable column, as well as those of Maj. Orr's field force.

I received information from Sir Robert Hamilton and Maj. Gall, whom I had detached along the road from Jhansi to Calpee with a flying column to watch the enemy, and obtain information of their movements, that the Sepoy garrison of Calpee, of all arms, reinforced by five hundred Velaities, under the Ranees of Jhansi, cavalry from Kotah, and guns, and troops from disaffected Rajahs, the whole under the command of Tantea Topee, had occupied Koonch, and thrown up entrenchments which they had armed to defend the roads to the town from Jhansi, and that they were determined to make a vigorous opposition at Koonch to my advance against Calpee. All the accounts agreed that the rebels were strong in cavalry, mutineers of Bengal Reg. and Irreg. Cav.

Koonch is an open town; but it is difficult to attack, because it is surrounded by woods, gardens, and temples, with high walls round them, every one of which is a defence.

I had directed Maj. Orr to do his utmost to prevent the Rajahs of Banpore and Shagur and any body of rebels crossing the Betwa and doubling back southwards. The two Rajahs, for the purpose of carrying out this very manœuvre, separated from the rebels at Koonch, and drove the troops of the Rajah of Goorserai, who held Kotra, commanding a ford across the Betwa, to the south bank of the river.

Maj. Orr crossed the Betwa, engaged the Rajahs, drove them from their position at Kotra, and took one of their guns; but he states that it was impossible to cut off the Rajahs, who, whilst Maj. Orr was attacking one part of their force, retired precipitately with the remainder some distance down the river, where they crossed at a ford and took the road southwards, carriages and supplies being furnished them by the treacherous Rajah of Jignee. Maj. Orr, by my direction, marched to Koonch.

As nothing puts the rebels out so much as turning their flank or defences, and as the excessive heat of the day rendered it advisable that I should not undertake a long operation against Koonch, much less a siege, I made a flank march with my whole force to the north-west; my left, the 1st Brig., resting its left flank on the village of Nagupoor; my centre, the 2nd Brig., under Brigd. Steuart, was in the village of Chomair; my right, Maj. Orr's force, in front of the village of Oomree.

This position threatened seriously the enemy's line of retreat from Koonch to Calpee; and it exposed the north-west of the town, which was not protected by entrenchments, to attack.

I gave the order that, as soon as the cols. had taken up the positions which I have mentioned, they were to advance against the town, and each effect a lodgment in it.

When we came within sight of Koonch, we perceived videttes and strong picquets of the enemy's cav. outside the wood. They conformed to our flank

movement, and posted themselves nearly opposite to Nagupoor.

A few rounds of shrapnel from Capt. Lightfoot's guns emptied some of their saddles, and they disappeared into the wood. The rebel inf. now showed in force behind a long wall to our front, and in the wood to the left of it.

I had marched the 1st Brig. a distance of fourteen miles from Loharee that morning, for the purpose of surprising the enemy by the flank movement, and not giving them time to alter their plan of defence. To rest and refresh the men I ordered their dinners to be cooked for them, and in the meantime battered the wall with the two 12-prs. and the 8-inch howitz.

The half-troop of H.A. advancing diagonally to their left, shelled the inf. to the left of the wall; the enemy in return shelled the troop and the siege guns from a battery to our right. Two of our guns were turned on the battery, and soon silenced it.

Lieut.-Col. Gall, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., galloped gallantly into the wood to reconnoitre; the enemy, although he was in easy musket range of them, did not fire at him, because the shelling from the H.A. had caused confusion in their ranks. He ascertained that the inf. to the left had retreated further into the wood, having in their rear a large body of cav.; that the siege guns had driven the enemy from the cover of the wall, but that some way in rear of it was posted a large body of inf., with elephants.

I determined to drive the enemy out of the wood, gardens, and temples, which surround Koonch, and then to storm the town, including a dilapidated mud fort on a rising ground, a strong position, which was opposite to the right of the 1st Brig.

Once in possession of this position in the town, the enemy on our left and in our front would be cut off from the rest of their force in the entrenchments on our right, which would be forced to retreat to the plain on the other side of the town, pressed by the 2nd Brig. and Maj. Orr's Force, the 1st Brig. passing through the town, and pressing the enemy with whom they had been engaged.

I effected this operation by throwing the left wing of H.M.'s 86th Regt., under Maj. Stuart, and the whole of the 25th B.N.I., under Lieut.-Col. Robertson, into skirmishing order, the 86th on the left, the 25th on the right, their flanks supported by the half troop H.A., and a troop of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., and Capt. Ommaney's batt., and two troops of H.M.'s 14th Dragns. I left Capt. Woolcombe's battery, one troop 14th Lt. Dragns., and the right wing 86th Regt., in a second line in reserve, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lowth. The rapidity and precision with which this formation was simultaneously made must have surprised the Sepoys. The 25th skirmishers charged into the wood, temples, and walled gardens, and occupied them, under a fire of musketry and artillery from the batt. on our right, which re-opened its fire, and, after the guns of the R.A., under Capt. Field, had effectually cannonaded the houses in the streets of Koonch in their front, took them also.

I expressed to Lieut.-Col. Robertson and the 25th on the ground my approbation of the gallantry with which they had gained this important position.

The 86th Regt., covered by the three H. A. guns, under Capt. Lightfoot, who throughout the day made the most of their arm, and the troop 14th Lt. Dragns., made a circuit to their left, took all the obstacles to their front, and then bringing their left shoulders forward, advanced, despite of artillery and musketry fire, through the whole north part of the town, and took the fort. The manner in which the 86th, ably led by Maj. Stuart, performed this movement, which completed the cutting of the enemy's line in two, adds another claim to the obligations I owe this regt. for their very distinguished conduct on all occasions in the field.

Just as the 86th and myself, with the 25th, were about to enter the town, Brigdr. Stuart, comdg. the 1st Brig., observing that a large number of rebel inf., strongly posted in cultivated ground, threatened the right of the line of attack of his brig., he moved up Capt. Field's Batt., with Capt. Thompson and Gordon's troops of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., and a troop of the 3rd Regt. Hyderabad Cav. to dislodge them. The enemy held the position obstinately, and it was not until a portion of the inf. of the 2nd Brig. moved down on them from another direction that they retreated, when Capt. Gordon, whom I beg to recommend to H.E. for his conduct on this occasion, with his troop and the cav. above mentioned, charged and broke the mass, cutting up several of them; tops of trees favoured the escape of the remainder.

The 2nd Brig., under Brigdr. Stuart, owing to some misconception on his part, did not effect a lodgment in the town, but, moving round the south of it, their art. and cav. joined in the pursuit.

\* Hd. Qrs. Wing 3rd Europ. Regt.; 8 Cos. 24th By. N.I.; 100 Hyderabad Cav.; 3 guns late Bhopal Art.; 4 Co. By. Sappers and Miners.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Maj. Orr's report, which shows that he did his utmost to carry out my orders.

The enemy's line of defence being now cut in two, and their right completely turned, they retired in masses from Koonch to the extensive plains intersected by heavy ploughed land stretching towards Orni and Calpee, forming an irregular and very long line, five or six deep in some places, covered by skirmishers at close distances, who, at intervals, were in groups of small masses, a mode of skirmishing peculiar to Indians: these groups act as a sort of bastions to the line of skirmishers.

The 1st Brig. made their way through the town as quickly as its narrow and winding streets would allow them, and searched the plains in pursuit of the enemy.

But the inf. had already suffered so much during the morning's sun, twelve men of the weak wing of H.M. 71st having died from sunstroke, that it would have been a heartless and imprudent sacrifice of invaluable inf. to pursue with that arm. They were, therefore, halted, as well as the inf. of the 2nd Brig., and Maj. Orr's force, which had advanced through the wood, round the town to the plains.

The cav. of both brig. and of Maj. Orr's force (except a party which I had left to watch the Jaloun road and my rear), one troop of H. A., Capt. Field's guns, and the four guns of No. 18 Lt. Field Batt., went in pursuit.

If on the one hand the enemy had retired from Koonch with too great precipitation, on the other it is fair to say that they commenced their retreat across the plain with resolution and intelligence. The line of skirmishers fought well to protect the retreat of the main body, observing the rules of Lt. Inf. drill. When charged, they threw aside their muskets and fought desperately with their swords.

The pursuit was commenced by Capt. McMahon's squad, and Blyth's troop of H. M.'s Lt. Dragns., charging, the first the right, and the latter the left of the enemy's skirmishers.

A piece of very heavy plough caused a check in the pace, under a heavy fire, of Capt. McMahon's squad; but the heavy ground was not broad, the squad got through it, Capt. McMahon leading the way, and cut to pieces the enemy, who fought fiercely to the last. I beg to recommend him for his gallant conduct and his unvarying zeal and attention to his duties.

On the centre, the H. A. opened a hot fire on, and the cav. charged the skirmishers. The enemy now threw back the extreme right to their skirmishers, so as to enfilade our line of pursuit. I directed Capt. Prettyjohn to form line in the left charge, and cut off the enfilading skirmishers, which he did effectually. This officer, on the horses of his own troop being knocked up, placed himself with well-timed zeal at the head of a troop with fresh horses which was without an officer, and continued the pursuit with them to the end. I beg to submit his name to the favourable consideration of H. E., as well as the names of Capt. Blyth, H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., and Capt. Abbott, Comdg. 3rd Regt. Hyderabad Cav., who each very gallantly charged and captured a gun from the retreating enemy, under a heavy fire.

In the course of the pursuit more guns and ammunition were captured by the cav.

Capt. Field, with the four 9-pr. guns of Capt. Ommaney's Batt. of R.A., notwithstanding the heavy plough he had frequently to go over, and the weight of his guns, continued to turn them to good account, and kept up well with them to the close of the pursuit.

The greater part of the enemy's line of skirmishers being killed, the remainder driven in, and the rebel artillery captured, the main body—the first line got into confusion—lost their nerve, and crowded into the road to Calpee, a long and helpless column of runaways. The H. A. and cav. were now so beat by sun and fatigue that they were reduced to a walk; the guns were only able to rake the column in its depth with round shot and shell, but could not approach sufficiently close to give it grape. The cav., on their part, had only strength to reach the numerous stragglers who could not keep up with the enemy's main body. On reaching some wood and broken ground about a village, seven or eight miles from Koonch, profiting by this cover, they sought safety from attack by breaking into scattered night across the country.

The scorching rays of the sun, and the pace at which they retreated, told even on the Sepoys; several fell dead on the road, struck by apoplexy; many, exhausted, threw away their arms; and whilst others, to quench their thirst, rushed to the wells, regardless of our cav. that were upon them.

But the sun, fatigue, and scarcity of water told still more on my art. and cav., a great part of whom were Europeans, and had been marching or engaged for sixteen hours. The comdg. officers of art. and cav. having on our arrival at the village reported to me that they were not longer able to pursue, I halted, and having watered the horses as well as I could, marched them back at sunset to Koonch.

The enemy must have lost about five or six hundred men in the action and pursuit; and, according to their own account, the 52nd Regt. B.N.I., or "Henry ki Pultun," which covered the retreat, was nearly destroyed. Nine guns, and quantities of good English ammunition and stores, furnished to the late Gwalior Contingent, were taken.

The defeat at Koonch gave rise to animosities and mistrust in the rebel army. The Inf. Sepoys accused their brother mutineers of the cav. with having pusillanimously abandoned them; and all three arms brought the same charge against their general, Tantie Topee, who had disappeared at Koonch as rapidly as he had done at the Betwa, leaving to its fate, at the most critical moment, the force which he had called into existence under the pompous title of the "Army of the Peishwa."

The Vilaities also were charged with not having exhibited at Koonch the stern courage on which they pride themselves. They were accused of having left the field too soon; and their excuse, that they had felt it their duty to escort the Rince of Jhansi to a place of safety, was not held to be a military one. It was said that the destruction of Vilaities at Jhansi had made their countrymen less anxious than usual to try the fate of war.

These various causes created confusion in the councils of the Calpee mutineers. My immediate advance towards that fortress made matters worse; panic seized the Sepoys in Calpee, as well as those retreating towards it; they commenced to take different lines of retreat, and I was assured, and on good authority, that at one time there were only eleven Sepoys in the town and fort.

The unexpected arrival of the Nawab of Banda, with a large force of good Sepoy cav. mutineers, some guns and infantry, and his energetic exertions, backed up by those of the Rance of Jhansi, produced one of those sudden changes from despair to confidence which mark the Indian character.

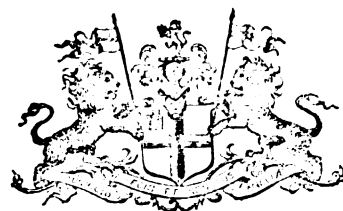
Their leaders again exhorted the Sepoys, as I learnt from an intercepted letter, "to hold to the last Calpee, their only arsenal, and to win their right to Paradise by exterminating the infidel English." The rebels returned to Calpee and its environs, reoccupying the strong positions in the labyrinth of ravines which surround it, and the entrenchments which they had thrown up and armed to arrest my advance, a few miles in front of the Chowran (eighty-four) temples, which are two or three miles from Calpee. They had already cut deep trenches across the road, near the entrenchments, and in several other places, which were serious obstacles, because the ravines on each side of the road rendered it very difficult to turn them. When driven out of the entrenchments, the rebels could fall back on the eighty-four temples, built, as well as the walls round them, of most solid masonry; the outwork of ravines afforded them a third; the town of Calpee a fourth; another chain of ravines between the town and the fort a fifth; and finally, the fort, a sixth and last line of defence.

The fort of Calpee is wretched as a fortification, but as a position it is unusually strong, being protected on all sides by ravines, to its front by five lines of defence, and to its rear by the Jumna, from which rises the precipitous rock on which it stands.

Besides the officers previously mentioned in this despatch, I beg leave to bring to your E.'s favourable notice two officers who have lately joined my force, Col. Wetherall, Chief of the Staff, and Capt. Cockburn, of H.M.'s 43rd Regt., my acting A.-de-C., Col. Wetherall, at Koonch, and since he joined my force, has given me all the assistance which was to be expected from his coolness, valuable experience, and excellent judgment.

Sickness had deprived me of the services of some of my staff, amongst others those of Capt. Macdonald, Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen., who, although unable to stand from illness, would, with the never-failing devotion which characterises him, have taken part in the combat, if I had not ordered him back to his bed; but Capt. H. H. A. Wood, Assist. Adj. Gen., and Capt. Cockburn, made up amply for the deficiency by their intelligence and unwearied zeal under fire.

(To be continued.)



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Sept. 3, 1858.—No. 1,268.—The President in Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Govr. General of India, makes the following transfers and promotions of officers, to complete vacancies in the several Regiments of Infantry on the Bengal estab. with effect from April 30, the date on which the vacancies in the Cavalry were filled up. It is announced to the army generally, that no transfers, changes, or postings which may take place at present, will preclude the Govt. from making any arrangement which, under a new order of things, may become necessary.

#### Transfers.

- To 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus.—Eus. H. Goshen fr. 3rd Eur. Regt.  
 „ 1st N.I.—Lieut. C. A. McDougall, fr. 9th N. I. as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. E. R. C. Wilcox, fr. 73rd N. I. as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, fr. 27th N. I. as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, fr. 37th N. I. as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. G. F. I. Graham, fr. 52nd N. I. as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 3rd N.I.—Lieut. C. D. P. Nott, fr. 61th N. I. as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. Pigou, fr. 3rd Eur. Regt. as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 6th N.I.—Lieut. L. B. J. Davies, fr. 3rd Eur. Regt. as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. G. C. Udny, fr. 25th N. I. as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. Morton, fr. 73rd N. I. as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 9th N.I.—Lieut. A. Ollivant, from 35th N. I. as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 10th N.I.—Lieut. G. A. F. Houchen, fr. 55th N. I. as 2nd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. Armstrong, fr. 14th N. I. as 3rd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. J. A. M. Biggs, fr. 14th N. I. as 4th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. E. L. Clogstoun, fr. 34th N. I. as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. D. Ross, fr. 63rd N. I. as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. J. Liston, fr. 21st N. I. as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. S. Maclean, fr. 3rd Eur. Regt., as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. W. Campbell, fr. 71st N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. J. FitzGerald, fr. 5th N. I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 12th N.I.—Lieut. R. B. Mackenzie, fr. 69th N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 1st Lieut. C. H. Cantor, fr. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 13th N.I.—Lieut. A. D. Butter, fr. 16th N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. B. Graham, fr. 29th N. I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 14th N.I.—Lieut. R. S. Sandeman, fr. 33rd N. I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 18th N.I.—Lieut. E. Knatchbull, fr. 19th N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 1st Lieut. E. J. McNair, fr. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 20th N.I.—Lieut. A. Vivian, fr. 24th N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. R. Cock, fr. 42nd N. I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 22nd N.I.—Lieut. F. Duffin, fr. 70th N. I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 1st Lieut. E. Ward, fr. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. B. Sanderson to stand as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. I. Grant, fr. 61th N. I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. C. Anderson, fr. 7th N. I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 23rd N.I.—Lieut. B. J. Parsons, fr. 4th N. I., as 10th lieutenant.

To 25th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Ewart, fr. 46th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 26th N.I.—Lieut. T. H. Scott, fr. 49th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 28th N.I.—Brev. Capt. J. A. Wright, fr. 70th N.I. Lieut. G. C. Hankin, fr. 66th N.I., as 1st lieutenant.  
 Brev. Capt. R. W. Gibbs, fr. 72nd N.I., as 2nd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. Smith, fr. 58th N.I., as 3rd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. the Baron F. Von Audlaw, fr. 26th N.I., as 4th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, fr. 47th N.I., as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. S. W. Fraser, fr. 71st N.I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 1st Lieut. J. S. Walters, fr. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. A. Bruce, fr. 50th N.I., as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. J. C. Partridge, fr. 23rd N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. R. Wintle, fr. 30th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 32nd N.I.—Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, fr. 61st N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. C. Money, fr. 2nd N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 38th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Inglefield, fr. 39th N.I., as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. C. Clifford, fr. 68th N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 1st Lieut. W. H. Warner, fr. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 41st N.I.—Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, fr. 21st N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, to 41st N.I., to stand as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 47th N.I.—Ens. F. C. Bewsher, fr. 34th N.I.  
 „ 48th N.I.—Lieut. C. A. De Kantzow, fr. 9th N.I., as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. O'Donel, fr. 67th N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. P. Chambers, fr. 3rd Eur. regt., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 53rd N.I.—Lieut. E. H. Paske, fr. 58th N.I., as 3rd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. F. N. Miles, fr. 66th or Goorkha Regt., as 4th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. Jackson, fr. 51st N.I., as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. A. Battine, fr. 43rd N.I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. Dougal, fr. 49th N.I., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. N. Evans, to stand as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. Collett, fr. 51st N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman, fr. 63rd N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 54th N.I.—Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, fr. 31st N.I., as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. Phaire, fr. 47th N.I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. E. R. Roberts, fr. 3rd Eur. regt., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. A. Shaw, to stand as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. W. Lee, fr. 5th N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. B. P. Campbell, fr. 59th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 56th N.I.—Brev. Capt. A. B. Beatson, from 11th N.I., as 1st lieutenant.  
 Brev. Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, fr. 61st N.I., as 2nd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. H. Smith, fr. 15th N.I., as 3rd lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. S. Lane, from 26th N.I., as 4th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. J. R. A. S. Lowe, from 11th N.I., as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. C. Taylor, fr. 60th N.I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, fr. 49th N.I., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. A. Stevens, to stand as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. M. Skinner, fr. 29th N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. R. Matthews, fr. 43rd N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 64th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Danvers, fr. 70th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 67th N.I.—Lieut. H. H. Chapman.  
 „ 68th N.I.—Lieut. W. G. Murray, from 24th N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. M. MacGregor, fr. 57th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 72nd N.I.—Lieut. E. S. Fox, fr. 47th N.I., as 8th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. W. Henderson, to stand as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, from 33rd N.I., as 10th lieutenant.  
 „ 74th N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Gully, from 31st N.I., as 5th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. A. H. Carter, fr. 73rd N.I., as 6th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. R. Clifford, fr. 29th N.I., as 7th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. H. R. Osborn, fr. 55th N.I., as 8th lieutenant.

To 74th N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, fr. 63rd N.I., as 9th lieutenant.  
 Lieut. W. D. Palmer, fr. 65th N.I., as 10th lieutenant.

### Promotions.

1st Eur. Beng. Fus.—2nd Lieut. W. S. Jervis, to be 1st lieutenant. v. Walters trans. to 28th N.I.  
 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus.—2nd Lieut. C. H. Cantor, to be 1st lieutenant. v. Ward, trans. to 29th N.I.; 1st Lieut. Cantor trans. to 12th N.I.; Ens. Goschen trans. to 3rd Eur. Regt.  
 3rd Eur. regt.—Ens. R. C. M. Mitford to be lieutenant, v. Roberts, trans. to 54th N.I.; Ens. C. P. Chambers to be lieutenant, v. Davies, trans. to 6th N.I.; Lieut. Chambers trans. to 6th N.I.; Ens. C. Pigou to be lieutenant, v. Maclean, trans. to 10th N.I.; Lieut. Pigou trans. to 3rd N.I.; Ens. G. W. Holdsworth to be lieutenant, v. Chambers, trans. to 48th N.I.; Ens. D. De La G. Birkett to be lieutenant, v. Pigou, trans. to 3rd N.I.  
 4th N.I.—Ens. W. Tweedie to be lieutenant, v. Parsons, trans. to 23rd N.I.  
 5th N.I.—Ens. J. FitzGerald to be lieutenant, v. Lee, trans. to 54th N.I.; Lieut. Fitzgerald, trans. to 10th N.I.; Ens. A. P. Palmer to be lieutenant, v. FitzGerald.  
 11th N.I.—Ens. J. B. Smith to be lieutenant, v. Beatson, trans. to 56th N.I.; Ens. F. H. Woodgate to be lieutenant, v. Lowe, trans. to 56th N.I.  
 15th N.I.—Ens. L. E. Evans to be lieutenant, v. Smith, trans. to 56th N.I.  
 Late 19th N.I.—Ens. W. E. Chambers to be lieutenant, v. Knatchbull, trans. to 18th N.I.  
 21st N.I.—Ens. G. Atkins to be lieutenant, v. Liston, trans. to 10th N.I.  
 24th N.I.—Ens. A. Shaw to be lieutenant, v. Vivian, trans. to 20th N.I.  
 27th N.I.—Ens. J. R. Pearson to be lieutenant, v. Armstrong, trans. to 1st N.I.  
 28th N.I.—Brev. capt. J. A. Wright to be capt.  
 29th N.I.—Ens. E. C. Garstin to be lieutenant, v. Clifford, trans. to 74th N.I.; Ens. R. B. Graham to be lieutenant, v. Skinner, trans. to 56th N.I.; Lieut. Graham, trans. to 13th N.I.; Ens. C. J. Garstin to be lieutenant, v. Graham.  
 31st N.I.—Ens. J. J. Blair to be lieutenant, v. Nicholson, trans. to 54th N.I.  
 33rd N.I.—Ens. C. J. Griffiths to be lieutenant, v. Sandeman, trans. to 14th N.I.; Lieut. Griffiths is trans. to 72nd N.I.  
 34th N.I.—Ens. J. S. Oliphant to be lieutenant, v. Clogstoun, trans. to 10th N.I.  
 37th N.I.—Ens. H. H. Chapman to be lieutenant, v. Thomas, trans. to 1st N.I.; Lieut. Chapman is trans. to 67th N.I.; Ens. J. F. Elton to be lieutenant, v. Chapman.  
 39th N.I.—Ens. F. Wetherell to be lieutenant, v. Inglefield, trans. to 38th N.I.  
 42nd N.I.—Ens. J. W. Grant to be lieutenant, v. Cocks, trans. to 20th N.I.  
 43rd N.I.—Ens. C. R. Matthews to be lieutenant, v. Battine, trans. to 53rd N.I.; Lieut. Matthews is trans. to 56th N.I.  
 47th N.I.—Ens. M. C. Perreau to be lieutenant, v. Buttanshaw, trans. to 28th N.I.; Ens. H. L. Ramsbotham to be lieutenant, v. Phaire, trans. to 54th N.I.; Ens. F. C. Bewsher, trans. from 34th N.I., to be 11th lieutenant.  
 49th N.I.—Ens. G. S. Goad to be lieutenant, v. Ruxton, trans. to 56th N.I.; Ens. T. H. Scott to be lieutenant, v. Dougal, trans. to 53rd N.I.; Lieut. Scott is trans. to 26th N.I.; Ens. J. Forsyth to be lieutenant, v. Scott.  
 50th N.I.—Ens. A. Goldney to be lieutenant, v. Bruce, trans. to 28th N.I.  
 51st N.I.—Ens. H. M. Pratt to be lieutenant, v. Jackson, trans. to 53rd N.I.; Ens. A. E. Downing to be lieutenant, v. Collett, trans. to 53rd N.I.  
 55th N.I.—Ens. F. Lance to be lieutenant, v. Houchen, trans. to 10th N.I.; Ens. W. J. Forlong to be lieutenant, v. Osborn, trans. to 74th N.I.  
 58th N.I.—Ens. T. Dayrell to be lieutenant, v. Smith, trans. to 28th N.I.; Ens. G. C. Gregory to be lieutenant, v. Paske, trans. to 53rd N.I.  
 60th N.I.—Ens. A. Murray to be lieutenant, v. Taylor, trans. to 56th N.I.  
 61st N.I.—Ens. R. Wherter to be lieutenant, v. Mackenzie, trans. to 56th N.I.  
 63rd N.I.—Ens. W. Snow to be lieutenant, v. Ross, trans. to 10th N.I.; Ens. F. P. W. Freeman to be lieutenant, v. Mackeson, trans. to 74th N.I.; Lieut. Freeman is trans. to 53rd N.I.; Ens. F. F. J. Toke to be lieutenant, v. Freeman.  
 65th N.I.—Ens. R. H. de Montmorency to be lieutenant, v. Palmer, trans. to 74th N.I.  
 66th or Goorkha Regt.—Ens. G. D. A. Younghusband to be lieutenant, v. Hankin, trans. to 28th N.I.  
 70th N.I.—Ens. C. M. Bushby to be lieutenant, v. Wright, trans. to 28th N.I.; Ens. R. W. Danvers to be lieutenant, v. Duffin, trans. to 22nd N.I.; Lieut. Danvers trans. to 64th N.I.  
 71st N.I.—Ens. W. Campbell to be lieutenant, v. Fraser, trans. to 28th N.I.  
 73rd N.I.—Ens. T. M. Sandys to be lieutenant, v. Carter, trans. to 74th N.I.; Ens. Morton to be lieutenant, v. Wilcox, trans. to 1st N.I.; Lieut. Morton is trans. to 6th N.I.

### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Sept. 4, No. 1,274.—Lieut. G. Price, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., civil architect at the Presidency, has leave for 15 mo., to Eur., m.c., under new reg.  
 No. 1,275.—Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, 39th N.I., adj. of Bonares horse, for 15 mo., to Eur., m.c., under new reg.  
 No. 1,277.—Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, 13th Bombay N.I., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., under new reg.  
 Capt. T. C. Blagrove, 26th L.I., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., under new reg.  
 No. 1,278.—Unpost. Ens. A. Andrew, do. du. H.M. 23rd regt., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under new reg.  
 No. 1,280.—Orders, issued by the Gov. of Bombay, confirmed:—  
 Grant leave to Europe on m. c., to undermentioned officers:—  
 No. 828, Aug. 18.—Assist. surg. G. A. Watson, and No. 830, Aug. 14.—Brev. Lieut. Col. A. G. F. Younghusband, 34th L. I., 18 mo. each, under new reg.  
 No. 833, Aug. 16.—Lieut. E. L. Clogstoun, 34th N. I., 2nd in comm. 4th Punjab irreg. cav. for 3 years, under old reg.  
 Sept. 7.—No. 1,289.—Lieut. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I., has leave to Eur. m. c. for 18 mo. under new reg.  
 Sept. 8.—No. 1,293.—Returned to duty on this estab.  
 Lieut. R. H. Tulloh, 16th N. I., date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 31.  
 Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, 23rd N. I., adj. of Shekha-wantee batt., Sept. 1.  
 Sept. 9, No. 1,295.—The undermentioned officers of inf. pro. to rank of captain by brev:—  
 Lieut. R. H. Price, 31st N.I., Sept. 1.  
 Lieut. S. C. D. Ryder, 14th N.I., Sept. 4.  
 Home Depart., Sept. 10.—Mr. J. Monro, C.S., is attached to Bengal div. of Pres.  
 Messrs. W. Duthoit, S. M. Moens and G. L. Lang, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, are attached to N.W. prov., Punjab and Oude.  
 Sept. 11, No. 1,298.—Promotions, to fill existing vacancies.  
 To be Lieuts.—Commissions to be dated June 21.  
 1st Eur. L.C.—Corn. C. J. Prinsep, late 8th N.L.C.  
 2nd Eur. L.C.—Corn. J. R. G. Sweeney.  
 3rd Eur. L.C.—Corn. R. D. D'E. Spottiswoode.  
 4th Eur. L.C.—Corn. D. C. S. L. Carnegie.  
 No. 1,302.—Admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ens.:—  
 Infantry.—E. A. Phillips, date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 8.  
 No. 1,303.—The undermentioned order, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, dur. Oct. last, are confirmed:—  
 Dated Oct. 20, 1857.—Ordering the formation of the 2nd Sikh irregular cavalry, and appointing Capt. Hocking, 17th irreg. cav., to command.  
 No. 1,304.—Ens. C. Handyside, inf., do. du. with H.M.'s 13th L.I., has leave to Eur. for 15 mo., under new reg.  
 Capt. A. E. Osborn, 45th N.I., has leave to Eur. for 3 years under old reg.  
 Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp, med. dep., Civil, Hooghly, 15 mo. under new reg.  
 Sept. 16.—No. 132.—Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N. I., has leave to Eur. m. c. for 15 mo. under new reg.  
 Sept. 17.—No. 1,313.—The following orders, issued by the officer commanding Beatson's horse, are confirmed as temporary arrangements:—  
 Aug. 20.—App. Lieut. R. Johnstone, 18th Bombay N. I., to act as adj. of 1st reg., pending arr. of Lieut. Tudor, 5th N. I.  
 App. Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th Bombay N. I., to do du. with 1st reg., pending arr. of Lieut. Clarke, 15th Madras N. I.  
 Aug. 24.—App. Lieut. Lennox, adj., to act as second in com., and Lieut. Clay, 30th Bombay N. I., to act as adj.  
 No. 1,314.—Orders by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—  
 Aug. 10.—No. 189.—Confirming ord. by Capt. Scott, comm. at Aurangabad, dated Aug. 7, directing Asst. sur. Day, 2nd inf., Hyderabad contng., to make over med. c. of 4th comp. art., Hyderabad contng., and details, to Surg. Mackenzie.  
 Aug. 30.—No. 197.—Confirming ord. by Maj. W. A. Orr, comm. field for Hyderabad contng., dated Nov. 13, 1857, directing Lieut. and Adj. Fraser, 4th cav. Hyderabad contng., to off. as staff officer to field for. dur. the indisposition of Lieut. Samwell, wounded in action.  
 58th N.I.—Capt. A. Meyer, to be maj. fr. Sept. 4, v. Maj. A. S. Mills, dec.; Lieut. T. Staples, to be capt. fr. Sept. 4, v. Maj. A. S. Mills, dec.  
 No. 1,317.—Returned to du.:—Lieut. B. T. Stafford, 18th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 13.  
 Capt. J. G. Phillips, 63rd N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 14.  
 No. 1,321.—Promotions.—8th Regt. N.L.C.—Lieut. Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, to be capt. of a troop, fr. Sept. 16, v. Capt. W. P. Prendergast, dec.  
 No. 1,322.—Capt. W. Wilson, art., has leave to Eur. on m. c. for 18 mo., under new reg.

Surg. J. McClelland, med. dept. has leave to Eur. for 15 mo., under new reg.

No. 1,323.—Admitted the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ens.:—Messrs. W. P. Onslow and G. Logan; date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 13.

No. 1,324.—PROMOTION.—12th N.I.—Lieut. T. J. Watson to be capt., from Aug. 6, v. Capt. D. J. Macleod, dec.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—12th N.I.—Capt. W. C. L. Ryves, to rank from Aug. 4, v. Capt. F. C. Jackson, dec.

Sept. 16.—Mr. F. G. Millett, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is attached to Bengal div. of Pres.

Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., has ex. of leave to remain in Neilgherries till Jan. 10, 1859.

Sept. 17.—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. commis. in Punjab, has leave for 2 mo. fr. 25 ins., to proc. to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m. c.

Public Works Dep.—Sept. 15.—Mr. W. Johnstone, sub. eng. 1st class, pro. to grade of execu. eng. 4th class, and app. superint. of Suburban Roads, Calcutta, in suc. to Mr. R. J. Rose, with effect fr. May 20.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Allahabad, Sept. 1.—No. 389.—The order issued by the commissioner of Nagpore, dated Aug. 24, No. 22, appg. Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd Madras N.I., to act as 2nd in comm. of the Cavalry regt. of Nagpore Irreg. Force, is confirmed.

Aug. 28.—No. 1,308.—Mr. C. Horne, superint. of supplies, N. W. prov., has 3 mo. privilege leave, in lieu of the leave on m. c. granted July 3.

Aug. 28.—No. 3,401.—Mr. E. Macnaghten to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, dur. abs. of Mr. J. Power.

No. 3,404.—Appointments in the Military Police, N. W. prov.:

Captain J. R. MacMullen to be commd. of the Goruckpore div., v. Berry, inv.

Lieut. Hon. H. H. Hare, 17th N.I., to be district adj. at Sooraon, v. W. Smith.

Sept. 3.—No. 390.—The serv. of Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, 72nd N.I., placed at the disp. of foreign dept. with Gov. Gen. for employ. in Oude military police.

Sept. 1.—No. 3,470.—Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. commissioner of Hoshungabad, to act as comm. of military police in Hoshungabad dist., till arr. of Lieut. Foote.

Sept. 2. No. 3,405.—Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., to assu. comm. of police levies at Sooraon, in Allahabad dist.

Sept. 3.—No. 3,495.—Mr. S. J. Becher to be civ. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. Lean, judge of Mirzapore, will, for the present, perform duties of sess. jud. and special comm. of Benares in add. to those of his own office.

Mr. H. Vansittart to be civ. and sess. jud. of Bareilly.

Mr. A. Shakespear to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Moradabad.

Mr. R. Money to be civ. and sess. jud. of Saharunpore. Mr. Money will continue to offic. as jud. of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. Spankie to offic. as civ. and sess. jnd. of Saharunpore, making over ch. of his off. to Mr. Vans Agnew.

Mr. M. B. Thornhill to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Agra. Mr. Thornhill will also assu. charge of the commissr's office till return of Mr. Harvey.

No. 3,505.—Mr. F. B. Pearson to be mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, but to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jubbulpore.

Mr. G. Palmer to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore.

Mr. J. Power to be mag. and coll. of Futtehpore.

Mr. E. J. Boldero to be mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.

Mr. W. G. Probyn to be mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.

Sept. 4.—No. 3,537.—Asst. surg. G. Baillie, att. to 19th Madras N.I., to temp. charge of civ. med. duties of Jaloun and Calpee.

Sept. 1.—No. 3,465.—Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. com. of Hoshungabad, is vested with special powers of an asst. mag., subject to his passing junior standard of examination hereafter.

Foreign Dept., Sept. 6.—No. 3,130.—Lieut. H. V. Matthias, 2nd in com. of Rewah Levies, has leave for 15 days, on priv. aff., from 1st inst.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 3.—No. 66.—Lieut. H. E. Whish, 26th N.I., Irrigation Dept. N. W. prov., is prom. to grade of asst. eng. of the 1st class, from April 28.

No. 67.—Lieut. G. A. Craster, engs., to be exec. eng. at Lucknow in place of Lieut. G. E. Watson.

Lieut. Watson will proc. to Calcutta without delay, and report himself to offic. sec. in this dept. Pres.

Judicial Department (Criminal), Allahabad, Sept. 4.—Mr. H. Wilson, Ass. Mag. and Coll. of Goruckpore, vested with special powers, subject to his passing the prescribed examination hereafter.

Leave of abs.—Mr. C. T. Le Bass, 15 mo. on m. c. to England.

Sept. 6.—Mr. S. M. Fallon to be superint. of Ajmere school, and insp. of schools in Ajmere and Mairwara.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, judge of Futtehpore, to perform duties of judgeship of Banda.

Leave of abs.—Surg. A. H. Cheek, civil surgeon of Benares, 2 mo. on m. c. to sea.

Foreign Dept.—Sept. 10.—Rev. L. Poynder, chap. of Delhi, leave to England, m. c., 15 mo.

Financial Dept., Sept. 13.—Lieut. col. B. Smith, engineers, to be mint master at Calcutta.

Public Works Dept., Sept. 11.—Capt. J. D. Campbell, eng., exec. eng. of the 1st class, to offic. in Meerut div., in abs. of Cat. S. Pott.

Commissariat Dept.—Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt., to offic. as a sub-assist. commis. gen.

Allahabad, Sept. 13. No. 399.

Pay Dept.—Maj. G. M. Hill, dep. paymr. Julundur circ., to be pres. paymr. and paymr. to Queen's troops, fr. Oct. 1, v. Martin, res.

No. 398.—The serv. of Capt. A. F. Baird, 18th N.I., 2nd in comd. of Munnipore regt., placed at disp. of public works depart.

No. 399.—The order is by commissioner of Nagpore, Sept. 2, app. Lieut. J. Somerville 25th M.N.I., to com. of detachment of 3rd inf. of Nagpore irreg. force, at Bilaspore, is confirmed.

No. 400.—Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Capt. W. C. Russell, commissary of ordnance 2nd class, to offic. as commissary of ord. of 1st class, dur. leave to Eur. of Lieut. Currie.

Lieut. H. R. Brownlow, dep. commissary, to offic. as commissary of ordnance of 2nd class, v. Russell.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Art.—Lieut. R. C. Henchey, Madras horse art., to be comm. of 4th comp., v. G. G. J. Campbell to Eur.

Lieut. S. H. E. Chaurier, Madras horse art. to offic. as com. of 3rd comp. dur. leave of Lieut. Biden.

2nd Inf.—Lieut. J. Woodcock, adj. 3rd inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Speid, app. commandant.

No. 401.—Capt. G. Nightingale, comm. 4th cav., to be commandant of 3rd cav.; and Capt. H. D. Abbott, com. of 3rd cav., to be com. of 4th cav.

Sept. 7.—No. 1,363.—Dr. J. R. Ballantyne has leave for 15 mo. to Eur. on m. c.

Mr. R. Simson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore.

Sept. 8.—Mr. Jas. Lean, jud. and spec. commiss. of Mirzapore, to be also spec. commiss. in Benares.

Sept. 10.—Lieut. J. C. Wood has 3 mo. leave on m. c.

Capt. C. Baldwin to offic. as dep. commiss. of 1st class at Hoshungabad.

Mr. H. J. McGeorge to have charge of the dist. of Baitool, as a temp. measure.

Sept. 7.—Depy. colls. and mags. posted as follows:

—Mr. J. Walker to Furruckabad; Mr. J. Bickers to Meerut; Mr. G. G. Billings is confirmed in his appt. at Allyghur; Mr. J. White to offic. at Goruckpore.

Sept. 10.—Mr. F. B. Outram has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. W. H. Lowe to conduct duties of asst. secy's office during Mr. Outram's absence.

Sept. 7.—Capt. J. J. Eckford, com. Mynpoorie auxiliary levy, leave of absence from 1st to 30th inst.

No. 1,432.—The Rev. A. Garstin, chaplain of Benares, having obtained a medical certificate, is allowed two months' privilege leave.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Aug. 30.—Ens. G. U. Smith, attached to H. M.'s 23rd fusiliers, passed colloq. exam. 13th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude field force order, June 11. App. Lieut. T. J. Watson, 46th N.I., Post Master to field force, v. Alexander, 7th light cav.

July 15.—App. undermentioned officers to do duty at Nynee Tal depot, [and to accompany the invalids proceeding thither:—

Capt. W. G. A. Middleton, 93rd Highlanders.

Lieut. P. M. Bosworth, 42nd Highlanders.

Lieut. A. Cassidy, 78th Highlanders.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. R. H. Gordon, com. Benares depôt, dated 27th ult., app. Lieut. W. B. Robertson, 79th Highlanders, to act as adj. to depôt.

By Brev. Maj. J. Singleton, com. art. div. Mooltan, dated 31st ult., appg. Lieut. M. Tweedie, royal art., to be adj. of div. v. Higgon.

Oude field force order, 10th inst., appg. Assist. surg. G. M. Slaughter, 7th hussars, to med. charge of divisional and brigade staff, and officers of C.S. at Fyzabad.

Lahore brigade ord. dated 11th inst., directing Surg. R. Whittall, 4th batt. art., to afford med. aid to 4th comp. 7th batt., with effect from March 1.

By Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, com. the column of troops with head qrs. Gwalior div., dated 13th inst., appg. Lieut. W. F. F. Waller, 25th Bombay N.I., staff officer to column.

Allahabad brigade order of the 21st inst., appg. Surg. R. B. Kinsey to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids of the royal and compy's trs., proceedg. to Presy. by steam.

Lieut. K. Dixon, 2nd in comm., Mooltanee regt. of cav., has leave from Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, in ext., to remain at Landour, on m. c.

Surg. W. Keates, fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to remain at Kussowlie, on m. c., old rules.

Major J. Stevens, fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 20, 1859, to Calcutta.

Ens. W. L. Samuells, d. du. with H.M.'s 35th regt., fr. April 7 to June 15.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Sept. 2.—Col. E. C. W. M. Milman, of H.M.'s 37th regt., app. a brigdr. of the sec. class G. O. G. No. 377, of 23rd ult., is posted to the Jullunder brigade.

Surg. R. Whittell, attach. to 4th batt. art., is app. to med. ch. of the troops and military establs. at Allyghur.

Ens. T. A. Scott is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 5th fusiliers.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Aug. 9.—Capt. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I., to do du. with detach. of cav. recruits of Company's Service, proc. to Hazareebaugh.

Capt. Powle will return from Hazareebaugh to Pres.

To do du. with corps specified opp. their names, and to join:—

Unp. Ens. H. W. Franks, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., and H. M. Evans, H.M.'s 77th foot.

Asst. surg. E. Bonavia, of med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.

Passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.:—

Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, 44th N.I.

Ens. G. D. A. Younghusband, 66th or Goorka regt.

Lieut. J. FitzGerald, 5th N.I., do. du. with 1st Belooch batt., to do du. with Nusseree batt. and to join.

Asst. surg. J. Jones, in med. ch. of art., attached to Brigdr. Cokes' column, is trans. to 4th irre. cav.

Leave of absence:—1st troop 1st brig. H.A.—Vet. surg. G. Kettlewell, fr. July 1 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur. on m. c. 4th Bn. Art.—Brev. col. F. B. Boileau, fr. July 18 to Nov. 10, in ex., to remain at Simla, m. c. 2nd En. Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. A. Bishop, fr. July 17 to Oct. 15, to Hills, m. c. 3rd En. Regt.—Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, fr. May 8 to Nov. 8, to Hills north of Deyrah, m. c. 5th N.I.—Capt. A. B. Fenwick, fr. July 24 to Oct. 15, Simla, m. c. 8th N.I.—Lieut. J. D. Lance, fr. July 20 to Nov. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur., on m. c. 45th N.I.—Capt. A. E. Osborne, dg. du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., fr. July 18 to Sept. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur., m. c. 50th N.I.—Capt. A. C. Plowden, fr. July 18 to Oct. 15, to pro. on the river, and Pres., m. c. 61st N.I.—Capt. C. B. Baden, from July 14 to Nov. 1, in ex. 60 days, to Simla.

Aug. 13.—The superin. surgeons app. No. 1,136 of 30th ult. are posted as follows:—Superin. surgs. J. B. Dickson, to Cawnpore circle, in which he is at present officiating; C. McKinnon, to Meerut circle, in which he is at present officiating; W. S. Dicken, to Sealkote circle; A. Wilson, to Peshawur circle; W. A. Green, to Lahore circle, to officiate until retirement of Sup. surg. C. S. Curling, from which date he is to be considered as permanently posted to the circle; J. Murray, to Agra circle.

The following removals and postings of officers in Ordnance dep. are directed:—Capt. G. E. Voyle, commissary of ord., from Dum Dum to charge of Arsenal, v. Currie. Lieut. A. Darling, dep. commissary, from Arsenal to Magazine Depot at Dum Dum.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, offic. dep. commissary, to Arsenal of Fort William. Lieut. J. C. Griffith, dep. commissary, from Phillour to Delhi Magazine. Lieut. W. T. Brown, dep. commissary, to Phillour Magazine.

Lieut. D. J. Welsh, offic. dep. commissary, to do du. in Allahabad Magazine.

Shekawattee Battalion.—Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, 57th N.I., to offic. as Adj.

2nd Regt. Punjab Irreg. Car.—Lieut. J. FitzGerald, 5th N.I., to do duty.

Surg. W. F. Mactier, now in med. charge, posted to 1st brig. horse art., v. McKinnon.

Ens. J. E. Kennedy, app. to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., at Lucknow, instead of with 10th foot.

Leave of absence:—Art.—Capt. A. G. Austen, fr. Aug. 2 to Nov. 2, to Nynee Tal, m. c. Madras Art.—Brig. W. H. Miller, com. art. brig., Saugor field div., fr. June 25 to Jan. 1, 1859, to Neilgherry hills, m. c. 3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. W. T. F. Farewell, fr. July 30 to July 30, 1859, to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherry hills, m. c., under new rules.

Med. Depart.—Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan, fr. Aug. 16 to Nov. 16, to Calcutta, m. c., prep. to furl.

1st Hodson's Horse.—Brev. Maj. C. H. Barchard, 20th N.I., to be 2nd in com. Lieut. S. G. Warde, 11th N.I., to be Adj.

2nd Hodson's Horse.—Brev. Maj. H. A. Sarell, 17th Light Drag., to be 2nd in com.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments to the following corps:—

1st Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I., to be 2nd in com. Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, 54th N.I., to be Adj.

2nd Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. H. H. Gough, 1st Eur. light cav., to be 2nd in com.

Under the authority of Government, additional infantry levies will be formed at Meerut and Agra, on the same footing and scale of establishments and allowances as those now existing at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

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The following appointments are made to these corps:—

Infantry Levy, Meerut.—Capt. W. Hanmer, 87th regt., to be commandant. Lieut. T. Acton, H.M.'s 53rd regt., to be 2nd in com., and offic. also as Adj. Infantry Levy, Agra.—Lieut. G. L. Fraser, 23rd N.I., to be commandant.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. W. Thomas, fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 25, in extn., to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.  
3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. J. R. MacPherson, fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, to Mussoorie, m.c., under old rules.  
60th Regt. N.I.—Brev. Capt. M. G. Brabazon, fr. July 28 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.  
Infantry.—Unp. Ens. J. D. Macpherson, with H.M.'s 32nd L.I., from Aug. 8 to Nov. 8, to Simla, m.c.  
Med. Dept.—Surg. H. J. Thornton, fr. July 1 to Nov. 1, to remain at Mhow; Assist. surg. J. A. Clark, with 3rd Eur. regt., for 3 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to res. the service, as a special case; Assist. surg. A. Marshall, fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Troop 2nd Brigade H.A.—Brev. Lieut. Col. E. Kaye, fr. July 31 to Oct. 31, in extn.  
H.M.'s 2nd Bn. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. W. H. Eccles, offic. A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. R. Walpole, comdg. Rohilcund divn., from July 26 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Vet. Dept.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, fr. Aug. 2 to Oct. 2, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

Aug. 27th.—Brig. T. Chute rem. fr. Sind Sangor dist. to com. of inf. brig. at Lucknow, and to join.  
Brig. G. Hutchison, 80th foot, app. a brigadier of 2nd class, posted to Sind Sangor district.

Government having sanctioned a garrison asst. surg. for fortress of Allahabad, the C. in C. is pleased to app. Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, attached to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to that situation.  
The serv. of Brev. Lieut. col. N. C. Macleod, of engr., in charge of entrenchments at Cawnpore, are replaced at disposal of Government of India, in public works' dept.

Capt. G. D. D. Cleveland, of 98th foot, is app. to comm. of Moradabad levy, to join.

Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, 5th light cav., passed colloq. exam.

Brev. maj. H. D'O. Torrens, offic. dep. jud. advo. gen., removed from Cawnpore div. to Lucknow field force.

Brev. maj. A. C. Robertson, 8th foot, app. a dep. jud. adv. gen., 12th inst., is posted to Cawnpore div.

The serv. of Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., are placed at disposal of offic. dep. commissary gen., central circle, for temp. employ. in army commissariat dept.

Ens. (unatt.) J. O'Brien, app. a riding master on establishment April 20, is posted to 3rd brigade of horse art.

Ensign (unatt.) P. Gill is app. adj. of Moradabad levy, to join.

Leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Lieut. R. G. Hope Johnstone (28th Bombay N.I.) dep. asst. adjt. gen. to chief of the staff, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 23, to Pres., prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

8th N.I.—Brev. maj. E. Oakes, from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, to pres. on m.c., prep. to sea.

48th N.I.—Maj. C. Hasell, for 2 mo., to remain at Jumalpoore.

60th N.I.—Captain W. C. Green, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Infantry.—Ens. St. G. M. Bishop, fr. Aug. 22 to Nov. 22, in ext.

Art.—Capt. D. O. Brestow has leave fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, prep. to retiring fr. service.

Ens. H. U. Smith, attd. to H.M.'s 23rd fus., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 13th inst.

Orders issued by Brig. Gen. Walpole, comdg. Rohilcund and Kumaon div., confirmed:—

June 4.—App. Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, H.C.S., to med. ch. of Rohilla horse.

June 10.—App. Asst. surg. R. Menzies, 93rd Highlanders, to med. ch. of div. and brig. staff.

June 12.—App. Lieut. W. H. Eccles, Rifle brig., to offic. temp. as his a.-de.-c. fr. 11th idem.

June 15.—App. undermtd. officers to do dn. at the Nynee Tal depot, and to accomp. invalids proc. thither:—

Capt. W. G. A. Middleton, 93rd Highlanders; Lieut. P. M. Bosworth, 42nd Highlanders; and Lieut. A. Cassidy, 78th Highlanders.

Leave of absence:—

Mooltanee Regt. of Cav.—Lieut. K. Dixon (2nd in comm.), fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 15, in ex., to remain at Landour, on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Surg. W. Keates, fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to remain at Kussowlie, on m.c., under old rules.

Invalid Estab.—Maj. J. Stevens, fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 20, 1859, to Calcutta, on urgent priv. aff.

Aug. 20.—Col. E. C. W. Milman, of H.M.'s 37th regt., app. a brigdr. of 2nd class, 23rd ult., is posted to Jallundur brig.

Government having sanctioned the estab. of a recruiting depot for Goorkas at Petoorgurh, the C.-in-C.

is pleased to app. Capt. C. C. G. Ross, 66th or Goorka regt., to the comm.

Surg. R. Whittall, attached to batt. art., is app. to med. ch. of troops and mil. estab. at Allypurrh.

Ens. T. A. Scoots is app. to do dn. with H.M.'s 5th fus., and to join.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Sept. 4.—Mr. S. DaCosta to offic. as princ. sudder ameen of Purneah.

Sept. 6.—The Rev. J. Coley to be chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

Sept. 7.—Mr. A. Money to be mag. and coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. A. A. Swinton to be coll. of Behar.

Mr. H. R. Madlocks to offic. as coll. of Behar.

Mr. H. C. Wake to be mag. of Behar.

Mr. E. Grey to offic. as mag. of Behar.

Mr. F. A. Vicent, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the sub-div. of Barrh, is transf. temp. to Shahabad, where he will ex. the powers of a mag.

Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is transf. temp. to ch. of the sub-div. of Barrh, and to ex. powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. under Regs. XIII. of 1797, and IX. of 1807, and Sec. I. Act X. of 1854, in the districts of Patna and Monghyr.

Mr. J. Maling to be a dep. mag. under Act XV. of 1843, and dep. coll. under reg. IX. of 1833, in Nuddea, and to ex. powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. under Regs. XIII. of 1797, and IX. of 1807 in that district.

Mr. J. H. Thompson to be a lieut. in the 1st Bengal police batt.

Sept. 8.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, offic. mag. of Dinagepore, has leave for 2 mo., on m.c., new rules, in ext.

Sept. 13.—Dr. A. Simpson to be civil surg. of Dacca.

Mr. W. T. Tayler, coll. of Chittagong, has leave for 15 mo., on m.c., new rules.

Mr. W. J. Ellis has leave for one mo., on m.c.

Sept. 15.—Lieut. H. Sconce, jun. asst. to the commiss. of Assam, at Nowgong, is reported to have passed a successful exam. in the Assamese language.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Sept. 3.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Aug. 17.

No. 103.—The services of Lieut. A. S. Heat hote, 60th Rifles, placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W. prov., for appt. to adjy. of Military Police, in Mozuffurnagur district.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Grant, dated July 23, appg. Lieut. H. Currie, 74th foot, to act as adjt. v. Lieut. Bell, who resigns.

Presidency Division.—July 20.—Appg. Ensign F. Wood, 31th foot, act. paymr. to Recruit Depot Batt. at Dum Dum, under com. of Maj. Chippindall.

Directing Capt. J. S. Thomson, 54th foot, to do dn. with a detach. of Royal Art., proc. to the Upper Prov.

July 23.—Directing Lieut. H. L. Fitzgerald, 1st Batt. 13th L.I., to do dn. with a detach. of Royal Art., under com. of Capt. Pasley, proc. to Upper Prov., with a view to join his regt.

July 24.—App. Lieut. C. E. A. Evered, 37th foot, to do dn. with invalids, under ord. to proc. to England, under com. of Capt. Berry, 24th foot.

July 27.—Directing Lieut. F. S. Eckersall, 29th foot, on m.c., at Calcutta, to rejoin his regt.

Appg. Lieut. E. Borrowes, 80th foot, on leave, to Calcutta, to com. of a detach. of Royal Art. proc. to Upper Prov.

Dated July 22, 24, 27, and 30.—Leave of abs., to England, under new rules, to appear before a medical board:—

Military Train.—Lieut. Col. J. P. Robertson.

10th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. St. A. B. St. John. 13th Foot 1st Batt.—Ens. G. Turville. 24th Foot 1st Batt.—Capt. G. F. Berry. 52nd Foot—Col. G. Campbell.

54th Foot—Maj. J. C. H. Jones. 84th Foot—Capt. W. M. Keats. 86th Foot—Brev. Maj. J. P. Mayers.

Hospital Staff.—1st Class Staff Surg. C. C. Delmege.

Dispenser of Medicines.—Mr. W. Cowl.

To sea, for three months, m.c.—Royal Art.—Lieut. W. D. Milman.

To remain at Calcutta, for one month, and reappear before a med. committee.—Royal Art.—Lieut. C. E. Bethune.

69th Foot.—Asst. Surg. J. B. Crawford.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. Bayly, to Calcutta, for two months, fr. July 18, m.c. Lieut. R. L. G. McGregor, to hills north of Deyrah, fr. July 18 to Oct. 18, m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. Col. U. Williamsom, to Bombay or Kurrachee, fr. Aug. 9 to Nov. 8, to appear before a medical board.

61st Foot.—Lieut. T. G. D. Payn, in extn., fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 15, to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.

75th Foot.—Lieut. W. C. Justice, to Kussowlie, fr. Aug. 7 to Nov. 21, m.c.

2nd Class Staff Surg. W. Hanbury will proc. to Gwalior, and ass. med. ch. of 8th Hussars, v. Surg. Lockwood.

2nd Class Staff Surg. D. D. McDonald will proc. to Dum Dum, and relieve 2nd Class Staff Surg. A. P. Cahill. Dr. Cahill, on being relieved, will proc. to Cawnpore, and ass. med. ch. of 80th Foot, v. Surg. Irwin, inv. to England.

Staff Asst. Surg. Russell will proc. to Roorkee, and ass. med. ch. of No. 23 Comp. Roy. Eng.

## New Regiments of Mahratta Horse.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Aug. 13.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the C. in C. directs that 2 regts. of Mahratta irreg. horse be raised in the Gwalior division, under the orders of Brig. gen. R. Napier, C.B.

Each corps will consist of 6 troops, in all five hundred sowars, with the proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers allowed in the Bengal irreg. cav.

The pay and allowance of these regiments will be same as that of the Bengal irreg. cav.

One of the corps will be stationed at Gwalior, and one at Jhansi.

## Hodson's Horse.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Aug. 13.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen., the C. in C. directs the formation of the corps of irreg. cav. (Hodson's) commanded by Major H. D. Daly, C.B., into 3 regts. of 6 troops each, of the usual strength.

The Gov. Gen. has further been pleased to decide that such of the ressaltars of the aforesaid regt. as obtained that rank for enrolling ressaltars, shall retain their rank, although they may be in excess of the established proportion of that grade allowed to a regt. of irreg. cav.

## Decoration for Service in Persia.

No. 1306.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, is pleased to permit the several regiments in the service of the East India Company, which were employed with the recent Expedition to Persia to wear on their colours standards and appointments the word "Persia." Those regiments which were present at the actions of "Reshire" and "Khoosab," will bear those names in addition to the word "Persia."

## Officering of the European Infantry.

No. 1269.—In continuation of G. G. O., No. 1,090, July 13, the hon. President in Council, under instructions from the home authorities, and with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India, is pleased to direct that the three regts. of Eur. inf. shall be officered each with the officers of two of the regts. of N.I., whose junction into one regt. shall be effected by the same gradual process as that which was adopted when the 1st and 2nd Eur. regts. of inf. were formed into one regt.

The corps of officers of N.I. selected for transfer are:—

The 1st and 3rd N.I., to 4th Eur. regt. of inf.

The 5th and 6th to 5th Eur. regt. of inf.

The 7th and 8th to 6th Eur. regt. of inf.

Officers hereafter appointed will be posted to the new regts., and not to either of the wings, and officers so posted can succeed to vacancies in the higher grades, only after the officers who belonged to the wings at the time of their junctions shall have been promoted.

Such further orders as may be necessary respecting the new regts. will be issued by the C. in C.

## MADRAS.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WILLIAM STUART RICHARDSON,  
H.M. 43rd L.I.

Adj. Gen. Office, Fort St. George, Aug. 14.

The following g. o. issued to H.M.'s troops serving under this Presidency are published for the information of the army:—

"Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 26.

"At a general court-martial holden at Camp Banda, on Friday, June 25, 1858, Lieut. W. S. Richardson, of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., placed in arrest by order of Lieut. col. J. M. Primrose, comg. the same regt., was arraigned upon the following charge:—

"Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instance:—

"First Instance.—In having in camp at Khowasa, on or about April 4, 1858, falsely affirmed and declared that he had not offered to sell to Lieut. C. H. Hatchell, of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., a tent, for the sale of which he was at the time in treaty with Lieut. T. Elmes, of the same regt.; whereas, in truth and in fact, he had offered to sell the tent in question to the said Lieut. Hatchell.



"*Second Instance.*—In having in camp at Korai, on or about April 5, 1858, falsely affirmed and declared to Lieut. H. Gorton, of H.M.'s 43rd L. I., that he had not called Lieut. T. L. Elmes of the same regt., 'a bloody hawker,' whereas in truth he had done so.

"*Third Instance.*—In having in camp at Khowasa, on or about April 4, 1858, addressed Lieut. T. Elmes, of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., saying, 'You should learn to speak in a gentlemanly way before you speak to a gentleman. The whole regt. knows what you are, you are no gentleman,' or words to that effect.

"The above being in breach of the articles of war. (Signed) "J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut. col.

"Comm. H.M.'s 43rd L. I.

"Camp Bandah, June 23, 1858."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

"*Finding on the first instance of the charge*—"Not guilty."

"*Finding on the second instance of the charge*—"Not guilty."

"*Finding on the third instance of the charge*—"Guilty."

"*Sentence.*—"To be reprimanded in such manner as H. E. the C-in-C. may direct."

"*Confirmed.*—Lieut. Richardson is hereby reprimanded and directed to return to his duty.

(Signed) PATRICK GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Commander-in-Chief.

Ootacamund, July 23.

Lieut. W. S. Richardson is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 14.*—Leave of abs.—Mr. V. H. Levinge, sub. coll. and J. Mag. of Tinnevely, 3 mo. to Neilgherry Hills and Western Coast; Mr. A. R. McDonell, sub. coll. and joint mag. of div. Arcot, 3 mo., to Madras and Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham, h. asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, privilege leave for 1 mo. in ext.

Mr. C. T. Longley, h. asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool retrospectively fr. 24 ult., to Madras, m. c., prep. to Eur.

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah dur. abs. of Mr. W. T. Blair, m. c. Maj. H. Pritchard, 8th N.I., to act as joint mag. of Coimbatore and Malabar.

*Sept. 14.*—Capt. G. B. Roberts, 7th L. C., resigned com. of cav. volunteer gds.

Capt. R. W. Raikes, 1st L. C., to be com. of cav. vol. gds., with hon. rank of maj., v. Roberts, res.

Lieut. J. T. Fowler, No. 7 comp., is permitted to retire from infantry vol. gds.

Ens. J. G. Ferrand to be lieut., and Mr. A. Thomson to be ens. in infantry vol. gds., in suc. to Fowler, ret.

No. 2,387.—Thirty days' privilege leave is granted to Capt. A. J. Greenlaw, paym. at Bellary, fr. 18th inst. Capt. C. E. M. Walker, 30th N.I., will act as paym. at Bellary, without prej. to his own du. dur. abs. and on responsibility of Capt. Greenlaw.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 11.*—No. 352.—Lieut. H. G. Bishop, art., has leave to Eur. on m.c., under old reg. *Fort St. George, Sept. 13.*—No. 353.—Capt. E. W. Dance, has leave to Eur. on m.c., for 18 mo.

*Sept. 14.* No. 358.—28th Regt. N.I.—Ens. G. C. Marsh to be lieut., v. Wotherspoon rem. from Effective List: date of comm. Jan. 27.

Major H. Pritchard, 8th N.I., to offic. as com. Neilgherries without prejudice to his present employ. To have effect from Sept. 8.

The Government of India have granted Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, Madras art., leave for 6 mo. to Eur.

Ens. G. H. Cherry, rem. from 49th to 20th N.I., to rank next below Ens. W. Switte.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for cav. and inf., prom. to cornet and ensign respectively:—

*Cavalry.*—Mr. A. Farrar.—Arrived at Madras Sept. 11.

*Infantry.*—Mr. A. J. Arnott, Mr. F. L. Haldeman, Mr. W. G. Hughes.—Arrived at Madras Sept. 11.

Mr. J. Huddleston.—Arrived at Madras Sept. 7.

Mr. A. H. Lawrie, Mr. J. Alves, Mr. T. H. B. Young, Mr. A. B. S. Hamilton.—Arrived Sept. 13.

Returned to duty:—

Surg. C. Paterson, and c. m., garrison surg. Bangalore.—Arrived at Madras Sept. 7.

Lieut. E. L. Halkin, 24th N.I., Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I.—Arrived at Madras Sept. 11.

Ass. Surg. J. Massey Miller, who arrived at Calcutta on Aug. 16th, with recruits by *Coming*, has been placed at disposal of Director General Medical Dep. in Bengal from Aug. 17, with a view to his being placed in med. charge of Madras troops serving in Bengal, and admitted on Madras Estab. from that date.

*Sept. 17.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. W. Morris, acting sen. assist. to coll. and mag. and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 1 mo., to Nursapore.

Capt. R. C. Babington, 4th M.N.I., is app. to offic. as assist. exec. eng. dep. public works, to complete estab.

*Sept. 16.*—No. 360.—Mr. A. T. Woodhouse, arr. at Madras Sept. 11, admitted on the estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ens.

*Sept. 17.*—No. 346.—6th L.C.—Cornet J. T. Campbell to be lieut., v. Freese, dec.; date of com. Aug. 27. Medical Dep.—Surg. J. A. Horak to take rank fr. July 3, v. Williams, ret.

1st Class Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Mackintosh to be surg. fr. Aug. 5, v. Packman.

Capt. R. F. F. Campbell, 8th L.C., is granted a furl. to Eur. for 1 year.

The ser. of Lieut. C. W. Street, 46th N.I., placed at disposal of Gov. of India, for employ. with Pegu L. Inf. Batt.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., arr. at Madras on Sept. 13.

Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th Gren., and Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd Eur. L.I., arr. at Madras on Sept. 16.

Lieut. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I., to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo. under reg.

Mr. A. S. Grove, who arr. at Madras on Sept. 16, adm. on estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.

#### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

2nd extra regt. fr. Trichinopoly to Palamecottah, 51st N.I. fr. Palamecottah to Mangalore, 48th N.I. fr. Moulmein to Bangalore, instead of to Vizianagram.

*Sept. 21.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, 2nd judge of Madras Court of Small Causes, 3 mo. from 1st proximo.

Mr. C. Dale to be receiver of Carnatic property.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 21.*—Capt. C. Cooke, 2nd Eur. L. I., 1st assist. adj. gen. of the army, who arr. at Calcutta on Sept. 1, has returned to du.

Capt. A. Tweedie, 36th N. I., returned to duty; arr. at Madras on the 16th Sept. 1858.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for inf., and prom. to ens.:—Mr. F. J. Wroughton arr. at Madras Sept. 15; Mr. D. T. Hatchell arr. at Madras Sept. 16.

*Ordinance Dep.*—Lieut. J. Tonkinson, app. asst. comy. of ordinance, Sept. 20, in room of Capt. W. Ranson; Act. dep. asst. comy. J. T. Gibson, app. dep. asst. comy. Sept. 20, in room of Capt. W. Ranson.

*Sept. 28.*—Mr. T. I. P. Harris, civ. and sess. jud. of Trichinopoly, has leave for 1 year on m.c.

Mr. C. N. Ames to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevely, dur. abs. of Mr. Lovienge on leave.

Mr. C. G. Plummer, to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, dur. employ. of Mr. Ames on other duty.

The leave granted 14th inst. to Mr. A. E. R. McDonnell is cancelled.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 6.*—Capt. E. H. Short, 1st N.V.B., will rejoin detach. of his batt. at Salem.

Capt. R. Hunter 1st N.V.B., rem. to 2nd N.V.B., and will join at Cuddalore.

*Sept. 10.*—Posting.—Asst. surg. H. King, from do. du. 26th N.I., to 7th N.I.

*Sept. 11.*—Ens. D. Graham, rem. from 4th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to join via Calcutta.

The undermen. officers have been examined in Hindoostanee lang.:—

Lieut. W. C. Hammond, engrs., Dowlaishweram; Lieut. G. W. Williams, 41th N.I., Thametmyo; Ens. L. W. Halsted, 16th N.I., Mangalore; Ens. C. L. Highmore, 37th grdn., Shoay Green—Creditable progress.

Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th N.I., Ens. R. S. Robert, 13th N.I., Ens. F. G. Rideout, 43rd N.I., Asst. surg. G. Williams, H.M.'s 68th Lt. inf.—Passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies, and for med. oh.

The moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Hammond and Williams, and Ens. Halsted and Highmore.

*Sept. 14.*—Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., is app. a mem. of the presy. milit. Hindoostanee examining committee, v. Harris, of the 8th.

*Sept. 15.*—The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Lieut. col. bt. col. A. W. Lawrence, staff, from 6th Lt. cav. to 8th Lt. cav.

Lieut. col. J. Byng, from late prom. to 6th Lt. cav.

*Sept. 16.*—Capt. J. W. Farran, 25th N.I., staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount, to act as A. de C. to Lieut. Gen. Beresford, com. Mysore div., v. Capt. Torrens, H.M.'s 66th Regt.

Lieut. P. A. Garnegy, 39th N.I., app. adj. of that corps.

Lieut. E. M. Lawford, adj. 4th L.C., having been absent on m.c. to England beyond period prescribed vacates his app. from 11th inst.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., from date of expiration of 60 days' privilege leave, for 2 months.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 19.*

The undermentioned officers have been examined in Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 84th L.I., Pres., qualified as interp.

Lieut. R. C. Stewart, 8th L.C., Pres., qualified for General Staff.

Assist. Surg. H. I. Beach, Medical Dep., qualified for medical charge. The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Stewart.

Ens. C. J. T. Whitlock, 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., relieved from do. du. with 3rd Batt. H.M.'s 60th Liles, and will pro. to Pres. prep. to joining his regt., via Calcutta.

*Sept. 20.*—2nd Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Madras Fus., rem. from do. du. with details at Jackatally, to join.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 25.*

Ens. M. A. Rowlandson, rec. arr. on estab., app. to do du. with 45th N.I., relieved.

*Sept. 27.*—Surg. J. Mackintosh, late prom. posted to 10th N.I.

Assist. surg. H. J. Beach is permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

#### Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

*Fort St. George, Sept. 28.*

No. 374 of 1858.—With reference to G.O.G.G. No. 1,238 of 1858, republished in G.O.G. Sept. 14, 1858, No. 355, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotions in the artillery and engineers:—

#### ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

##### Artillery.

Bt. cols. E. Shirreff, Nov. 23, 1841; P. Hamond, Dec. 31, 1842; J. Amsinck, July 3, 1845; J. W. Croghan, April 30, 1849.

Lieut. cols. W. H. Miller, May 5, 1851; T. K. Whistler, July 2, 1851; Bt. col. P. Austruther, C.B., Aug. 12, 1853.

Lieuts. (bt. capt.) C. M. J. Thornton, Dec. 11, 1841; W. F. B. Laurie, Jan. 8, 1842; A. C. Jones, June 11, 1842; J. DeC. Sinclair, do.; G. Carleton, do.; R. Cadell, do.; J. W. Taylor, Dec. 11, 1841; E. W. Dance, June 11, 1842; H. G. Bishop, Dec. 9, 1842; C. Desborough, June 9, 1843.

Lieuts. R. Morton, Dec. 8, 1843; N. G. Campbell, do.; J. R. J. Robertson, June 13, 1845; R. G. F. Heneghan, do.; P. D. Horne, do.; J. R. Magrath, do.; J. McK. Macintyre, do.; G. G. J. Campbell, do.; W. J. Bradford, do.; J. Blair, June 14, 1845; G. C. Robinson, do.; F. Cobbe, do.; C. Elliot, do.; G. G. Pearce, do.; G. Dangerfield, Dec. 12, 1845; Alex. H. Dawson, do.; H. W. Lumsden, do.; R. C. B. Highmore, Dec. 13, 1845; M. C. Lawson, do.; J. F. A. McNair, do.; L. Bridge, do.; J. S. Baird, do.; C. Cameron, do.; H. Biden, June 12, 1846; L. F. C. Thomas, Dec. 8, 1843; R. L. Playfair, do.; E. M. Playfair, Dec. 11, 1846; S. R. Smith, do.; G. B. Prior, June 11, 1847; C. Raikes, do.; J. B. Swete, Dec. 10, 1847; C. L. Yeoman, June 9, 1848; H. A. Peach, Dec. 8, 1848; H. D. Gloag, do.; R. C. Henchy, June 8, 1849; A. J. Ogilvie, do.; Pat. St. Geo. Graeme, do.; G. C. M. Martin, do.; E. S. Milman, Dec. 11, 1849; W. D. Forster, do.; G. F. Blair, June 14, 1850; H. G. Thomson, do.; J. Stewart, do.; M. R. S. Lloyd, do.; F. L. Playfair, do.; W. D'O. Kerrich, Dec. 9, 1850; A. R. Gloag, do.; R. A. Baker, do.; E. W. Childers, June 13, 1851; R. Kope, do.; C. Johnson, do.; T. I. M. Hog, do.; H. L. Dempster, Dec. 12, 1851; G. Haggard, do.; J. W. Watkins, do.; D. D. Anderson, do.; F. C. Trevor, June 12, 1852; D. J. Mc rigor, do.; B. L. Gordon, do.; W. R. D. Sewell, Dec. 9, 1852; J. G. Marshall, do.; G. A. Goldingham, June 11, 1853; C. J. McMahon, do.; C. E. Watson, do.; S. H. E. Chamier, do.; H. McLeod, do.; J. C. Taylor, Dec. 9, 1853.

##### Engineers.

Bt. cols. C. E. Faber, Dec. 10, 1847; C. J. Green, April 10, 1850; T. T. Pears, C.B., Aug. 1, 1854. Lieuts. G. V. Winscom, June 7, 1844; F. J. Moberly, Dec. 9, 1844; J. Bean, do.; F. T. Haig, do.; A. S. Moberly, June 13, 1845; R. A. Roberts, June 12, 1846; R. H. Sinkey, Dec. 11, 1846; J. Goldard, Dec. 10, 1847; J. F. Fisher, do.; C. Scott, do.; T. E. Gahagan, Dec. 8, 1848; J. Mullins, do.; E. R. Blagrove, June 8, 1849; J. G. Ryves, do.; J. O. Mayne, Dec. 11, 1849; H. T. Rogers, do.; R. F. Oakes, June 14, 1850; H. L. Prendergast, Dec. 9, 1850; J. H. M. S. Stewart, June 12, 1851; J. Vertue, do.; W. H. Edgemoor, Dec. 12, 1851; G. P. de P. Falconnet, June 12, 1852; J. M. Campbell, do.; T. Beckley, Dec. 9, 1852; J. N. Hunter, do.; J. Beatty, do.; W. Christie, June 11, 1853; H. Tulloch, Dec. 9, 1853; W. C. Hamond, do.; J. O. Hasted, do.; H. N. D. Prendergast, June 8, 1854; J. H. Moore, Sept. 7, 1854; H. J. G. Gordon, Dec. 9, 1854; F. A. Howes, March 9, 1855; J. G. Lindsay, Aug. 2, 1855; W. H. Burton, Aug. 7, 1855.

#### PROMOTIONS.

##### Artillery.

Brev. col. R. C. Moore, C.B., lieut. col. Nov. 28, 1854; Majors—F. Burgoyne, lieut. col. Feb. 11, 1855; G. W. Y. Simpson, do., col. Aug. 14, 1855; T. Lavie, lieut. col. April 10, 1856; G. Briggs, lieut. col. June 7, 1856; J. Maitland, lieut. col. Nov. 4, 1857; Brev. lieut. col. G. Balfour, C.B., lieut. col. Dec. 31, 1857; Brev. Capt.—C. M. J. Thornton, 2nd capt. Aug. 27, 1858; W. F. B. Laurie, 2nd capt. Aug. 27, 1858; A. C. Jones, 2nd capt. Aug. 27, 1858; John de C. Sinclair,

do. do.; G. Carleton, do. do.; R. Cadell, do. do.; J. W. F. Taylor, do. do.; E. W. Dance, do. do.; H. G. Bishop, do. do.; C. Desborough, capt. Aug. 27, 1858.

Lieuts. R. Morton, capt. Aug. 27, 1858; G. Campbell, do. do.; J. R. J. Robertson, do. do.; R. G. F. Henegan, do. do.; P. D. Horne, do. do.; J. R. Magrath, do. do.; McK. Macintyre, do. do.; G. G. J. Campbell, do. do.; W. J. Bradford, do. do.; J. Blair, do. do.; G. C. Robinson, do. do.; F. Cobbe, do. do.; C. Elliot, do. do.; G. G. Pearce, do. do.; G. Dangerfield, do. do.; A. H. Dawson, do. do.; H. W. Lumsden, do. do.; R. C. B. Highmoor, do. do.; M. C. Lawson, do. do.; J. F. A. McNair, do. do.; L. Bridge, do. do.; J. S. Baird, do. do.; C. Cameron, do. do.; H. Biden, do. do.; L. F. C. Thomas, do. do.; R. L. Playfair, do. do.; E. M. Playfair, do. do.; S. R. Smith, do. do.; G. B. Prior, do. do.; C. Raikes, do. do.; J. B. Swete, do. do.; C. L. Yeoman, do. do.

2nd Lieuts. W. F. Grey, lieut. Dec. 9, 1853; J. McNeil, do. do.; H. M. Finlay, do. do.; H. Joyce, do. do.; June 8, 1854; F. E. Hadow, do. do.; W. H. McCausland, do. do.; F. H. Thompson, do. do.; F. S. Bud, do. do.; 1853; H. P. T. MacCarthy, do. do.; H. P. Lane, do. do.; W. H. Caine, do. do.; W. Manderson, do. do.; Dec. 7, 1855; C. R. Buckle, do. do.; M. L. Monckton, do. do.; June 13, 1856; J. Ford, do. do.; A. Wynch, do. do.; Dec. 12, 1856; W. J. Cottam, do. do.; I. Ketchen, do. do.; June 12, 1857; H. P. Bainbridge, do. do.; S. Penny, do. do.; H. J. Thornton, do. do.; M. H. C. B. Steinman, do. do.; E. T. Ouchterloy, do. do.; Dec. 11, 1857; R. T. Hammond, do. do.; 12; C. E. Pritchard, do. do.; W. M. D. Wright, do. do.; H. L. Armstrong, do. do.; H. W. Hastings, do. do.; H. G. Pritchard, do. do.; A. M. Rawlins, do. do.; A. H. Roberts, do. do.; H. F. Pritchard, do. do.; B. Yaldwyn, do. do.; 2nd Lieut. K. J. L. MacKenzie, lieut. June 11, 1858; J. W. Macdougall, do. do.; H. Featherstonhaugh, do. do.; J. F. Pierzon, do. do.; June 12, 1858; W. Bryden, do. do.; G. H. Trevor, do. do.; St. J. C. Shawe, do. do.; A. C. Davidson, do. do.; the Hon. A. B. de M. W. H. Montgomery, do. do.; M. M. Bower, do. do.; W. Bisset, do. do.; C. H. A. Gower, do. do.; P. M. Rolland, do. do.; A. W. O. Whinyates, do. do.; W. Wyndham, do. do.; W. E. Lockhart, do. do.; G. B. Macdonell, do. do.; T. E. B. Dittmas, do. do.; C. E. Reid, do. do.; T. W. Roberts, do. do.; C. C. Saxton, do. do.

### Engineers.

Maj. E. Lawford, lieut. col. Oct. 2nd, 1858; Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Henderson, c.b., lieut. col. Feb. 28, 1858; Brev. Lieut. Col. F. C. Cotton, lieut. col. Feb. 28, 1858.

Lieuts. G. V. Winscom, 2nd capt. Aug. 27, 1858; F. J. Moberly, do. do.; J. Bean, do. do.; P. T. Haig, do. do.; A. S. Moberly, do. do.; R. A. Roberts, do. do.; R. H. Sankey, do. do.; J. Goddard, do. do.; J. F. F. C. Scott, do. do.; T. E. Gahagan, do. do.; J. Mullin, 2nd capt. Aug. 27, 1858; E. R. Blagrove, do. do.; J. G. Ryves, do. do.; J. O. Mayne, do. do.; H. T. Rogers, do. do.; R. F. Oakes, do. do.; H. L. Prendergast, do. do.

Lieuts. H. R. Faber, lieut. Sept. 2, 1855; H. W. Wood, do. do.; Dec. 7, 1855; J. Makgill, do. do.; C. J. Smith, do. do.; H. R. Mead, do. do.; H. Smalley, do. do.; June 13, 1856; W. T. Whish, do. do.; P. Montgomerie, do. do.

No. 397.—Lieut. col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., ret. to du.—arrived at Madras Sept. 24.

Lieut. col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., resu. his appt. as dep. sec. to Gov. military depart. on Sept. 24.

On May 6, the Hon. the Governor of the Straits' settlements, granted Capt. R. Macpherson, art. offic. resident councillor at Malacca leave for twelve months to Europe on m.c.

Lieut. G. H. M. Aynsley, 6th L.C., prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from Sept. 13.

Admitted on the establishment as cadets for art. and inf., and prom. to lieut. and ens. respectively:—*Art.*—Mr. J. W. Macdougall, Mr. W. R. C. Brough, Mr. W. Freeth, Hon. H. S. O'Grady, Mr. A. K. Seacombe, Mr. J. H. Gleig, Mr. R. Thompson, arrived at Madras Sept. 24.

*Inf.*—Mr. M. Alex. Rowlandson, Mr. M. C. Poole arrived at Madras Sept. 24.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras Sept. 24, admitted on estab. as assist. surgs.—Mr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. G. H. Alexander, Mr. W. F. Davis, Mr. W. J. Busted, Mr. J. Welsh.

Judicial Dept. Sept. 28.—Assist. Surg. H. Mc E Ross, to be Zillah surg. of Tellicherry.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
Oct. 26.

2nd Drag. Guards.—H. J. Barton, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. O'Beirne, prom.

1st Foot.—Capt. W. N. Watts, fr. 1st West India regt., to be capt., v. Brown, who exch.; Ens. C. J. Sneyd, fr. 2nd Stafford Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Lovekin, prom. in 8th foot.

5th Foot.—J. J. Troup, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Holt, prom.

6th Foot.—Paym. A. McDonald, fr. Royal South Down Militia, to be paym., v. Timbrell, on h.p.

7th Foot.—Capt. R. Barter, fr. 24th F., to be capt., v. Disney, who exch. The commission of Lieut. G. O. Lewis, as adj., to bear date Aug. 11 instead of Oct. 1.

18th Foot.—Maj. O. B. D'Arcey, fr. h.p. unatt., to be maj., v. Radcliff, prom., without purch., to unatt. lieut. col.; Lieut. T. D. Baker, to be capt., by purch., v. Lousada, who ret.

23rd Foot.—To be lieuts. by purch.:—Ens. F. Gerard, v. Blane, prom.; Ens. L. G. Lysons, v. Lewis, who ret.; Capt. G. Wildes, fr. East Kent Militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Richards, prom.

24th Foot.—Capt. E. J. Disney, fr. 7th foot, to be capt., v. Barter, who exch.

27th Foot.—Lieut. H. B. Patton, to be capt., by purch., v. Barnes, who ret.; Ens. A. Clay, to be lieut., by purch., v. Patton.

82nd Foot.—Ens. T. Morris, to be lieut., without purch.; Lieut. H. S. Stabb, to be adj., v. Thomson, killed in action.

42nd Foot.—Maj. E. R. Priestley, to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Cameron, dec.; Brev. maj. J. Drysdale, to be maj., without purch., v. Priestley; Lieut. W. Lawson, to be capt., without purch., v. Drysdale.

50th Foot.—Ens. W. H. Wilson, to be lieut., without purch., v. Murphy, dec.

60th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. A. Lamb, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Stretton, dec.

81st Foot.—Serj. maj. T. Rogers, to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Lieut. Hunter, prom. in 24th foot.

84th Foot.—To be captains without purch.:—Lieuts. J. Penton, v. Chute, dec.; R. T. Pratt, v. Penton, whose prom. on Aug. 24 has been cancl.; R. Barry, v. Pratt, whose prom. on Sept. 10 has been cancl. To be lieuts., without purch.:—Ensigns H. S. Jones, v. Penton, prom.; G. B. Wolseley, v. Pratt, prom.; C. T. Horan, v. Wolseley, whose prom. on Sept. 7 has been cancl.; Ens. W. C. Driberg, v. Barry, prom.; G. Lambert to have rank of lieut.; S. R. Forster, v. Driberg, whose prom. on Sept. 17 has been cancl.; the prom., without purch., on Aug. 24 of Ens. H. S. Jones has been cancl.; the prom., without pur., on Sept. 10 of Ens. C. T. Horan has been cancl.

93rd Foot.—The commission of Lieut. F. M'Pherson, as adj., to bear date April 16, instead of July 2, 1858, as previously stated.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. W. G. Swinhoe, to be lieut., without purch., v. P. L. C. Phillips, dec.; A. B. G. S. Hill, to be lieut., without purch., v. Swinhoe, whose prom., without purch., on Sept. 7 has been cancl.; A. D. Rickman, to be lieut., by pur., v. Hill, whose prom., by pur., on Sept. 7 has been cancl.; J. Dunlop, gent., to be ens., without pur., v. Travers, prom.; L. R. Seymour, gent., to be ens., without pur., v. Swinhoe.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—W. P. Hodnett, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Pinchard, prom.

### BREVET.

Oct. 22.

Brev. col. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., fr. 29th foot, to be maj. gen.

Oct. 26.

Brev. maj. H. H. Crealock, 90th foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

To be majors in the army:—Capt. C. R. Welford, 1st Bengal Eur. fus.; Capt. the hon. B. R. Pellew, Rifle brig.; Capt. G. Clerk, Rifle brig., late of the military train.

### BIRTHS.

BIRCH, wife of J. W. d. at Batticalod, Sept. 11.  
CAMPELL, wife of A. L. P. s. at Kilpauk, Sept. 20.  
CAMPIER, wife of J. at Patna, Sept. 12.  
CLERK, wife of S. W. s. at Madras, Sept. 26.  
COOK, wife of H. D. s. at Calcutt, Sept. 11.  
CHAVEN, wife of W. s. at Samulcottah, Sept. 5.  
DAVISON, wife of E. B. d. at Ossoor, Sept. 11.  
DAWSON, wife of E. B. d. at Ossoor, Sept. 11.  
DRUMMOND, wife of F. B. d. at Mozufferepore, Sept. 6.  
D'SILVA, wife of J. T. d. at Kandy, Sept. 14.  
DURAND, wife of G. d. at Palcole, Sept. 19.  
ERNEST, wife of F. L. d. at Chandernagore, Sept. 14.  
FOORD, wife of H. H. d. at Secunderabad, Sept. 6.  
FRENCH, wife of H. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.  
FRYER, wife of G. s. at Calcutt, Sept. 11.  
GOOMES, wife of J. s. at Mongalora, Sept. 7.  
GREEN, wife of J. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 5.  
HARRIS, wife of P. H. F. d. at Macao, Sept. 6.  
HOGG, wife of C. A. M. d. at Vepery, Sept. 25.  
HOSSACK, wife of J. d. at Hongkong, Sept. 11.  
KENNEDY, wife of R. d. at Adyar, Sept. 21.  
KNOX, wife of W. s. at Masulipatam, Sept. 17.  
LAMBERT, wife of J. W. s. at Hong Kong, Aug. 31.  
MYERS, wife of H. d. at Kidderpore, Sept. 16.  
OLIVER, wife of N. d. at Colaba, Sept. 3.  
PHILIP, wife of S. d. at Black Town, Sept. 14.  
RODGERS, wife of J. F. s. at Cuddalore, Sept. 18.  
SCHRAEDER, wife of Rev. G. s. at Pusalawa, Sept. 21.  
SIM, wife of W. C. d. at Chingleput, Sept. 19.  
SISSMORE, wife of Maj. E. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 14.  
SPROTT, wife of Rev. G. W. d. at Kandy, Sept. 26.  
TODD, wife of Richard d. at Madras, Sept. 26.  
TOUSSAINT, wife of C. T. d. at Landour, Sept. 11.  
WALSH, wife of T. B. d. at Cooneor, Sept. 20.

WARKUSS, wife of J. G. d. at Buslan Estate, Sept. 11.  
WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. J. D. s. at Cambay, Aug. 26.  
WINTER, wife of P. G. s. at Madras, Sept. 25.

### MARRIAGES.

CASE, Andrew J. to Lydia J. d. of the late Capt. P. J. S. Loureiro, R.N., at Shanghai, Sept. 15.  
CHAMIER, Lieut. S. H. E. Madras Horse Art. to Dora L. d. of G. Tyrell, at Dinapore, Sept. 4.  
HUDSON, Henry W. to Alice A. d. of W. H. Urquhart, at Mozuffur Tirhoot, Sept. 7.  
MAITLAND, C. to J. N. d. of H. P. Wilson, at Combacum, Sept. 15.  
SAMPSON, T. to Emma, widow of Charles Buckton, at Hong Kong, Aug. 26.  
VAN HAEFTEN, George to Johannah A. d. of the late Capt. A. Wallace, at Black Town, Sept. 18.  
WHITE, J. W. to Mary A. Casimer, at Paumben, Sept. 17.

### DEATHS.

ADAM, inf. s. of H. at Kamptee, Sept. 5.  
BELL, Florence inf. d. of J. R. at Calpetty, Sept. 28.  
BROWER, John at Chittevalah, aged 67, Sept. 11.  
BURDON, Burella H. wife of Rev. J. S. at Shanghai, Aug. 16.  
BUTLER, Lieut. on board the *Imperator*, on her way to England.  
COX, Charles A. M. at Mussowlie, Aug. 21.  
CRAWFORD, Robert E. inf. s. of J. A. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.  
DADSON, Lieut. on board the *Imperator*, on her way to England.  
EWART, Capt. William, *Gem of the Nith*, on his passage from Hong Kong, Sept. 5.  
FLAHERTY, William, at Hong Kong, July 29.  
GREEN, Louisa, inf. d. of Maj. at Vellore, Sept. 25.  
HATHAWAY, Edward L. at Madeira, Sept. 8.  
HATHAWAY, Helen M. at Madeira, Sept. 12.  
HUTTLESTON, J. T. Aug. 24.  
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth C. at Hong Kong, Sept. 8.  
LEA, Annie E. inf. d. of Rev. W. K. at Amoy, Aug. 14.  
LITTLE, Mrs. Mary, at Galle, aged 45, Sept. 26.  
MCLOUGHLIN, Jane, at Poona, aged 12, Sept. 14.  
MEADEN, William J. at Kandy, aged 37, Sept. 22.  
MORRIS, Henry at Victoria, July 26.  
NEWMAN, Joseph at Hong Kong, July 29.  
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. col. William 8th Bengal L.C. at Alipore, aged 44, Sept. 15.  
RAWLE, Samuel B. at Macao, Sept. 2.  
VARDAN, Adeline inf. d. of N. M. at Soojapore, Sept. 17.  
WARDNER, Charles A. at Shanghai, Aug. 18.  
WHELDEN, Irving at Shanghai, Aug. 27.  
WILSON, John at Victoria, July 26.

A LONG TIME [AGO].—Though the historian may shake his head, though the physiologist may doubt, and the poet scorn the idea, all must yield before the facts furnished by language. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts, the Germans, the Slavonians, the Greeks and Italians, the Persians and Hindus, were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Turanian races.—*Bunsen*.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT OF THE HINDU.—The only sphere in which the Indian mind finds itself at liberty to act, to create, and to worship, is the sphere of religion and philosophy, and nowhere have religious and metaphysical ideas struck root so deep in the mind of a nation as in India. The shape which these ideas took amongst the different classes of society, and at different periods of civilization, naturally varies from coarse superstition to sublime spiritualism. But, taken as a whole, history supplies no instance where the inward life of the soul has so completely absorbed all the other faculties of a people.—*Bunsen*.

GROWTH OF FLAX IN INDIA.—The Dundee Advertiser states that a memorial from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce to the new Council for the Government of India, with a view to the promotion of the cultivation of flax in India, has been confided to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., for presentation. Sir John has transmitted it direct to Lord Stanley, the President of the Indian Council, and written his Lordship specially on the subject, pointing out its vast importance to the linen trade of this country.

THE NEW DRESS FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA.—The new clothing consists of a drab-colour twilled jean blouse, with shoulder-straps made of the same material, which bears the number of the regiment; the trousers are of the same manufacture, and of the pattern worn by the Zouaves of the French army. The dress altogether is light, and has a very good appearance, and every way adapted for the climate. It is understood that there is to be a new head-dress for the Indian troops, the covering to be in the form of a helmet, and of the same colour as the dress, and is to be made of felt.—*United Service Gazette*.

## To Correspondents.

"A SOLDIER'S MOTHER" will find Sir E. Lugard's despatches of the 10th and 14th May in our issue of the 3rd September, and one of the 25th April in our last number. Others will appear very shortly.

We shall be glad at all times to hear from our Madras Correspondent, but we must suggest the propriety of exhibiting less *animus*. Mr. Raikes is undeniably an excellent and most intelligent officer, and deserves to be spoken of with all respect, notwithstanding his glorification of his own caste at the expense of every other.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1858.

## THE INDIAN MAILS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* lately called public attention to the ill-advised arrangement of the Indian Mails, by which a fortnight's delay is caused, very unnecessarily, to the great inconvenience of all parties interested in Indian correspondence. The homeward mail from Bombay, for instance, usually arrives two or three days after the despatch of the outgoing one, so that no answers can be returned for at least ten days; and so likewise with the Calcutta mails. There is also another defect, which may easily be remedied, and that is the very unequal intervals between the arrival of the different mails. There cannot, surely, be any valid objection to so regulating the departures from Calcutta and Bombay as to obtain an equal division of the month. It would certainly be far more convenient for both political and commercial purposes, and it is strange that the present irregular distribution of the homeward mails should have been permitted so long to continue.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LORD STANLEY has again done himself much honour by the judgment and impartiality displayed in the latest appointments connected with the home administration of Indian affairs. His lordship is evidently resolved to allow no personal or party considerations to have any weight in the selection of the fittest men to fill the various posts belonging to his department of the State, and the country has much reason to congratulate itself that the new experiment with regard to the government of its great Eastern dependency has been entrusted to such an able, conscientious, and indefatigable statesman. Colonel Baker, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, who has been appointed Military Secretary at the India-house, enjoys a high reputation, not merely as a soldier, but also for the zealous and intelligent manner in which he has discharged the very laborious duties of Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department. Not less discrimination has been shown in the selection of Colonel Willoughby, C.B., of the Bombay Artillery, for the office of Assistant-Storekeeper-General, in which his intimate acquaintance with the Commissariat Department of the Indian Army is certain to stand him in good stead. Colonel Willoughby, it will be remembered, previous to his departure

from Bombay, held the post of Inspector-General of Ordnance, and so acquitted himself as to earn the best title to the flattering preference by which his merits have been recognised.

## THE NORTH WESTERN BANK OF INDIA.

WE have been requested to invite the attention of the shareholders of this unfortunate concern to the propriety of winding-up the affairs of the bank, if they would save themselves from further loss and annoyance. The recorded value of shares has fallen from Rs. 500 to Rs. 300; but in the market it is probable that not more than Rs. 150 could actually be realised. It is believed, however, that, if the concern were at once closed, the assets would yield very nearly the value at present represented by a share, that is, Rs. 300. Everything has been tried in vain to achieve success. The heavy losses early sustained have proved irreparable, and the only alternative that remains is entire ruin by persistence, or partial recovery of the property invested by stopping before it is too late. The chief opposition to the latter course is made by parties interested in maintaining the bank, even at a pecuniary loss. There are certain mercantile shareholders in Calcutta possessing a very small stake, but deriving from their position "as residents at the bank's head-quarters an influence and power quite disproportionate to the shares which they own." Objections have also been urged by a few English shareholders, who are desirous, for reasons of their own, to transfer the head-quarters of the bank to London. It has been further said a loss would accrue "from a sudden withdrawal of the bank's connection with the indigo factories, on the security of which loans have been made." Unfortunately this obstacle has been summarily and unpleasantly removed by the failure of the house to whom the advances had been made. The Government paper held by the bank might, it is suggested, at once be divided among the shareholders, without any necessity for disposing of it at the present low rates. For more than twelve months no dividend has been paid, while an expensive establishment is kept up, as if to increase the already large amount of loss. The bank deed, as it now stands, makes no provision, it appears, for a wind-up of the concern; but under clause 74 it may be altered "by a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders present." The following six shareholders, Messrs. Martin Gubbins, G. Cowan, W. Geddes, T. K. Duncan, George Johnston, and Samuel Scott, have therefore resolved, under clause 66, to require the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting at Calcutta, to be held early next year, "for the special purpose of taking into consideration a proposal that the bank's deed be altered by adding to and inserting therein a clause authorising a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders present at any extraordinary or special meeting, to be duly convened for such purpose, to dissolve at any time this banking company, and to have its affairs wound-up, and to make such provisions as may be necessary for carrying the same into effect." Should this proposal be passed in the affirmative, a second extraordinary general meeting must be convened for its final ratifi-

cation, and be held within one calendar month from the first meeting. On both these occasions votes can be given by proxy—it being indispensable, however, that such proxy shall himself be a shareholder. For the benefit, therefore, of such as may not be acquainted with a shareholder resident in Calcutta, the name of Mr. John Boyle Barry is suggested as that of a gentleman duly qualified and willing to act as a proxy. No fewer than three extraordinary general meetings must be held before the desired clause can be added; and then a fourth and fifth will be necessary before a resolution to wind-up can be carried into execution. In the spirit of the homely adage that "half a loaf is better than no bread," it certainly does seem that shareholders will act wisely in giving in their adhesion to the above-named requisitionists,—and the sooner they do so the better will it be for them.

## THE SAHIB-LOG AND THE NIGGER.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL, the *Times*' Special Correspondent in scenes of war and turmoil, appears to consider it his mission to asperse the character of his countrymen, and to hold them up to the contempt and ridicule of the civilised world. In the Crimea he lost no opportunity of vilifying the military authorities, and of representing Englishmen in general as formal prigs or helpless noodles. In India he has so far modified his tactics that he reserves his abuse for the junior members of the Service, and for persons in no high position or possessed of much influence. For some time past, the audacity of his mis-statements has excited a feeling of mingled pity and astonishment at such unblushing effrontery and presumption; but he so far overshot the mark that even his personal friends and admirers smiled incredulously at his wondrous narratives. Now, however, he has exceeded the limits of the least fastidious journalistic licence, and has condescended to personalities as unjust and offensive to individuals as they are injurious to the public interests. We will not say, indeed, that Mr. Russell's allegations are altogether unfounded, because he professes to speak from personal knowledge, and the word of a gentleman may not be suspected. But that is no reason why we should accept his charges against Europeans in India as generally applicable. He may be quite correct, so far as the instances he quotes are concerned, but it is singularly unfair to bring such a sweeping accusation against a large body of men upon the strength of two or three isolated and exceptional cases. And even these cases are not fully authenticated. He meets a Native with his head bleeding, who asserts that a Sahib struck him with his riding-whip without the slightest provocation. We have here only the word of a Native, unsupported by any sort of evidence. The only thing certain is the wound, which, for anything that appears to the contrary, might have been either wholly accidental, or inflicted by one of his own countrymen. But Mr. Russell has heard of a European flogging a Native who had sued him in the Courts. He also darkly alludes to a Syce being tied to a pole and exposed to the fierce heat of the sun because of a saddle misplaced; and to another being tethered like a quadruped, and supplied, in mockery, with grain for food. Admitting all this to be strictly true, and, if so,

highly reprehensible, we would ask Mr. Russell if he means seriously to assert that this is the ordinary, or even frequent, mode of treating Native menials? If he pretend, which we cannot for a moment suppose, that these monstrous acts are of common occurrence, we have no hesitation in giving a flat contradiction to such libellous exaggerations. But if they are not in accordance with the general rule of conduct, then has he travelled out of his record and gone out of his way to misrepresent his own fellow-countrymen in the eyes of Europe. Let him elect for himself whichever horn of this dilemma he prefers, but assuredly he will not enhance his reputation by adulation of men placed in authority, while he reserves his contumely for those at the lower end of the social ladder. It is just possible that two or three young men, from among many hundreds, have been guilty of what is not only foolish but wicked and cowardly; but we maintain that, as a rule, the tendency of Englishmen is rather to indulge the Natives, and to treat them as spoilt children. Even the indigo-planters, who gave evidence before the Colonisation Committee, and who certainly were not predisposed to make out a good case for the authorities, complained that young magistrates were prone to decide rather in favour of the Natives than of their own people. English gentlemen do not easily cast aside their national characteristics or forget their early habits and training, and we have yet to learn that cruelty and a tyrannical deportment are either natural to their temperament or likely to result from their education. We therefore reject Mr. Russell's hideous caricatures, and utterly refuse to accept them as true delineations of Englishmen in India. Had they been in any way typical, we should still deplore the cynicism of the man who could so ruthlessly expose his compatriots to the indignation and scorn of all civilised peoples.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

THE immense difference between a really able man and a merely clever one was never more clearly exemplified than in the official correspondence between Sir John Lawrence and Colonel Edwardes, on the subject of what the latter believes to be "the unchristian elements in our policy and administration." The one is like an adventurous yachtsman making for the goal with every stitch of canvas strained to the utmost, but with little or no ballast in the hold—a brave show, indeed, with a fair breeze and over a smiling sea, but terribly perilous under adverse winds and over stormy billows. The other is the steady experienced navigator, prepared alike for all weathers, and guiding his vessel calmly and securely through all dangers to the desired haven. In short, between the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab and the Commissioner of Peshawur there exists all the difference between a thorough statesman and a smart administrator, a professional politician and an amateur, a great master of the science of government and a dilettante subordinate.

According to Colonel Edwardes the "un-christian elements" may be arranged under ten heads:—"The exclusion of the Bible and of Christian teaching from the Government schools and colleges; the endowment of idolatry and Mahomedanism by Government; the recogni-

tion of caste; the observance of native holidays in the various departments of State; the administration by the British of Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, both criminal and civil; the publicity of heathen and Mahomedan processions; the public frequenting of streets by native prostitutes; the restrictions on the marriage of European soldiers in India and the insufficient accommodation for married families in barracks; the connection of the British Government with the opium trade; and the Indian Excise Laws." As the Chief Commissioner observes, these heads are "certainly comprehensive," but their treatment indicates a somewhat narrow and sectarian order of mind. However, we prefer to epitomise the sound practical remarks of Sir John Lawrence, to offering any comments of our own. First, then, with respect to the public teaching of the Christian religion, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that not only ought the Bible to be found in all college and school libraries, but that it should also be taught in class whenever suitable teachers are obtainable—the attendance of the pupils, however, being altogether voluntary. For some time to come this innovation could be introduced only very partially, and the utmost care must be taken to avoid even the suspicion of undue influence being exercised to induce parents to send their children to these classes. As to Colonel Edwardes's proposition for the immediate resumption of "all grants or alienations from the public revenue for native religions," Sir John expresses himself to the effect that a more impolitic, unjust, and impracticable measure could hardly be imagined. These grants are, in many instances, exceedingly ancient—in all they have been guaranteed by the State. No new grants have been made by the British Government, and some overgrown ones have been reduced, though with much tenderness. They are in no way encouraged: on the contrary, their political honour and prestige have been considerably diminished—but their resumption would be a breach of faith, and equivalent to a confiscation of property. "To do so on the ground that the institutions are heathen, would be nothing short of persecution of heathenism." Thirdly, respecting the recognition of caste,—it is not true that the Government has given any direct encouragement to the prejudices of caste, except in the case of the Bengal army. There is no doubt that Rajpoots and Brahmins were at first enlisted in preference to all others, because they were the finest men obtainable. By degrees a certain degree of exclusiveness crept in, owing to the objections entertained by these to the admixture of inferior castes. A great error was committed in yielding to these prejudices, and one that has been too dearly expiated ever to occur again. It is still impossible, however, to force the Brahmins and Rajpoots to mingle with Sudras and Sweepers, nor is there any occasion so to do. It is both easier and more desirable to raise distinct corps of native Christians, Sweepers, and others. Sepoys ought to have every facility for consulting Christian teachers; but any attempt to preach to them in a body, or to flood a regiment with tracts, is open to grave objections. Individual Sepoys, legitimately converted, deserve to be specially protected. It is better, indeed, that they should remain with their own regiments, if

they can do so without loss of social position; but, if subjected to persecution, they ought at once to be removed to another corps. In the judicial department opportunities frequently present themselves for the employment of native Christians, but care must be taken that the offer of such appointments be not made ostentatiously, lest "they should operate as an inducement to conversion from worldly motives." Strangely enough, Colonel Edwardes, while he deprecates the recognition of caste elsewhere, is anxious to preserve untainted that of prisoners in gaol. On this the Chief Commissioner briefly remarks that they are not required to break their caste by the messing system, as the cook is always a Brahmin; and that were it otherwise, as caste can always be recovered at a certain expense, the temporary loss of it "might be properly thought to form a part of the punishment." We now arrive at Colonel Edwardes' objection to native holidays, which likewise is overruled by Sir John Lawrence. The refusal to permit Hindoo or Mahomedan *employés* to attend the ordinances of their respective religions would be tantamount to a declaration that no native would be employed unless he abandoned his faith. It is sufficient that on our own holy days all public offices are closed and public works suspended. Colonel Edwardes next finds fault with the maintenance of the old Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, and indulges in the certainly novel remark that any conquerors but ourselves would, long ere this, have introduced their own code. The Chief Commissioner here convicts his subordinate of two grave errors: the one as to fact, the other as to inference. It is not the case that the old criminal and civil laws have been strictly preserved. Whatever was inconsistent with morality and civilization has been gradually and completely eliminated, though the time may now have arrived for the institution of a new penal code. Then, with regard to the peculiar views connected with the philosophy of history enunciated by the Commissioner of Peshawur, Sir John correctly observes, that "in purely civil affairs, not affecting imperial policy, and operative only as between man and man, conquerors have in all ages and countries permitted to the conquered the use of their local laws." On two points, however, some special legislation may hereafter be necessary. Polygamy and the betrothal of young children, though not positively immoral, are socially inconvenient, and may, perhaps, call for some repressive enactments, whenever the temper of the native mind shall be prepared for the change. The suppression of Hindoo and Mahomedan processions ought to be prohibited, says Sir John, as a police measure, and not on religious grounds. Affrays and bloodshed not unfrequently result from the public parade of ceremonial observances, and stir up animosity between different sects of fellow subjects. For this reason they ought to be put down, which might be effected "with a reasonable exercise of firmness and discretion." In the interest of public morals, the exhibition of all obscene idols ought likewise to be prevented, and proper measures should be taken to discourage generally all impure and immoral vocations. The restrictions in the way of the marriage of European soldiers are acknowledged to be very objectionable, and the Chief Commissioner denies that men are better soldiers for being unmarried.



The only consideration is one of expense, which ought not to be allowed to weigh against the welfare of our European soldiery in India. The barrack accommodation, however,—at least in the Punjab—leaves nothing to be desired, and the families of married soldiers are provided with strictly private rooms. The only hardship of which European soldiers can fairly complain is the scanty allowance made to their widows, while in the native army “a pension is granted to the widow, or to the son or daughter, or to the father or mother of a native soldier who is killed in action, or who dies from disease contracted on service in the field.” This brings us down to Colonel Edwardes’ ninth objection, which is directed against the connection of the British Government with the production and sale of opium. Here the Chief Commissioner agrees with his subordinate, so far as the abstract principle is concerned, but candidly admits that the loss of revenue would be too great to allow the immediate severance of the State from this profitable monopoly. It is quite right to raise revenue from the drug, but it would have a more moral appearance if the production of opium were left open to competition, and a heavy export duty levied by Government. At the same time precautions would have to be taken not to afford the natives any increased facility for indulgence in this pernicious drug. Lastly, Sir John altogether disagrees with Colonel Edwardes in reprobating the Excise Laws. There is now far less consumption of drugs and spirits than in the olden times. The evil is confined within certain known limits, and the chief consumers are not the actual population of towns, but the swarms of camp-followers who hang about and infest all military cantonments.

In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner deprecates the adoption of Utopian and impracticable measures. Those “which are really and truly Christian can be carried out in India not only without danger to British rule, but, on the contrary, with every advantage to its stability. Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen. About such things there are qualities which do not provoke nor excite distrust, nor harden to resistance. It is when unchristian things are done in the name of Christianity, or when Christian things are done in an unchristian way, that mischief and danger are occasioned.” These are maxims of profound wisdom, and worthy to be perused by the visionary doctrinaires who are in such haste to regenerate our Indian empire.

**THE ANCIENT HINDUS.**—We may divide the whole Arian family into two branches, the northern and the southern. The northern nations, Celts, Greeks, Romans, Germans, and Slavonians, have each one act allotted to them on the stage of history. They have each a national character to support. Not so the southern tribes. They are absorbed in the struggles of thought, their past is the problem of creation, their future the problem of existence, and the present, which ought to be the solution of both, seems never to have attracted their attention, or called forth their energies. There never was a nation believing so firmly in another world, and so little concerned about this. Their condition on earth is to them a problem; their real and external life a simple fact. Though this is said chiefly with reference to them before they were brought in contact with foreign conquerors, traces of this character are still visible in the Hindus, as described by the companions of Alexander; nay, even in the Hindus of the present day.—*Bunsen.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE AGRA HEROES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Madras, 14th September, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd ultimo, which came in by the last mail, I see your review of Mr. Raikes's “Notes on the Indian Mutiny.” I have not had the pleasure of seeing this work yet, but from the extracts in the *Indian Mail*, and Mr. Raikes's known powers as a “penman,” I doubt not but that he must have spent all his eloquence in getting these Notes up. As, however, I have already said, not having seen the work, I am unable to bear testimony to its veracity or plausibility; but having by your own remark found that, in detailing the miseries we suffered at Agra, the services rendered by the civilians, &c., he confines himself, and takes the credit thereof, exclusively to the covenanted portion. Now, how Mr. Raikes could be guilty of such selfishness I cannot say, but it is a blessing England has heard of the deeds of daring performed by the uncovenanted long before Mr. Raikes had sounded his own trumpet.

In order, therefore, to give you an exact detail of the part Mr. Raikes took in this mutiny is the object of the present address, and it only grieves me that the dealing of this subject has not been taken up or committed to abler hands than myself. But not to lose time, and thus allow Mr. Raikes to crow his own glory as a “game cock,” I have taken the liberty of this address, and from my having been a fellow-sufferer with Mr. Raikes, having watched his proceedings from the 11th of May, 1857, to the day we parted on the shores of Madras, on the 28th March, 1858, I think I am in a position to be able to give you a true account of his doings since he, or rather we, in Agra heard of the ements at Meerut, which is as follows:—

Long before the outbreak at Meerut, we had heard of the disaffection of the Sepoys, on account of the greased cartridges, and in three or four instances we even heard that there were two or three regiments that actually showed a spirit of revolt, but never expected this grand convulsion which threatened for a time to overwhelm India by its mighty surge. However, when the news reached us, on the 15th of May, of the outbreak at Meerut and the fall of Delhi, its close proximity to our snug nest (Agra) made us apprehensive of our own hearths. Again, as the tide of the rebellion was each day rolling on closer, and threatening to sweep away our tranquil shores, Mr. Colvin, the late lamented Lieutenant-Governor, took measures to meet the shock. Orders were issued to the late Col. H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Engineer, to take measures and put the fort in a state of defence. Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls was, therefore, sent as Garrison Engineer, and the rapidity with which he executed his task is patent to all the world. Every embrasure of our fort was bristling with a cannon, and in one day he put in stores for six months. Again, there was not a creek in the fort but was put in good repair for habitation. Thus, in one month he stored in provision for seven years, and prepared accommodation for seven thousand persons. So much for our refuge in case of an attack. In the mean time Mr. Colvin, with the anxiety of a father for his children, was exerting every nerve to collect intelligence, and by daily memorandum used to inform the public of the state of the daily progress of the rebellion. On the other hand, what did the civilians do? I assure you, nothing. They were paralysed; and every day you could see them, with their frightened faces, among the uncovenanted servants, consulting what could be done in case of an attack. On our side, however, we (the uncovenanted) applied to the magistrate for arms, who on an indent got them from the magazine. These arms were stored with Mr. E. J. Boldero, the Civil Auditor, and we got a musket and a gross of cartridges for use. About a fortnight after the magistrate recalled the arms, and armed his native police. At this we formed patrolling parties of our own, and mustered about six hundred strong. A batch of two hundred at a time for one night would patrol. When the authorities saw this vigilance on our part, and their confidence in the native police was slackening, on account of desertion, disobedience of orders, and many other insubordinate acts of theirs, then, and then only, was it that they were brought to look upon us for protection. At this juncture we heard of the outbreak of Allypore troops, and the consequent flight of the inhabitants. At the same time we heard of a few families of indigo planters having been in danger at a factory in Moorsan. At this about twenty East Indians of the uncovenanted service volunteered to go to their relief. We were commanded by the late Mr. W. C. Watson, magistrate of Allypore. We arrived and rescued them. They were Messrs. Saunders, Tandy, McCutchan,

Col. Cecil, of the Invalids, Necterville, and a few others. After their rescue we went to Allypore and kept the communication open. Whilst there with the body I came back into Agra on sick leave, just in time to incorporate myself with the volunteers whom Mr. Raikes was raising. It is well to tell you that the person principally instrumental in the creation of this body was Mr. H. Harrington, nephew to H. B. Harrington, Esq., of the Sudder Court, now member of the Supreme Council. This body of the cavalry, which afterwards distinguished itself under the name of the Militia Cavalry, was tauntingly called Raikes' body-guard, and so on, and Mr. R. Drummond even went so far as to say one day that “he would lick us with a dozen of his mounted police.” The object of this corps was to intimidate the townspeople, and this alone. We were pretty well accoutred, with black jacket, white trowsers, long boots, red sash round the waist, one pistol (private), Government sword, and Sola hats, after the Napier fashion, or helmets, and a red pugree or turban. Our appearance had really a good moral effect upon the inhabitants of the town, and the late Lieut.-Governor was highly pleased at our “martial bearing,” as he was pleased to call it.

Well, in the day, or rather morning, this was our duty after drill. (By-the-bye, it is as well to inform you that we were drilled by Mr. Freese, of the Chief Engineer's office, who was lately in the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, and Mr. G. B. Collier, belonging to the Government Secretariat, but late of the 3rd Dragoon.) Well, when the civilians saw that we were determined upon cutting a figure, and that danger was daily approaching us with rapid strides, they appointed rendezvous, or places of resort for the families of the covenanted and uncovenanted, in case of an alarm. Even in this their selfishness was paramount, for the best places they would reserve for themselves, whilst to the uncovenanted they gave tents. Nevertheless we were thankful to God that we even got this shelter. Of the rendezvous appointed (which were the Metcalfe Testimonial, in the Cantonments, the Motussilite Press, the most central point of the station, Khandaree Bagh (the house occupied by Mr. R. B. Morgan, judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nisamat Adawlut), and Mr. C. Grant's bungalow, best styled a palace), the Khandaree Bagh was the best and safest. It was under command of Colonel H. Fraser, Engineers, and Major J. A. Weller, Superintending Engineer of the First Circle. They also had at this place a 12-pounder *siege-gun*. This gun was formerly at the Chief Engineer's office, and used to fire at noon every day in the civil lines, and was manned by the duffadar and two peons of the Chief Engineer's office. The bungalow was surrounded by high compound walls, about two and a-half feet in thickness, and was consequently the safest. The rendezvous were regulated thus:—Every night the families of such of the uncovenanted who kept, or rather mounted, guard at them were to sleep there, and at break of day they would return to their several homes. Thus we continued till the formation of the militia, which was divided into infantry and cavalry on the 24th June. With this ceased Mr. Raikes' connection with the cavalry, and we were under command of Major G. M. Prendergast, of the 30th N.I. I beg to assure you, sir, after this Mr. Raikes did nothing at all, save that he made every possible arrangement to save his property, by making it over to the Nazir and mookhtears of the court over which he presided. By-the-bye, I forgot to mention that, about the 5th of June, intimation was received at Agra of the arrival at Futeabad, a place twenty-one miles from Agra towards Etawah, of five ladies and four children; they were the families of Messrs. Phillips, magistrate of Etawah, Lieut. Corfield, of the 10th N.I., and Mrs. Catania. On receipt of this news the uncovenanted cavalry volunteered to fetch them in, the roads being dangerous, on account of the rise of goojurs and villagers, and Mr. Raikes volunteered to command us. This was the only active service rendered by Mr. Raikes in Agra.

I beg to state for your information that on the 4th of July, when we had the first brush in Agra with the Kotah Contingent, and snatched their guns, ammunition, camp, baggage, &c., there was only one Civil Servant, Mr. H. Vansittart, Accountant of the N.W. Provinces. Again, on the 5th of July, when we were engaged with the Neemuch Brigade, (second only to the Gwalior Contingent in bravery and perseverance among the mutineer regiments), there were only two Civil Servants present, viz.—Mr. A. L. M. Phillips, the magistrate, and R. C. Oldfield, the assistant-secretary to Government, who was severely wounded by a musket shot in the right breast. Can Mr. Raikes say that he was present in these, or in any other engagement? No, I defy him. On the contrary, he was snug in the fort, and from



the flagstaff was, by a telescope, a distant spectator of the fight. What did the uncovenanted do then?—let the brigadier commanding (Col. Polwhele) say. Were it not for the militia cavalry what would have become of the guns and the handful of Europeans against the dreadful host of enemies? How did the uncovenanted fight? Heart and hand they went into it, who never before saw a cannon ball fired. Did they flinch when the grape and round shot, shells, and musket balls were pouring, not only like hail, but with deadly precision amongst them? Did they get faint of heart or courage when they saw their comrades falling alongside of them, struck by round shot or shrapnell ball? No, they did not. I am not boasting, sir, but I tell you long side of me was a young man by name Carleton, who was struck by a round shot, a six or nine pound ball, and he fell dead on the spot. Discipline required me to fill his place; I did it, with a palpitating heart, making sure of the same fate from the same gun, but Providence guarded me. From that very gun was sent, another ball, which perhaps would snap the slender thread of my existence but for the unfortunate coming in of one Lieut. Williams, who was struck in the left leg near his ankle as he was riding at full speed across, about one hundred yards a-head of us.

You will perhaps be tired with my long and tedious letter. I am sorry for the length to which I have unintentionally run, but considering the "difficulties and hardships of which Mr. Raikes complains, as having been endured by the covenanted portion of the refugees in the fort, I must certainly say with Mr. Raikes that they were severe, for on Monday, the 6th July, I had occasion to wait upon Mr. Raikes, and what do you think I saw? Mrs. R. cooking her own coffee, and making some breakfast for herself and family. I must here beg pardon for bringing this lady's name in question so publicly; but it is unavoidable, for I have to bring forward our sufferings also to give you a just idea of our relative positions. The covenanted portion of the refugees had one advantage over us, they were allowed to bring in whatever they chose for their comfort, all the necessities of life included, wines, &c., as much as they liked, and servants besides. Whereas, on the other hand, we poor devils were only allowed one box of clothes, one chair, and one bedstead, with bedding for one family. Now, was this fair? Again, all our servants deserted us—I mean the Ayahs—whereas those of the covenanted had theirs retained by force. On application for the same interference for the keeping back of our servants we were refused or not listened to: thus we had not only to cook our own grub and draw water for ourselves, but also to do the work of sweeps, &c. What, then, does Mr. Raikes complain about? and if he does, why not include in his representation ours also, which is by far more severe than his or theirs?

In conclusion, I beg to say that I have written this much to the credit of Mr. Raikes alone. I have a budget full for many others; and should I only meet encouragement in this my first attempt, I shall give you something more connected with Agra and its doings.—In the meantime, I remain, sir, yours obediently,  
ONLY A HOMO.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 26.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned private soldiers of her Majesty's army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon them by the C.-in-C. in India, and by Maj. gen. James Hope Grant, K.C.B., respectively, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in that country, as recorded against their several names, viz. :—

13th Regt.—Private Patrick Carlin (date of act of bravery, April 6, 1858); for the act of bravery recorded in a G.O. issued by the C.-in-C. in India, of which the following is a copy :—

"Head Quarters, Allahabad, June 20, 1858.

"General Order.

"The C.-in-C. in India directs that the undermentioned soldier, of the 13th foot, be presented, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty, with a medal of the Victoria Cross, for valour and daring in the field, viz. :—Private Patrick Carlin, No. 3,611, of the 13th foot, for rescuing, on the 6th April, 1858, a wounded Naick of the 4th Madras rifles, in the field of battle, after killing, with the Naick's sword, a mutineer Sepoy, who fired at him whilst bearing off his wounded comrade on his shoulders.

"(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, Gen., C.-in-C., East Indies."

75th Regt.—Private Patrick Green (date of act of bravery, Sept. 11, 1857); for the act of bravery recorded in a G.O. issued by the C.-in-C. in India, of which the following is a copy :—

"Head Quarters, Allahabad, July 28, 1858.

"General Order.

"The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to approve that the undermentioned soldier be presented, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty, with a medal of the Victoria Cross, for valour and daring in the field, viz. :—Patrick Henry Green, H.M.'s 75th foot, for having, on the 11th Sept., 1857, when the picket at the Koodia Baugh at Delhi was hotly pressed by a large body of the enemy, successfully rescued a comrade, who had fallen wounded as a skirmisher.—Signed, &c."

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Private Same Shaw (date of act of bravery, 13th June, 1858); for the act of bravery recorded in a dispatch from Maj. gen. James Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding the Lucknow Field Force, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, of which the following is an extract :—

"Nawabgunge, 17th June, 1858.

"I have to bring to notice the conduct of Private Same Shaw, of the 3rd batt., Rifle brig., who is recommended by his commanding officer for the Victoria Cross.

"An armed rebel had been seen to enter a tope of trees. Some officers and men ran into the tope in pursuit of him. This man was a Ghazee. Private Shaw drew his short sword and with that weapon rushed single-handed on the Ghazee. Shaw received a severe tulwar wound, but after a desperate struggle he killed the man.

"I trust his excellency will allow me to recommend this man for the Victoria Cross, and that he will approve of my having issued a division order stating that I have done so."

## EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

The works of this enterprising Company are advancing most satisfactorily, and their prospect of a brilliant success may be regarded as a certainty. During the month of August 14,500 maunds of excellent coal were raised, being an excess of 4,000 maunds over the monthly average for the last year; and there is every reason to expect that the increase in September will be found to have been fully equal to 10,000 maunds. There is no difficulty in obtaining labour at a cheap rate, and the mineral occurs at a very slight depth below the surface. The following extract from a letter received by the Directors from the local manager, Mr. Fortescue Harrison, may serve to illustrate the vigour, intelligence, and enterprise with which the operations of this Company are conducted :—

"Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1858.

"The Government called upon me to send six thousand maunds of coal into the river 'Gogra.' The service was one of great danger, inasmuch as the boats were under fire all the time; but without it the authorities could send no steamers up that river. I am glad to say we laid it down safely at four several stations, and steamers for the first time are now plying there. I charged three rupees per maund—a magnificent profit, and it was readily paid."

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that the latest accounts of the progress of the works are, with few exceptions, the most encouraging that have been received since the first outbreak of the mutiny. The first 23 miles from the junction at Burdwan to the river Adjai would be opened about the 1st of the present month, and from Mr. Turnbull's report it appeared there was a fair prospect of opening the line up to Cynthea, about 22 miles further, by the end of 1859. On the North Beerbhoom district, 33½ miles, a marked improvement had taken place in the progress of the works since they fell into the company's hands; and it appeared that if permanent way materials and the iron girders required for bridge works could be delivered on the works in time, there was a fair prospect of this district being finished in July, 1860. On the South, Middle, and North Rajmahal divisions, 74 miles, the works had been going on prosperously, although some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining labour. The Colgong division, 33 miles, was in a very satisfactory condition; and, contingent upon an early supply of coal, permanent way materials, and iron girders, it was anticipated that the works on the

Baugulpore division, 23 miles, might be completed by about the middle of 1860. On the Jehangheerah district, 20 miles, 22 per cent. of the earthwork was finished, and good progress had been made in brick-making. On the Monghyr division, 31½ miles, 50 per cent. of the earthwork was finished, and 11 per cent. of the brickwork, with about 7,000,000 of bricks on hand for the ensuing season. In this division occurred the Monghyr tunnel, 900 feet long, in quartz rock; 2½ per cent. of the whole rock-cutting had been executed, and some of the brick arching completed. On the Keul division, 7½ miles, 67½ miles per cent. of the earthwork was executed, and the remainder might be finished next season. On the Huliohur division, 17 miles, the progress had not been so satisfactory. The progress on the Barrh division, 31½ miles was satisfactory; about 60 per cent. of the earthwork and 20 per cent. of the brickwork were done. On the Patna division, 31½ miles, good progress had also been made; 66 per cent. of the earthwork and 12 per cent. of the brickwork were completed. On the Soane district, 78½ miles, which had suffered more severely from the mutiny than perhaps any other, the works, after being constantly stopped by the insurrection, were in full operation at the beginning of March. Although renewed disturbances were imminent before the end of that month, the engineers and contractors remained at their posts until the 21st of April, when Kooer Singh, with some thousands of his followers, crossed the Ganges, spread themselves over the country, burning and plundering all that came in their way, and the works were necessarily again stopped. The works at the Soane bridge were likewise stopped, and many of the preparations made for their resumption a second time destroyed; but nothing on the whole of this district was wanting but a pacification of the country to allow of rapid progress being made. The board of directors acknowledge the exertions that have been made by their staff to push the works forward, and state how much the company were indebted both to the proceedings of Mr. J. Hamilton (one of their most promising officers, since dead) and to Mr. Nelson, the contractor, in their successful effort, to save a costly dam at the Kurumnassa bridge, which had been the means of saving a whole year in the completion of the work. The line between Allahabad and Cawnpore having been completed was to have been opened for public traffic between the 1st and 15th of the present month. The board considered that there was every prospect of the traffic proving of a highly remunerative character. A considerable length of this section had been for many months past used for Government purposes, but as the accounts with the Government were not yet settled, they did not form any part of those submitted. The board had not received any report of the state of the works on the remaining districts on this division for the last half-year, but as, with the exception of the large bridges over the Soane and the Jumna, they were easy of construction, they consider their completion to depend almost entirely upon the state of the country and the time in which the permanent way materials could be delivered from Calcutta. Instructions had been forwarded to proceed with the surveys of the Jubbulpore division with all practicable speed. The board could not refrain from expressing their satisfaction with the results which had been accomplished. Since 1851, when the company first obtained possession of any land, there had been opened, and in profitable work for nearly three years, 12½ miles of railway; the opening of an additional length of 149 miles was now announced; much work on other parts of the line was well advanced; and the whole of the permanent way materials, with a considerable amount of rolling stock, provided. The board were of opinion that, notwithstanding the serious interruptions which had been caused, first by the Santial insurrection, and since by the more recent mutiny, the rate of progress had been such as would bear a very favourable comparison with that of similar works elsewhere. Mr. Rendel, after inspecting the works along the entire line to Cawnpore, beyond which it was not safe to proceed, had returned to England. The board had every reason to be satisfied with the result of his journey, and could not doubt that, by largely introducing iron girders in the construction of bridges, as agreed upon between Mr. Rendel and Mr. Turnbull, a very considerable saving in time would be effected, and one of the greatest obstacles to the early completion of the line thus disposed of. The great difficulty the directors had now to contend with was the transport of materials, stores, and rolling stock up country, a difficulty very much enhanced by the demand for transport on the part of the Government. Mr. Rendel had the opportunity while in India of maturely considering this subject in communication with Mr. Palmer, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Purser, and, after conferring with the Government,

it had been decided to build a number of light draught steamers and flats for the exclusive service of the company. These would be completed with all possible despatch. The permanent way and works on the opened line were in a most satisfactory state. The cost of maintenance for the half year ending June 30 had been 6½d. per train mile. The number of passengers carried during the half year was 581,274, of which 548,202 were third class, 25,335 second class, and 7,737 first class. The total number conveyed showed an increase of 32,727 as compared with the corresponding half of 1857. The tonnage in goods and minerals for the half year was 90,660 tons, showing an increase of 36,910 tons over the corresponding period. The gross traffic receipts for the half year ending June 30, were £82,573, showing an increase of £19,114 over those of the corresponding half of 1857. The total gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to £150,232, against £113,285 for the year ended June 30, 1857. The amount of engine mileage run during that time was 581,601 miles, against 371,941 miles in the preceding year. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line have been £10,631 for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1855, £20,621 ending the 31st of December, 1855, £27,791 ending the 30th of June, 1856, £29,269 ending the 31st of December, 1856, £40,215 ending the 30th of June, 1857, £42,555, ending the 31st of December, 1857, and £45,170 for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1858. The accounts of the damage sustained by the company from the mutiny were not yet completed. In accordance with a resolution of the proprietary, dated the 29th of October, 1857, the board of directors lost no time in applying to the Court of Directors of the East India Company for their authority to advance to Sir M. Stephenson, annually, either out of the capital or the receipts of the opened line, one third of the annuity granted to him by deed dated the 13th of September, 1853, but they regret to report that they were met with objections and proposals which they could scarcely have expected to receive. They express their extreme disappointment at the manner in which the question had been thus far disposed of by the Court. The board of directors have obtained the sanction of the authorities to the completion of the remainder of the capital—namely, £2,000,000, at 5 per cent. interest—required for the line, as originally designed, to the North-Western Provinces. The balance remaining to be called up on the E shares was about £300,000, payable within the next six months; and there was cash in hand, exclusive of the capital raised for the Jubbulpore line, to the extent of about £120,000, while the expenditure was proceeding at the rate of upwards of £100,000 per month.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.

The report of the directors of this company states that they have undertaken to construct 1,235½ miles of railway in Western India. There are 130½ miles open for public traffic, 732½ miles under contract for construction, and 372½ miles unlet. The portions of the railway under contract extend in a south-east direction on the Bhoze Ghat 13½ miles, and from Poonah to Sholapore 163 miles; and in a north-east direction from Wassind to Jubbulpore, a distance of 556 miles. The Bhoze Ghat incline (13½ miles) is to be completed in February, 1861; the contract from Poonah to Sholapore (163 miles) in September, 1859; Wassind to Rotundah Nullah (25 miles) in November, 1859; the Thull Ghat incline (9 miles) by December, 1861; Egutpoora to Bhoasul (190 miles) in June, 1860; and from the latter place to Jubbulpore (332 miles) by March, 1862. Mr. J. J. Berkeley, the chief resident engineer, continues to express his satisfaction with the quality of the work executed. On the 14th of June the line from Khandallah to Poonah (42 miles) was opened for traffic; but from Poonah to the Bheema the railway is still incomplete. The chief resident engineer, however, anticipates that the contractor will complete it by December next. The permanent electric telegraph has been completed upon the open portion of the railway between Bombay and Byculah, and between Callian and Poonah. Its use will tend to the safe and economical working of the line, and under the licence granted by the Government of India for the erection of the telegraph the company may permit the public to avail themselves of it to such places as the Government telegraph does not communicate with. By the last advices from Bombay a sale of charges to the public was under consideration. On the line open the permanent way and works have been thoroughly maintained. In his last periodical report the chief resident engineer observes:—"I am glad to be able to report that the

deterioration of permanent way materials has, up to this period, been inconsiderable; and this fact is particularly satisfactory as regards the sleepers, both wooden and iron. Of the former, the renewals during the year under review (1st of July, 1857, to the 30th of June, 1858) have been 433, or one-fifth per cent. of the total number that has been laid in the open line and sidings, and of the iron sleepers only 18, or one-tenth per cent., of those in use have been fractured by ordinary wear and tear." Considering that a large portion of the materials in question has now borne the public traffic for more than five years, this information is, in the opinion of the Board, suggestive of much encouragement. The 130½ miles of railway open for public traffic on the 30th June consisted of 88½ miles in the Concan, and of 42 miles from Khandallah to Poonah on the Deccan. These two portions do not form a continuous line, but are separated by the six miles of turnpike-road over the Bhoze Ghat. The gross receipts for the six months amounted to £42,166, and the expenses to £17,076, or 40·49 per cent. of the receipts, leaving a net profit of £25,091. Included, however, in the gross receipts of the last half-year are the receipts during the seventeen days the line on the Deccan was open, amounting to £808, which, deducted from the gross amount, leaves as due to the Concan line £41,358, or £467 per mile against £330 per mile in the corresponding half-year, the receipts for that part of the line being £24,610. This, compared with the corresponding half of the previous year, shows an increase of £7,748 on the gross receipts, an increase of £5,695 on the net profits, and a decrease of 3·21 per cent. on the working expenses. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year ending the 30th of June last was 436,730, of which 412,060 were third class passengers, 18,490 second class, and 6,179 first class. 64,941 tons of goods were conveyed, of which 21,121 tons consisted of railway materials. The increase in the number of passengers conveyed was 83,515, and in tons of goods 13,127, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The Board congratulate the shareholders upon these results. The capital of the company now consists of £1,000,000, represented by 400,000 shares of £20 each, bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and of £333,300 debentures, at 4½ per cent. per annum interest, issued for a determinate period of five years, which expires in January, 1860. To meet the increased liabilities of the company arising from the extension of operations, the Board have made a call on the £2 shares, payable on the 25th of November next, which will place all the unpaid shares upon the level of £4 per share paid. The Board are restricted from making a call of greater amount than £2 per share, or oftener than every three months. The present call being paid, the amount which a call upon all the unpaid shares would realise is £510,508, and it has been suggested to the Board that such sum could be most conveniently obtained by allowing to the shareholders the privilege of paying the amount of their shares in full in advance. Having maturely considered the proposition, the Board are disposed to believe that the company's financial requirements may be sufficiently met in that way, and they therefore intend, should the state of the money-market from time to time permit of it, instead of making future calls, to allow shareholders to pay in advance in full, under certain restrictions. Since the Board last met the shareholders, the Government of India has been directly vested in her Majesty, and from the 1st of September last the control over this company has been exercised by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council. The legal rights of the company, under their contract with the East India Company, have been in no way affected by the change.

The capital account to the 30th of June last showed that £3,820,804 had been received, and £3,040,281 expended, leaving a balance of £780,523. The revenue account shows that the total amount of net profits derived from working the line was £98,693 to the 30th of June. The interest account does not show the total amount of interest paid to the shareholders from the commencement. The interest paid to shareholders and debenture holders for the half-year ending 31st of December, 1857, amounted to £80,862

**APPOINTMENTS** (*Downing-street, Oct. 16*).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. J. R. Mann, R.E., to be Surveyor-General for the island of Mauritius, and C. Wing, Esq., to be Collector of Customs for the said island. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Scott Tucker, Esq., to be Civil Engineer for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20. Sarah and Emma, Walker, Bombay.—21. Eunomia, Gronow, Madras and Pondicherry.—25. Str. Golden Pleece, Hurst, Calcutta and Cape; Kedgeree, Braithwaite, Rangoon.—27. Scotland, Davie, Kooria Moorla and Mauritius; Gynn Castle, Evcs, Maulmain.—28. Str. Dauc, Maynard, Cape of Good Hope; Windfire, Thornham, Rangoon; Thomas Lowry, Dempster, Manila; Loch Lamar, Devere, Maulmain; Caduceus, Cass, Bombay.—29. Lightning, Byrne, Calcutta; Str. Mauritius, Cruickshank, China and Havana; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Manila.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

MONTGOMERY, the wife of Howard B. M.D., Madras d. (since dead) at 72, Marland-place, Southampton, Oct. 23.

URQUHART, the wife of Captain F. D., Bengal Artillery, s. at 67, Eversfield-place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Oct. 27.

#### MARRIAGES.

CHALMERS, Sidney, capt. and dep. asst. comy. gen., Bengal army, to Emma M. A., d. of Col. Charles Marshall, of the retired list, Bengal army, at St. Peter's church, Notting-hill, Oct. 21.

GLOAG, Lieut. A. R., Madras art., to Eliza L., d. of Lieut. col. W. Macleod, Madras retired list, at Stirling, Oct. 20.

SOLLIV, W. Herbert, lieut. 2nd Bengal Eur. lt. cav., to Susanna E. S., d. of Charles E. Grover, at Hemel Hempstead, Oct. 20.

#### DEATHS.

BLAXLAND, Anne, d. of Col. John, Madras army, at Lee, Blackheath, Oct. 20.

COLLEITE, Maj. gen. J. H., Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Nice, aged 78, Oct. 23.

Ogilvy, Janette Le Clerc, widow of the late Walter, M.D., formerly first member of the Bengal Medical Board, at Tannardice House, Forfarshire, Oct. 15.

SIMONS, Harriett A., widow of the late Wm., of the E. I. Co.'s service, at the Bridge of Allan, near Stirling, aged 64, Oct. 23.

TOWGOOD, Lieut. col., 35th Bengal N.I., of Arborfield, near Reading, Oct. 24.

### East-India House,

October 21 to 27, 1858.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capts. P. R. Innes, Inv., C. S. Fowler, 22nd N.I.; Lieuts. T. C. Graham, 4th Cav., J. D. Lance, 6th N.I., E. H. C. Simpson, 39th N.I., F. P. Luard, Beng. Cav.; Ens. W. Craddock.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. P. A. Brown, 1st Eur. regt.; Maj. J. W. Goad, Art. regt.; Brev. capt. H. G. Bishop, Art.; Brev. col. C. Holl, 32nd N.I.; Assist. surg. G. R. Trevor.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, Bomb. Art.; Capt. W. Lodwick, 12th N.I.; Major gen. C. Waddington, Eng.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. C. Costley, 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—E. C. Campbell, 6 months.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. col. J. S. Hodgson, 6 months; Lieut. J. G. Matheson, 2nd Eur. regt., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., 4 months; Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st N.I., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. B. Crispin, 6 months; Captain F. Harvey, 18th N.I., 6 months; Asst. surg. V. Lawes, 6 months; Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I., 6 months.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. A. Daniell, E. G. Buck.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. Maj. J. H. Maxwell, Eng.; Lieut. A. W. Pixley, Art.; Lieut. G. D. Crawford, 18th N.I.; Assist. Surg. F. F. Dukes, 18th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Brev. Lieut. Col. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I.; Brev. Maj. W. J. Church, 17th N.I.; Lieut. W. D. Chapman, 17th N.I.; Vet. Surg. T. M. Pritchard, 17th N.I.; Capt. R. Macpherson, Art.; Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 8th N.I.; Lieut. E. Lawford, 4th Cav.; Capt. E. Gage, 15th Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. Close, Eng.; Lieut. gen. C. Ford, 4th N.I.; Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 14th N.I.

SIR E. LUGARD.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that Col. Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., be promoted to the rank of maj. gen. in the army, in consideration of his services in the command of a division at the capture of Lucknow, and subsequently in the command of the Azimghur field force.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|              |                                                     |                                                      | £. s. d.                                   |
| On Bengal... | 1s. 11½. 1s. 11½.                                   | 2s. 2d.                                              | —                                          |
| Madras...    | 1s. 11½. 1s. 11½.                                   | 2s. 2d.                                              | —                                          |
| Bombay...    | 1s. 11½. 1s. 11½.                                   | 2s. 2½d.                                             | —                                          |

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                    | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs. | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57    | —          | —           | 1 1½          |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33        | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55    | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43        | —          | —           | —             |

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Ceylon, October 20.

|                | Gold. | Silver. |
|----------------|-------|---------|
| Madras.....    | £225  | —       |
| Calcutta.....  | —     | £51,075 |
| Hong Kong..... | —     | 28,500  |
| Shanghai.....  | —     | 10,220  |
|                | £225  | £89,795 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                                   |      | Paid.           | Prices. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------|---------|
| £.                                                        |      | £.              |         |
| India Stock .....                                         |      | 324 to 327      |         |
| India Loan Debentures .....                               |      | 99½             |         |
| India Debentures (2nd is.) ..                             |      | 99½             |         |
| India Scrip (2nd issue) .....                             |      | 99½             |         |
| India Bonds (£1,000) .....                                |      | 11s. to 14s. pm |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                                |      | 14s. pm.        |         |
| RAILWAYS.                                                 |      |                 |         |
| 18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .. | 9    | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 18 Ditto Additional Capital, A                            | 6    | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 18 Ditto B .....                                          | 4½   | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..                          | 2    | 1½ to 1½ pm.    |         |
| 20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..                       | 5    | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 20 East Indian .....                                      | 100  | 107 to 1        |         |
| 20 Ditto F Shares Extension ..                            | 10   | ½ to 1½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....         | all  | 21 to 21½       |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 4    | ½ to ½ pm.      |         |
| 20 Ditto .....                                            | 4    | ½ to ½ pm.      |         |
| 20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..... | 2    | 1 to 1½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..                           | all  | 184 to 184½     |         |
| 20 Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) ..                           | all  | 20½ to 20½      |         |
| 20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....             | 15   | dis. to par     |         |
| 20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | 5    | ½ to ½ pm.      |         |
| 20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | 5    | ½ to ½ pm.      |         |
| 20 Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) ..                          | 15   | 1 to 1½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Scinde (ditto) .....                                   | all  | 21 to 21½       |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 10   | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 20 Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....     | 5    | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 20 Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                               | 5    | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| BANKS.                                                    |      |                 |         |
| 100 Agra and United Service .....                         | 50   | all             |         |
| 40 Australasia .....                                      | all  | 36 to 38        |         |
| 25 Bank of Egypt .....                                    | all  | 25 to 25½       |         |
| 25 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....    | 10   | 24 to 2½ dis.   |         |
| 25 Oriental Bank Corporation ..                           | all  | 39 to 40        |         |
| 20 Ottoman Bank .....                                     | all  | 19½ to 20       |         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                            |      |                 |         |
| 10 Eastern Steam .....                                    | all  | 24 to 2½        |         |
| 10 Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..                        | all  | 74 to 7½        |         |
| 1 N. B. Australasian Company ..                           | all  | 1 to 1          |         |
| 1 Oriental Gas .....                                      | all  | 1 to 1          |         |
| 1 Ditto New .....                                         | 15s. | 1½ to 1½ pm.    |         |
| 50 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..                      | 7    | 3 to 1 dis.     |         |
| 50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..... | all  | 46 to 48        |         |
| 20 Ditto New .....                                        | 10   | 12 to 14 pm.    |         |
| 20 Red Sea and Indian Telegraph .....                     | 9    | 1 to 1          |         |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..                            | all  | 1 to 1          |         |
| 1 Ditto Registered .....                                  | all  | 1 to 1 dis.     |         |

## THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE (Whitehall, Oct. 22).

—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieut.-Gen. Robert Cannon her royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Second Class, which H.I.M. the Sultan hath been pleased to confer upon him as a mark of H.M.'s approbation of his services while actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's dominions in the service of his Imperial Majesty.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 22nd October, 1858.

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| 1 Gravy Spoon ...        | 0 7 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0        |
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| 1 Pair Fish Carvers ...  | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0        |
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| Complete Service ...           | 4 16 0            | 6 18 6          | 9 18 6        |

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XVI.—No. 368.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | Sept. 28  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Sept. 5  |
| Madras .....            | 30        | Bombay .....           | Oct. 9   |
| Agra .....              | Oct. 2    | Ceylon .....           | Sept. 29 |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Sept. 11. |                        |          |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 24th of each month. When any of these dates fall on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday; in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 19th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.  
 Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.  
 Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.  
 The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay papers of the 9th October allude to an unpleasant, but fortunately unauthenticated, rumour, circulating in the Calcutta-bazaar, to the effect that "our illustrious ally," Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.B., was in full march upon Darjeeling, at the head of 18,000 Ghoorkas. The report may be accounted for by the fact that Calcutta had been free from a panic for at least a fortnight, and it was therefore quite time to get up another.

The Commander-in-Chief has at length made a move, and is reported *en route* for Lucknow. Active operations may be expected to have commenced about the middle of October, and as a splendid army, well equipped and practised in war, is at his Excellency's disposal, the termination of the rebellion can hardly be very distant. In the meantime several brilliant exploits have been achieved on a small scale, by officers in command of divisions and detachments. As mentioned in our last Summary, a body of the rebels, numbering 5,000 men with four guns, under Ram Sing, had posted themselves in a small island in the Gogra, not far from Durriabad. Here they were attacked by a column of mixed troops, not more than 800 strong, and totally defeated, with a loss of 1,000. This occurred on the 18th September, and five days later an equally successful action was fought at Selimpore. A small force from Lucknow, under Major Bulwur, consisting of 200 European Infantry, 400 Police Cavalry, and two 9-pounders, at an early hour of the 23rd stormed an entrenchment, captured four guns, and killed between six and seven hundred of the enemy. On both these occasions the loss on the part of the British was altogether insignificant; in the former affair, Lieut. MacGregor, H.M.'s 78th, received a sword wound, and in the latter, Lieut. Moore sustained a slight contusion.

A third party of rebels had been cut up near Turrowlee, in the Muttra division, when 200 were "accounted for." In the Shahabad district also some few skirmishes are stated to have taken place with the usual result, except that the insurgents fled from the field before any signal chastisement could be inflicted. Brigadier Macduff, however, had been more fortunate in the neighbourhood of Jalaon. With a column detached from the Saugor Field Force, and consisting chiefly of Sikh Horse and the Jhansi Horse and Foot Police, he drove the insurgents from a strong position, and killed 200 of them. General Michel, C.B., achieved a yet more complete success

on the 15th Oct., not far from Rajghur, scattering Tantia Topee's followers in all directions. The pacification of Central India may now be looked for at no remote date.

In the Bombay Presidency some trifling disturbances had been caused by the Bheels and Kolies, but not of a more serious character than often times previous to the mutinies. Lord Elphinstone had returned to the Presidency for a few days—possibly to welcome our late celestial visitor, the comet, which was first seen at Bombay on the 29th September.

The health of the European troops at the great stations of Allahabad, Lucknow, and Gwalior, had suffered severely from attacks of fever. At the last mentioned station H.M.'s 86th regiment had 100 men in hospital—one-fifth of its entire strength. Sickness, however, was not confined to these places. We regret to learn that Sir John Lawrence, Brigadier Chamberlain and Colonel Edwardes, will all be compelled to return to Europe before the next hot season, in consequence of failing health. It is likewise rumoured that Sir William Colville, Chief Justice in Bengal, is about to resign the post he has long held so much to his credit and the advantage of the public. On the other hand, Lord Harris is stated to have recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume the conduct of affairs.

In our Home intelligence will be seen the Vice-Chancellor's decision in the important case of "Boldero, *versus* the East India Company," which will hardly be agreeable to those interested in the plaintiff's success. We may also refer readers of a speculative turn of mind to our advertisement columns, for the prospectus of the Berar and Eastern Coast of India Railway Company (Limited).

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—Mr. Alleyne, and Capt. Richmond.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Sultan, Nov. 11.—Capt. Gough, 7th Drag. Guards, Capt. Costello, Dr. Smith, Mrs. Pigou and 4 children, Capt. Tom, Mr. Gandy, and Mr. Menhear.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Coronet Garnor, 1st Bengal Y.C., at Baste, Sept. 12; Capt. Donald J. Macleod, 11th Bengal N.I., at Akyab, aged 31, Aug. 5; Lieut. John G. Willis, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, on board the str. *Candia*, in the Red Sea, on his passage from India, Oct. 18; Lieut. G. S. Bradford, at Allahabad, aged 25, Sept. 18; Lieut. John McKeanie Fraser, Bengal Art., at Cape Town, July 26.

MADRAS.—Capt. E. Cannon, 17th M.N.I., at the Barracks, near Barrackpore, Sept. 15.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. C. De N. Lucas, Bombay Artillery, at Barrackpore, about Sept. 14; Col. R. H. D'Almeida, at Boldero, aged 65, Sept. 30.



## BENGAL.

## THE REAL VATES.

We have all heard a great deal on the subject of the late Sir Charles Napier's prophecies regarding the possible mutiny of the Bengal army, and we all know that Sir Charles, however sharp-sighted in most matters, saw the mutiny of 1857 through not the clearest of glasses. But the publication of the late Sir William Sleeman's letters to Sir James Hogg, in 1853, exhibit, at least, one experienced Indian official of the time as awake to the coming evil, and predicting its nature. But the case of this officer only adds one more forcible instance to the truth of the remark that a prophet has no honour in his own country. The opinions of the late Resident of Oude had never been concealed. He had been in 1853 a man of mark for many long years, and his counsels had a fair claim to consideration and respect. But, however long the ears were to which he preached, he did so in vain. They would not listen to his advice, though, strange to say, the advice offered was not only reasonable in itself, but was actually in some respects agreeable to the views entertained by the late head of the Government. We have said above that Sir William Sleeman predicted the coming evil and its nature, but we do not mean that he was foretelling in 1853 a mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857. He saw, however, that the policy of the day was placing the Empire at the mercy of its large and unscrupulous army, for a mercenary force must be unscrupulous. He saw that the annexation system, if carried to its fullest extent, would leave us the government of an immense empire, but deprive us of the sympathy and aid of the governed in carrying out the task committed to our charge. He regarded the native states as breakwaters. Their existence was our preservation. We had enough to manage as it was if we were to administer efficiently what we had already obtained. Should anything go wrong with us, the existence of well-disposed Native Governments would hold in hand the unruly spirits which have ever vexed this rich and excitable continent.

"The native states," writes Sir William, "I consider to be breakwaters, and when they are all swept away, we shall be left to the mercy of our Native army, which may not be sufficiently under our control." The late general was of opinion that the frequent confiscations and annexations which have formed the policy of these latter times would injure our permanent interests in the country. He conceived that these annexations would be regarded by the people with feelings of anger and detestation. They were opposed to their prejudices, and threatened not only these but their religion. But it would seem that the general not only regarded the annexations and confiscations as dangerous to our rule, but he considered that the doctrine itself, by its influence on the rising generation of public officers, would alienate from them the respect and affection extended in former times to the British name. Without entering into the question just now as to the feelings of the people of India on the subject of annexation as a principle, there can be no doubt that the resumption of rent-free lands, the breaking up of talookdaries, and other confiscations during the last twenty years, have had a very large share in alienating the affections of the people of these provinces from our Government, if, indeed, they ever had any affection to bestow. The agricultural population of the North West Provinces has no affection as such, or any ruler who has not only the audacity but the power to demand tribute from them. The time is yet to come for them to understand that they owe anything to any government. But say that if affection was wanting, there might still be confidence between the ruled and ruler. That confidence may have been freely given fifty years ago. We

are not prepared to say whether it was or was not. But one thing is certain, that from first to last, from the commencement of our hold on these provinces, our revenue management of the country has been a series of blunders, consummated, in our belief, by the thirty years' settlement, heralded by resumption and confiscation, and illustrated for the benefit of any one disposed to read the moral, by incessant and unceasing transfer of the rights in the soil it was intended to secure and perpetuate. It may be that much of the spirit raised against us now is owing to the spoliation of government exercised towards the larger landowners of these provinces and the Punjab before the unhappy annexation of Oude. Certainly after that event the landowners of turbulent provinces met with little tenderness in their treatment from the new government, which promised the redress of evils and a reign of general happiness and peace.

It was well for the stability of British rule that some native states were in existence in Rajpootana; and whatever may have been, and still are, Lord Ellenborough's faults and shortcomings, the native government at Gwalior, preserved by him, has been a breakwater for us. We are glad to find that the feeling in England is against further annexation. True enough, there is little left to annex; but we believe that the assurance that we do not mean to play any more fresh tricks, as we did when we suddenly marched into Oude, will be of service in restoring to some extent the confidence in our honesty which, it must be confessed, has waned considerably of late years.

We are not one of those persons who advocate the restoration of provinces. We are sorry that such a small principality as Dhar should be given back. Still less for a moment could we listen to those who would recommit to the miserable family of Oude the government of that kingdom. If annexation has been wrong, and if the confiscation of Oude has been an especial wrong, we deserved punishment for it, and punishment and humiliation there have surely been. But we do not think that restoration of the kingdom to the dispossessed family, now that it has been already once won, and will be shortly re-won, either due to them or safe to us. Of the three courses recommended in 1853 by Sir William Sleeman, the last was followed. That officer suggested, 1st, a regency for the benefit of the heir apparent; 2nd, the management of the country by European agency, during the regency or in perpetuity, leaving the surplus revenue to the royal family; 3rd, the confiscation and annexation of the country, and the arrangement of pensions to the royal family. It is useless to discuss either of the two first propositions now, but we believe that it will be wise to continue the pensions on a handsome scale to the royal family after the province has been reduced to order, and our rule completely re-established. It is said that the Begum and many others of note in the province are willing to surrender on the promise of consideration. It is absurd to offer these people absolute poverty for the rest of their lives. We confess to seeing a reasonable difference between the outbreak in Oude and the rebellion in our old provinces. Both the Home Government and the imbecile (?) regency out here appear to recognise this difference. If so, they should act upon it. We do not propose the issue of any more proclamations. We have had enough of them, and so we should imagine has Lord Canning. But when we have restored order, let it be known that we shall not doom those who have fought for their country to a life of suffering or strait. When it is possible, let their estates be restored to them; where this cannot be done, and where there has been no murder of Europeans, or treachery, let those who surrender be guaranteed life and the means of existing. We of course refer to leaders of note in Oude. The rabble will disperse of themselves before the end of next October. Above all, in dealing

with the landowners of Oude for the future, let the Government freely promise to all to whom their estates are continued, a reconsideration of their claims to those lands of which they may have been deprived, and a certain guarantee from future inquiry into the nature of the claims under which they now hold. In point of fact, let bygones be bygones as far as is practicable, and let us start afresh and keep out of sight for the future those ogres, resumption of rent-free tenures, confiscation of all old rights and privileges, and settlements with the people to the prejudice of the landowner found in possession of a fief.—*Mofussilite*.

## THE MAGOORAH JAIL—A HISTORICAL.

Five years and a half ago the Military Board were requested to construct a jail, or rather lock-up house, in Magoorah. The orders were given, and in the short period of eleven months a detailed estimate for a building to cost Rs. 3,736 was submitted to Government. The work, however, had commenced three months before—in December, 1853—and in October, 1854, the lock-up was inspected by the Chief Engineer. He found that the walls, made of brick cemented with mud, had bulged, that Rs. 2,000 had been expended, and that the building was totally useless. He found also that the weekly returns of work sent in by the Native contractor exceeded the sum total of the work to be executed. He sent the contractor away, and a new estimate was prepared, exchanging mud for mortar, at a cost of Rs. 5,834. On the 17th October, 1856, this also was sanctioned by the authorities; another year more passed on, however, and in the second quarter of 1857 the Commissioner of Nuddea visited the jail. He found the building half complete, the walls bad, the floor spoiled, the roofing useless as a protection against the sun. No drains had been dug, no necessities had been built, and the entire structure, in fact, resembled nothing so much as the popular idea of the house of an Irish squire. There is no prospect moreover of improvement, as no one will consent to carry on the contract, and if it is completed by Government servants, it will be utterly useless as a place of confinement. The Public Works Department, therefore, have spent Rs. 7,000 on a jail estimated to cost Rs. 3,600, have been five years trying to complete it, and have erected a place which might be useful as a pigsty, but for the certainty of its falling in upon the pigs.

That little story is not, be it remembered, ours. Its details do not rest on the authority of any "newspaper writer," or any letter from a half-informed correspondent. It is told, almost in the words we have given, by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, in a letter to the Government of India, bearing date 10th April, 1858, and published in the *Indian Empire*. Mr. Halliday evidently considers it a pretty fair specimen of the work accomplished by the department, and compares the result of their labours with that of a committee of residents in Magoorah, who have recently finished a hospital in six months at half the price.

That is not exactly the lesson the story is calculated to afford. That private enterprise should excel official effort is natural, and when the fact has been conceded, nothing is gained. Government, whether successful or unsuccessful, must build. It cannot buy jails ready made. It cannot do without jails. The compromise system of building through a contractor succeeds as we see. A fourth plan, that of ordering a building and paying for it only when delivered over in good order, does not excite sufficient confidence to induce Natives to contract, and is impeded by the wretched custom of "advances" which bind the payer, satisfied or discontented, to accept the work.

There remains but one alternative, simple, but we believe certainly efficacious. It is to assimilate the Bengal to the Queen's Engineers,

by raising the men whom the officers are, by a pleasing but expensive fiction, supposed to command. With ten navvies under him, costing say double the pay of common soldiers, but bound by military discipline, the Engineer would be relieved from the possibility of such a blunder as that at Magoorah. A single trained European would have at all events carried out his orders. He might have made his own profit on the work. Conductors and overseers, though, of course, always pure as angels, or as sepoy in a proclamation, are occasionally accused of growing rich. Bricks might be washed away in the rain, timber might be destroyed by white ants, in a style intelligible only to official entomologists. But the work would be done, and done well under penalty of punishment, and the pillage, even if it occurred, would not exceed the ordinary profit of a contractor. At present the department pays for the work, pays the contractor's profit, and obtains in return nothing, except the conviction that it has been most egregiously swindled. The Magoorah Jail, superintended by two such men, would have been finished in six months, and have cost Rs. 3,000 less than the simulacrum of a jail which it has taken us five years to obtain. The wages of two men for six months might have been Rs. 600. By adhering therefore to the skeleton corps for the sake of economy, we pay an extra 33 per cent., and expend ten times the time we need in obtaining work which, when finished, waits only to be condemned.

Bengal requires, we contend, a corps of Engineers.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**FRIENDSHIP OVER-TESTED.**—Delhi letters inform us, that a party of disarmed Pandies may be seen daily proceeding down the Chandney Chowk, in charge of an armed guard, en route to their "homes." They are said to wear a dejected appearance, and the Mahomedans, who were doubtless their best friends a year ago, now merely point them out as "Purbean log!" So much for the Bengal army!

**A HOUSE DIVIDED.**—A correspondent of the *Punjabee* states that a Court of Enquiry has been established at Mooltan, of which Major Hodge, of the Bombay Fusiliers, is the President. The Civil and Military Authorities are said to be on excessively bad terms. The former assert, that the Military were fully warned by them that the Sepoys at Mooltan were shaky, but without any due precautions having been adopted in consequence.

**JULPIGOREE.**—A comet was seen at this station by some of our Sepoys at 4 P.M. yesterday, the 19th September, described by them as being very red and fiery, and travelling from north to south.

**THE MOOLTAN OUTBREAK.**—Statement showing the strength of the disarmed regiments at Mooltan on the morning of the 31st August, 1858, with the number killed, and otherwise disposed of, up to the 20th September.

|                                                                   |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number in cantonments on the morning of 31st August .. .. . | 1498    |
| Killed in the attack .. .. .                                      | 169     |
| Captured and shot .. .. .                                         | 53      |
| Killed and thrown into canal .. .. .                              | 26      |
| Did not join the mutiny .. .. .                                   | 175—423 |
| Escaped from cantonments .. .. .                                  | 1075    |
| Found dead .. .. .                                                | 2       |
| Drowned .. .. .                                                   | 106     |
| Killed in action .. .. .                                          | 193     |
| Captured .. .. .                                                  | 617—918 |

Balance not accounted for .. .. . 157  
Of this balance, stragglers are daily being brought in, and the estimate of those drowned and killed is below the mark, so that we can safely assert that all the Mooltan mutineers are accounted for.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—We are glad to learn that Government has benevolently allowed succour money to be granted to the poorer classes of their servants. Hitherto none of those who receive salaries under ten rupees a month have obtained any help in consideration of losses sustained during the outbreak: but now assistance may be obtained to the extent of five months' pay, or in the ratio allowed to some of the superior classes.

**AN UGLY RUMOUR.**—A letter of the 18th September, from Darjeeling, states that Jung Bahadur was marching down on that place with 12,000 or 18,000 men. The report, says our correspondent, receives confirmation from the fact of stores having been sent on to the depot; and moreover the women and children, as is reported, about 400 in number, are to be sent off to Dinapore. The sailors from this place, from Purneah and from Julpigoree, are already on their way to Darjeeling. In addition to this, rumour has it that the magazines, &c., of the Nepaul army have come within twenty or thirty miles of Purneh. The news is startling, certainly, and appears to gain credence from the unhappy circumstance of the coldness supposed to prevail in our relations with Jung Bahadur. Still we trust the statement is greatly exaggerated.

**LUCKNOW. 29th Sept.**—Nothing of very great importance has occurred since the last affair at Suleempore; the rebels have there had a lesson which will keep them from being too bold, or from approaching too close to Lucknow. Some troops (I believe half a regiment of police cavalry) have gone to the assistance of the Sundeela folks; and it is hoped that with this reinforcement Captain Dawson will be able to maintain his ground in case he is attacked by Harpurshad and Nirput Singh. Mr. Kavanagh has been sent as civil officer to Gooshaengunj, which is about sixteen miles east of Lucknow on the Sultanpore road, and only six miles from Suleempore, where the last fight took place. The military force which has been sent out to Gooshaengunj consists of a wing of H.M.'s 23rd and police infantry and horse, about 500. The treasuries of Fyzabad and Sultanpore have been re-established, and these districts are settling down. Beni Madho and his followers are still at Purnaydaypore, close to Pertabgurdh—we have possession of the latter place, and communication from thence to Allahabad and in to Sultanpore has been established. The Public Works offices, and Conservancy Committee at Lucknow, are doing their utmost to clear off all the ruinous buildings in Lucknow, and to render the roads of the city and station fit to be seen by the Governor-General. Some of the new lines of road which have been laid down will, when completed, render this a very fine city. The great objection to it formerly was the paucity and narrowness of its streets; now there is a new road in every direction, and of very proper dimensions. The Chief Commissioner himself takes a great deal of interest in beautifying the city; and he has an able coadjutor in the person of Colonel Abbott, the Commissioner. We have now a magnificent new road running from Huzrut Gunj direct to Chur Bagh, and this avoids the necessity of taking the long and roundabout road which led to these gardens formerly. Another very excellent road leads from the old 32nd barracks, straight through Secunder Bagh, to the river side, and then over a bridge of boats on to the Fyzabad road. This latter road is a great convenience to the military police officers, who all live across the river. I hear the new military cantonments are to be laid down on the land lying between Dikhosha and Alum Bagh, and that the old cantonment of Mundeean is to be deserted. I don't exactly see the reason for this change. It certainly cannot arise from any want of salubrity in Mundeean, as this position has always been regarded as a very excellent one for troops. Perhaps it is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief to keep the European troops on this side the river, and to make Mundeean the Military Police Cantonment. There has been a great deal of rain for the last two or three days; and even now it is pouring down famously. I fancy this will end the present rainy season, and we will then have our cold weather setting in. From the large quantity of rain which has fallen this season, we may hope to have a very cold winter, and the month of October will no doubt be cool enough to begin the campaign. No fresh troops have yet arrived at Lucknow, but some are shortly expected.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**—There is no doubt that the three most influential and useful men of the Punjab, Sir John Lawrence, Colonel H. B. Edwards, and Brigadier General Chamberlain, all go home in the approaching cold weather. How is such a loss to be made good? It is a great subject for regret that ill health should be the cause.

**DEHRA ISMAEL KHAN.**—We hear from Dehra Ismael Khan that Brigadier General Chamberlain is still continuing the investigation of the plot; but that the inquiry is as far from a conclusion as ever. The Jemadar, who absconded, is known to be living with some Khuttees, in the Wuzere Hills, beyond our borders, but the chance of obtaining possession of him appears slight.

**BRIGADIER MACDUFF'S VICTORY.**—Brigadier Macduff, who commands the 2nd Infantry Brigade, having heard that the rebels who, under different leaders, had been scouring and plundering the district, were, to the number of 500 Sepoys and 3000 matchlockmen, strongly posted in a village called "Sahao," four miles north of Jalaon, determined, if possible, to try conclusions with them. Accordingly, on the morning of the 5th September, he started, with four guns and about 1000 men, two-thirds of whom belonged to the Sikh Horse and the Jhansi mounted and foot Police, the rest being H.M.'s 43rd L.I., the Royal Artillery, and Irregular Cavalry. Notwithstanding this array, which was formidable, although scarcely exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the enemy, the latter exhibited a disposition to fight, and continued to sound the "Assembly" as our troops approached. Their right was protected by houses and walled gardens, their left by the village of Sahao itself. From the centre of their position they opened their guns at a distance of 500 yards, and appeared determined to dispute fiercely the ground they held. Brigadier Macduff's force was immediately formed up, the guns in the centre under Captain Ommamey, Royal Artillery; Her Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry on the right of the guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Primrose; a party of Metges' Sikh Horse, under Lieutenant Dick, took ground well to the right, to act as opportunity offered; the remainder of Metges' Sikh Horse, under Major Davis, took ground to the extreme left, with orders to sweep round the right of the enemy, and cut off their retreat; while a party of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, under Bissaladar Min Hoossein Ali, remained in support of the guns. The enemy's fire from their centre was immediately answered by our four guns, the fire from which was excellent, and soon made the enemy abandon, with the loss of a gun, the strong ground he had so well chosen. The rebel Sepoys of the right wing retired with remarkable steadiness, and in close order; but the left wing retired in great disorder, and in that state were charged in flank by Lieutenant Dick, who cut up a great number; here this excellent young officer was severely wounded by a sabre cut, but notwithstanding he again charged the mutineers repeatedly, sustaining two more severe wounds. Brigadier Macduff speaks in the warmest terms of the dashing soldier-like conduct of this officer, whom he has recommended to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The whole line then advanced, the cavalry charging the rebels repeatedly on both flanks, the guns being well to the front, supported by Her Majesty's 43rd. The rebels, now closely pressed, took up a second position on a ridge, but upon our guns again opening with great precision, they again retreated, taking advantage of any cover the ground offered, and defending themselves stoutly in buildings, gardens, &c., on the outskirts of the different villages. Major Davis continued the pursuit for about six miles. The Major also speaks in enthusiastic language of the prowess of young Lieutenant Dick, who seems to have covered himself with glory. Major Davis says:—"I was well supported by Metges' Sikhs, who suffered severely in the hand-to-hand encounter which ensued. Of Lieutenant Dick's operations on the right it is unnecessary for me to speak, the Brigadier having personally witnessed his doughty and glorious charge into a body of some 300 or 400 Sepoys. I have only to regret his being severely wounded in four places by sword cuts, not, however, before he had cut down some five men with his own hand." It is thought that about 200 of the enemy were killed on this occasion, and 21 have been captured. Major Davis, with an undigested relish for his work, says:—"On the advance of the cavalry, Lieutenant Stewyers and Lieutenant McInroy accompanied me in the pursuit, which was carried far beyond 'Gohun,' and throughout we cut up the rebels in the most satisfactory manner. The old Sepoys were easily distinguished by their keeping well and doggedly together, and of course were marked out accordingly. Our pursuit was brought to a close by our horses being fairly fagged out, and the rebels getting into entrenched gardens and topes, whence cavalry could not have dislodged them."—*Bombay Gazette.*

**GWALIOR IRREGULARS.**—The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed the organization of two battalions of Infantry in the Gwalior division, under the orders of Brigadier General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., with establishments and scale of pay similar to the infantry regiments of the Punjab irregular force.—Captain H. C. Macpherson, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, who received the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Lucknow, has been appointed Commandant of the 1st Regiment of Gwalior Infantry.

**THE LATE MAJOR HODSON.**—Lord William Hay, General Napier, and Brigadier Seaton have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of raising a testimonial to the memory of the late Major Hodson. It will be unnecessary for us to do more than mention the existence of the committee. There can be but one opinion as to the brilliant services of the late courageous and spirited commander of Hodson's Horse. The public have long been anxious that they should be suitably commemorated. The delay in the collection of a testimonial fund has been due, not to any want of subscribers, but to the want of a committee to whom subscriptions could be sent.

**THE BEGUM.**—Rather an odd plan was recently adopted by the Begum to induce her military officers to take active measures against us. It is said she took a pair of bangles to the houses of the warrior chiefs, and told them that they should either wear them, and thus consider themselves women, or reject them, and act as men by collecting their forces and expelling the English from Lucknow. This reminds me of the present of pyjamas which she made to the sepoy, while Lucknow was being attacked by our forces in March last. The native officers neither accepted of the Begum's proffered gift, or answered her earnest entreaties to show more life and spirit than they have hitherto done. The Begum's intention is to fly to the Nepal hills when Boonree is attacked.

**LIEUT. D. M. MURRAY,** of H. M.'s 64th Regiment, has been appointed station staff of the Landour Convalescent Depot, vice Captain H. T. Macpherson, of the 78th Highlanders, who has received another appointment.

**CONFISCATION.**—Orders have been issued by the Government of India that all the Jagheers of the ex-King of Delhi are to be annexed to the British dominions, and new settlements are to be made.

**BRIGADIER SMITH'S BRIGADE,** consisting of a squadron of H. M.'s 8th Hussars, a wing of the 1st Bombay Lancers, six companies of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, and two divisions, or four gunsight field pieces, of the 3rd troop of Bombay Horse Artillery, left Sissay on the morning of 16th instant for Seronge and Bhopal, in which direction Tantia Topce and his followers fled from Jhalra Putan.

**BRIGADIER T. J. FISCHER,** commanding the Madras troops in the Bengal Presidency, has been directed to proceed to Fyzabad, and to assume command of the troops at that station, in addition to his present command. The Brigade-Major of Madras troops is to accompany Brigadier Fischer to Fyzabad, and perform the staff duties at that place, in addition to his other duties.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—The Commander-in-Chief in India has conferred the Victoria Cross on the following officers and men of H. M.'s army serving in Bengal:—Edward Robinson, A.B., John Harrison, and Lieutenant A. Salmon, Naval Brigade; Cornet W. G. H. Bankes, 7th Hussars; Lance Corporal W. Goat, Private R. Newell, Troop Sergeant Major Spencer and Troop Sergeant Major Bushe, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant A. R. French, Sergeant Major C. Pye, Privates J. Kenny and C. Irwin, 53rd regiment; Private V. Bombrick, 1st Battalion 60th rifles; Captain Hon. H. A. Anson, Lance Corporal Sinnott, and Private P. Mylott, 84th foot; Major J. C. Guise, Serjt. S. Hill, and Private P. Graham, 90th foot; Capt. W. G. D. Stewart, Lieut. and Adjutant W. McBean, Serjt. J. Paton, Lance Corporal J. Dunley, Privates D. Mackay and P. Grant, 93rd Highlanders; and Capt. H. Wilmot, Corporal W. Nash, Private David Hawkes, 2nd batt. Rifle Brigade; Private J. Smith, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Rough Rider E. Jennings, Gunners J. Park, T. Laughnan, and H. McInnes, Bengal Art.; Lieut. H. H. Gough, 1st Bengal European light cav.; and Lieut. F. S. Roberts, Bengal Art., for acts of bravery performed by them during the operations at Lucknow.

**GWALIOR.**—We subjoin the following order, issued by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, of the 28th Bombay N.I., to the troops under his command, on the occasion of the recent victory at Bejapore:—"Camp Bejapore, 5th September, 1858.—Lieutenant Colonel Robertson begs most warmly to congratulate the column, on the brilliant victory achieved by a fraction of it this morning. After many days of incessant and long marching among dense forests, over rocky mountain passes, and through strong-bottomed rivers, a glorious result has been obtained. A large body of miscreant mutineers, numbering from 400 or 450, have this day paid the penalty of their crimes. Lieutenant Colonel Robertson offers his best thanks to every officer and man he has the honour to command, and hopes that an opportunity may again occur of giving the enemy a good drubbing."

A NOTIFICATION in a recent *Calcutta Gazette* intimates that the cash balance in the Government treasuries throughout India, on the 30th April last, the expiration of the fourth quarter of the official year 1857-58, amounted to Co.'s Rs. 13,55,88,567.

**CHANDERNAGORE.**—The *Hurkaru* understands that the documents connected with the transfer of Chandernagore from the French to the English Government, are now before Lord Canning, and that the transfer will be effected immediately.

**COLONEL F. SKELLY,** of H. M.'s 37th Regiment of Foot, serving in Bengal, has applied for permission to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the same, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**MYSTARIOUS.**—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) regret much to learn that a charge has been made of a serious nature, affecting the reputation and liberty of a gentleman for several years connected with one of the Mofussil Banks. We refrain from indicating the party, thinking, as we do, that he will be able to clear his character triumphantly of the stain cast on it. We may, however, without impropriety, state that the crime charged is "a felonious breach of trust."

**THE PERSIAN WAR.**—The following General Order relative to the East India Company's regiments which served in the Persian Expedition, appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—"The Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, is pleased to permit the several regiments in the service of the East India Company, which were employed with the recent expedition to Persia, to wear on their colours, standards, and appointments, the word 'Persia.' Those regiments which were present at the actions of 'Reshire' and 'Khoosab' will bear those names in addition to the word 'Persia.'"

**ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.**—I may mention by way of intelligence, that orders are to be immediately issued, to the accountants, civil auditors, and Sudder boards offices to prepare to come to Allahabad as speedily as may be practicable. Where the unfortunates are to dwell is to me an unanswerable question. Lord Canning and his secretary and adviser care only to provide accommodation for the *dutur*. The clerks who compose the establishments may live where they can, and die if they cannot live for aught that Government care. Indeed there seems to be little or no hope of their case attracting attention, or exciting the commiseration of those in power, unless they embrace the creed of "the Prophet," which appears to be decidedly in the ascendant in these parts. Brahminism might do; but Islamism is THE THING just now. Happily the poor clerks have a foolish objection to this course, on the score of a reckoning which will hereafter be demanded by an authority higher than the Governor-General or any of his secretaries. In this Court they fear Islamism may be looked on with disfavour.—*Delhi Gazette*.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, September 27, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.      | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.   |      |
| Third Sixra 4 do. ....                 | 14 4       |      |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 14 4       |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 6 8 to 6 1 |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....     | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Good, &c. ....                   | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....       | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | " 125 to 150       |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 130 to 140         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1650 to 1725       |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2 |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |                    |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 1 1 1/2            |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 1 1 1/2            |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0                |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9 15                  |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 32 0 to 32 2                  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16 3 to 16 4                  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22 4 to 22 6                  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 15 0 to 15 4                  |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4 |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 16 0 to 16 2                  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | " 104 0 to 104 2                |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 220 0 to 221 0     |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220 8 to 221 8                |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £2. 6s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NUISANCES.**—One of the greatest nuisances about Madras is the native driver—from the coachman in a glazed hat, cockade, frock coat, and top-boots, down to the diminutive naked Ramsammy who squats across the poll of a crazy pony hackery. A native never thinks of getting out of the way. That job he leaves to the European driver; and the fewness of accidents in comparison to the carelessness displayed is quite remarkable. It is indeed surprising that natives are not run over by the hundred. It is not sufficient to clear them with your horse; after that is done, a native with his eyes staring open will, unless shouted to (and often then), walk deliberately under your wheel. They seem, all classes of them, to have a dull, stupid, brutal, indifference to danger until they are pinched; but when that occurs, no race in the world will howl out more despicably or pitifully. It is not uncommon to see a child of ten or twelve months old set down by its mother in front of a horse going at full trot. This occurred before a gentleman's buggy the other day. The horse was suddenly and violently pulled up, but not before it had stepped over the child, whose preservation was a miracle. Then, and not till then, did the egregiously stupid and careless mother wake out of her apathy, to scream and blubber as if the little black monkey had been trampled to death. Much of this might be remedied by an attentive police—not the lazy, lounging, gossiping, sleepy, idlers that are called police in Madras, but a police such as the same men would be if they were well kept up to the mark.—*Athenaeum*.

**GOOD PICKINGS.**—The *Madras Athenaeum* gives the following as the amount of money ordinarily received by a Madras Civilian in thirty-five years of service:—

|                                                              |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1st year—Student at Presidency ..                            | £390   |
| 2nd to 6th " Assistant, at £72 (average) per mensem          | 4,200  |
| 7th " 10th " Head Assistant, at £81 (lowest figure) per mns. | 3,880  |
| 11th " 13th " Furlough, at £500 per annum                    | 1,500  |
| 14th " 20th " Sub-Judge, or Sub-Collector, at £140 per mns.  | 1,1760 |
| 21st " 25th " Judge or Collector, at £230 per mns.           | 13,800 |
| 26th " 30th " Ditto ditto ditto                              | 13,800 |
| 31st " 35th " High functionary, at £375 per mns.             | 22,500 |

£71,838

That is less than the pay in Bengal, a Civilian from his fourteenth to his twentieth year drawing usually £2,000 a year, or £14,000.

**BANGALORE.**—We are glad to state that the head quarters of the electric telegraph department of the Madras Presidency has been again removed to Bangalore, and we have much pleasure in hailing the arrival of Mr. John Hudleston Nowill, that indefatigable public servant who has most deservedly attained the rank of officiating deputy Superintendent.

**BISHOP DEALTRY.**—The right reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese will leave the Hills shortly and complete his visitation along the western coast, returning by Mercara and Bangalore to the Presidency in time to hold a confirmation in November next, when also he will consecrate the new church of the Gospel Society, just completed at Vepery. The sacred edifice is a very handsome structure, reflecting the highest credit on the architect, Mr. John Law.—*Madras Spectator*.

**BOMBAY v. MADRAS LITIGATION.**—The gentlemen of the long robe in Bombay evidently reap a much more abundant harvest than their brethren at Madras. The third term for the trial of civil suits should have commenced, according to the rules of Court in Bombay, on the 25th August, and we learn from a correspondent of the *Gazette* that on that day thirty-seven cases were entered on the Prothonotary's Board. On the last day of term, the 13th instant, they still remained there, the Court having been engaged during the whole of term in bringing up arrears of former terms. There was a prospect, therefore, of the proper business of the term commencing after the Criminal Sessions, which opens on Saturday next, and being continued until it joined in with the business of the fourth term, which commences on the 3rd of November. In Madras the third term commenced on the 11th instant, when there were only four equity cases for hearing, of no importance whatsoever, and, we fear, of little pecuniary profit to the profession.—*Madras Spectator*.



**THE CHIEF JUSTICE.**—Lady Rawlinson and family left this for Madras yesterday by Burghall and Co's horse transit, having been preceded some days ago by Sir Christopher, who we hear will not pay us any more of his annual visits to this station in consequence of being about to retire from India. Should this prove the case, the presidency will lose a judge who, for talent, probity and justice, has never been excelled in this country.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sep. 28.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—We understand that the Commander-in-Chief is about to proceed on a tour to Trichinopoly, the western coast, Jaulnah, the eastern coast, &c. It is said that his excellency will leave his staff at Ootacamund and be accompanied only by his aide-de-camp.

**RAILWAY SCHEMES.**—If the railway projects now in course of execution and under consideration for this Presidency are fully carried out, we shall soon have no fewer than 2,051 miles of iron way open for use in Southern India. The officiating Consulting Engineer lately submitted a return to Government showing the distances of the several lines. The South West line from Madras to Calicut under construction is 400 miles long, and its two branches from Vaniembady to Bangalore and Coimbatore to the foot of the Neilgherries 90 and 25 miles respectively. North West line from Arcunum (42½ miles from Madras) via Trittany, Cuddayah and Bellary to the Toodgabudra, under construction, 286 miles. Great Southern of India, sanctioned, from Nagore via Tanjore and Trichinopoly to Salem 177 miles, and from Taticorin via Madura to Trichinopoly 173 miles. The Great Southern Mahratta Railway (proposed) from Poona via Sattara, Kolapore, Belgaum and Hurrhur to Bellary about 500 miles, and from the navigable head of the Sedahgur river via Hoobly to Hyderabad 400 miles.—*Spectator* Sept. 24.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BARODA RAILWAY.**—It has been at length resolved, says the *Bombay Standard*, that the Surat section of the Baroda Railway shall start direct from the presidency, and not from Callian, as was at one time intended. It will proceed along the Flats, in a line nearly parallel with the Main Drain, and reaching Mahim Wood, about 100 yards or so to the eastward of the present railway station, will cross the estuary obliquely, to near the northern end of the Jamsetjee Bund. It will then be continued along through Salsette towards the Bassein crossing, a very formidable work, the difficulty of which is now to be braved.

**GAS LIGHTS.**—Mr. D. Evans, Chairman of the Bombay Gas Company (formed in London), forwarded a communication to the Municipal Commissioners on the 9th September, requesting to be informed whether the bench of justices have sanctioned the proposal made to them by the late Board of Conservancy, to take from the Company 500 lights at a price not exceeding that paid to the Oriental Gas Company at Calcutta; and he wished to be informed also of the further proceedings of the municipality in reference to this matter. In reply the Commissioners have furnished Mr. Evans with the same answer as lately made to Mr. Perkes, namely, that they cannot enter into any arrangement for the lighting of any of the public lamps with gas at present.

**MOVEMENTS OF REBELS.**—We are informed (says the *Poona Observer*) that Captain Keatinge has reported the gathering, near Nimar, in Central India, of 1,000 insurgent Bheels, who threaten to interrupt our communications with the Provinces. The *Guardian* says, "We understand that official information has been received of the rebels having crossed the Nerbudda into the Decan. Only a portion of them, about 1,000 have succeeded in so doing. Reinforcements of cavalry are on their way to Mhow, viz. the 1st regiment of Beaton's Horse, from Jaulna, and Lieutenant Kerr, with 500 Mahratta Horse."

**THE BHEELS.**—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Seerpoor, from which we learn that the Bheels are becoming more and more audacious. They have stopped the dawk from Mhow, and stolen the cattle belonging to the Government Bullock Train, as also the tappaul horses between Seindwah and Mhow. The telegraph wire has been cut between Seerpoor and Poona, and three villages were looted and burned. The 23rd Bombay N.L.I. were in pursuit of the rascals, and expected to get away from Seerpoor on the 4th Oct.; but they were greatly inconvenienced by the want of carriage, as the villagers were afraid of being ill-treated by the Bheels if they gave us any assistance.—*Poona Observer*.

**DEATH OF LIEUT. LUCAS.**—We regret to observe that Lieut. James C. De N. Lucas, of the Bombay Artillery, died at Barrackpore on or about the 14th September last. Lieut. Lucas served during the campaign in Central India, with Capt. Woolcombe's battery, which he left after the capture of Calpee, and proceeded to Calcutta on sick leave.—*Bombay Times*.

**GENERAL JOHN JACOB** has earned a fresh claim to public esteem by breaking up a gang of slave-dealers, who, in an evil hour for themselves, ventured into the vicinity of Jacobabad. We have been for some time apprised of the extensive traffic in human flesh, accompanied by most villainous excesses carried on by Arab masters of vessels and gipsy auxiliaries like those on whom General Jacob has just brought down the scourge of justice.

**LIEUTENANT KERR.**—We (*Bombay Times*) are rejoiced to learn that that gallant young officer Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 24th Bombay N. I., second in command of the Southern Mahratta Horse, who has recently received the much-coveted decoration of the Victoria Cross for his bravery and self devotion in the suppression of a dangerous mutiny last year at Kolapore, has, on the recommendation of Sir Hugh Rose, been appointed to the special command of a body of five hundred Southern Mahratta and Aden Horse now assembling at Tooljapoor for service in Central India. The force is being got together at General Michel's urgent requisition. Though it will be for general service against the rebels, its chief object is, if possible, to run down the Nana's Commander-in-Chief, Tattia Topee, whose forces are, since their severe defeat by General Michel at Beora, near Indore, in Malwa, on the 15th September, disorganised and scattered throughout the country. Tattia, who has a reward of £5,000 on his head, is said to be accompanied by a fanatical guard of Wulaitees, who have a large quantity of treasure and valuables with them.

**THE SECRETARIATE.**—We regret to hear that another severe attack of dysentery has compelled Mr. Secretary Hart, who has of late been absent on sick leave in Poona, to apply for three months' leave of absence, as a total cessation from office work has been recommended by his medical advisers. Mr. Hart, we understand, purposes taking a sea voyage to Singapore for the recovery of his health, and it is to be hoped he will return with a recruited frame, to resume his duties in the Secretariate. It is currently rumoured that during Mr. Hart's absence, Mr. H. Young, Chief Secretary, will have charge of the General, Mr. H. L. Anderson of the Ecclesiastical, and Colonel Melvill of the Public Works Departments.

**DOCKS.**—We find frequent complaints made by the mercantile and shipping community of Bombay, with regard to the inconvenience and delay caused by the insufficient accommodation existing for repairing ships. The difficulty will be easily understood, when it is known that we cannot boast of any more docks than two, and those two only available to the public at a great sacrifice of time and expense. We have the Honourable Company's Docks, and those of the P. and O. Company at Mazagon, and all the merchant ships have recourse to these for repairs; but they are incapable of reaching the wants of the large shipping in the harbour. With a view to avoid this difficulty, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, in 1845, ordered from England a patent slip, which, on arrival here, cost them a sum of Rs. 68,000, but the object was frustrated by Government refusing to provide them with a piece of ground. The slip has been running to waste for the last ten or eleven years, and much of the timber work has become rotten; however, the Company have felt the necessity of re-erecting the project, and they have now again applied to Government for a piece of ground in Mazagon for the patent slip. The Engineer of Public Works and the Municipal Commissioners have reported to Government, through the Collector of Land Revenue, that they see no objection to grant the application, as they will not require the ground in question for any public purpose. The Garrison Engineer, however, has intimated that though it may not be required now for public use, it might be ultimately wanted for that purpose. So the matter at present rests with Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**LIEUTENANT R. G. HOPE JOHNSTONE**, of the 13th Regiment Bombay N.I., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Chief of the Staff in India—and one of the leading heroes of Lucknow—has been permitted by the Supreme Government to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate for fifteen months, under the new furlough regulations—Brevet Major H. Hope Crealock, of H. M.'s 90th Foot, has been appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Chief of the Staff, from the date, viz. 23rd August, on which Lieutenant Johnstone left headquarters, and until that officer's return from England.

**LOWRY V. SCHOKMAN.**—Dr. Jas. Lindsay Lowry has laid an information against John William Schokman, before W. Crawford, Esq., for perjury. The grounds upon which the charge is based are that on the 28th June last defendant charged plaintiff, Mr. Edward Jordan, and Mrs. Rebecca Schokman with having concerted and concocted a scheme for subjecting defendant to a false accusation, for the purpose of procuring from defendant a portion, or the whole, of his wealth; and that for the aforesaid purpose, he, the plaintiff, by certain drugs and patches, produced upon the body of Mrs. Rebecca Schokman the appearance of bruises; and that Dr. Reynolds was deceived by the said bruises, and gave evidence to that effect. Further, that defendant swore that the plaintiff, in 1835, in pursuance of his scheme, disseminated a false report that defendant had brutally maltreated the said Rebecca Schokman. Further, that defendant falsely swore that plaintiff, and the said Mr. Edward Jordan, and Rebecca Schokman conspired to subject defendant to a false accusation, to procure his conviction of a crime. Dr. Lowry then describes the state in which he found Mrs. Rebecca Schokman when called upon to visit her professionally on the first occasion after her marriage. The plaintiff having denied the allegations brought against him in the information and deposition of John William Schokman, averring them false, charged the said John William Schokman with perjury, and prayed that he may be dealt with according to law. Mr. John William Schokman has been summoned to attend the police office to answer the charge.

**COL. AINSLIE.**—It affords us very great pleasure to be enabled to give the most positive contradiction to the report that has gained such a wide circulation of the death of Colonel Ainslie, of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons. His Excellency Sir Henry Somerset telegraphed for information regarding the report of this officer's death, and has ascertained that it was entirely without foundation. When last heard of Colonel Ainslie was alive and well, and was very shortly expected to arrive at Jhansi, the Head Quarters of the Brigade he was appointed to command.

**THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.**—Colonel H. Bates, who has long filled the office of Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor, has been appointed His Lordship's Private Secretary, in the place of Mr. W. P. Adam.

**MAJOR ERSKINE**, the Commissioner of the Jubulpore division, goes home immediately on sick leave, and is expected to be succeeded by Mr. Patten, of the Bengal Civil Service.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 26. Percep, Maulmain.—27. Floating Light, Sleight, Algoa Bay; Crimen, Rodd, Newport.—28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa, Methven, Suez; Flora, Kelly, Liverpool; John Chism, Putt, London; Hyderee, Miles, Port Louis; Granger, Gunner, Algoa Bay; Fathe Shah Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—Oct. 3. Glen Monarch, Williams, Liverpool; Zambie, Miller, Clyde; Richard Colden, Josephson, Liverpool; Nouveau Luning, Progue, Bourbon; Olympe, Fatome, Macao.—4. Touray, Morcau, Macao.—5. P. and O. Co.'s str. Manilla, Burn, Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pekin, Burn, Hong Kong; Gyp-tis, Alcaires, Santa Cruz; P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Oriental, Weston, Suez; Westward Ho, Williamson, Newport; screw str. Bombay Castle, Dando, Hong Kong.—6. Recruit, Rooke, London; Senator, Robertson, Liverpool.—7. H. C. str. Feroze, Cruttenden, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per John Chisin.—Mr. J. C. Teesdale, Mr. E. Bishop.  
Per Granger.—Mrs. Selby, Mr. C. Brockelman, Master Selby, Mrs. A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Couu.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Manilla.—Lieut. Col. Ross.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pekin.—Mrs. and Miss Roman, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Cassidy, Lieut. Neale, Mr. Ferritt, Mr. Davidson.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Oriental.—Col. and Mrs. Vesey, Major and Mrs. Campbell.  
Per Recruit.—Capt. W. Perry, Lieut. T. French, Lieut. S. Boulouis, Ens. A. Boyd, Corn. H. Bradley, Corn. P. Dodgson.  
Per H.C. Steamer Feroze.—Col. Campbell, Capt. Battiscombe, Lane, Thomas, Squire, Lieuts. Gurney, Perkins, Blagg, Tingcombe, Pike, Ensigns Jones, Hamilton, Grant, Payner, Kysil, Adj. Wade, Quarterm. Patterson, Asst. Surg. O'Neal.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Ottawa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.  
—Mr. Boys, Mr. E. W. Lawrence, Mr. L. J. O'Halloran, Mr. E. Langley, Mrs. Langley, Mr. Forbes, Mr. H. T. Dunn, Mr. T. Gould, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Cockell, Mr. A. W. Godson, Mr. W. McCloy, Mr. W. Gillett, Mr. Bonstead, Mr. C. Campbell, Dr. Simpson, Mr. C. M. Kier, Dr. C. W. Felton, Mr. C. Shute, Mr. Collins, Mr. Malone, Mrs. Leeds, Mr. J. Wilson, Miss E. Morgan, Messrs. W. Richardson, F. H. Palmer, A. Gibson, J. Fraithwaite, B. Robinson, B. Abbey, J. Webb, A. Williams, E. Leadbitter, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Hussey. From MAN-  
SKILLS.—Mr. H. F. McGrath, Mr. J. A. Browne, and Lieut. Morse. From SUVA.—Capt. Vibart, R.A., Lieut. Rait, R.A., Dr. Gulland, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. Dimmick, Mr. Macfarlane.



## DEPARTURES.

Szp. 27 Bengal Merchant, Nacoli, Calcutta; H. C.'s str. Victoria, Tynham, Aden.—99, Calcutta, Morrison, London.—Oct. 1. Argam, Edmondson, Kurrachee; P. and O. Co's str. Cadiz, Curling, Galle; 2nd. Oriental, Ventre, Kurrachee and Marseilles; H. C.'s str. Berenice, Chitty, Kurrachee; St. Vincent, Lillie, Calicut; P. and O. Co's str. Oriental, Weston, Kurrachee; H. C.'s schooner Constance, Walker, Aden.—9th. P. and O. Co's str. Ganges, Bowen, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Cadiz.—Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Rowley, Miller, M. S. Gubbay.  
Per str. Berenice.—Capt. Price.  
Per P. and O. Co's str. Ganges, for ADEN.—Lieut. Bonnes, Mr. J. Lewis. For SUZ.—Mr. Barton, Mons. and Madame LeMerlier. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Alleyne and Capt. Richmond. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Goff, 7th Drag. Guards, Capt. Costello, Dr. Smith, Mrs. Pigou and four children, Capt. Tom, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Menhear.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, October 9, 1858.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 per cent. Pub. Works Loan | Rs. 93                  |
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan   | Rs. 91 100 Sa.          |
| 4 " " Loan                  | 1832 33 Rs. 91 nominal  |
| 4 " " " "                   | 1835 36 Rs. 84 100 Co's |
| 5 " " " "                   | 1842 43 Rs. 84 100 do.  |
| 4 per cent. Co's Rs. Loan   | 1854 55 Rs. 84          |
| New 5 " " "                 | Rs. 92 100 do.          |

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|                                                          |                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                  | 37 pm.                      |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 350 paid up.                     | 51 per ct. pm.              |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.                      | 3 1/2 per cent. dis.        |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.                      | 10 per cent. prem.          |
| N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)                             |                             |
| Agri Bank (Rs. 500)                                      | prem. 37 1/2 per ct.        |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)                                  | — 8 per cent.               |
| Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,000) 20,000 p. up              | Rs. 23,500                  |
| Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do.                  | " 23,000                    |
| Hydraulic P. Com.                                        | 4,600 do. " 4,000           |
| Cotton Spinning Com.                                     | 4,600 do. " 6,300           |
| Oriental Weaving and Spin-                               |                             |
| ning Com.                                                | 1,700 do. per share 490 pm. |
| Colaba L. Com.                                           | 10,000 do. 9,000            |
| Bombay S. N. Com.                                        | 500 do. 400                 |
| Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £20 |                             |
| prem. in England—Rs. 8 per share discount.               |                             |
| Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—2 pm.        |                             |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                                        |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| On London—at                                           |                       |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/4, for Doc. Bills. |                       |
| 6 " " " " 2s. 0 1/4, for Cred. Bills.                  |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100                | 99 1/2                |
| " " " " 30 " " " " " " " "                             | 99 1/2                |
| On Madras, at 30 days' sight                           | 99 1/2                |
| " " " " " " " " " " " " " "                            | 99 1/2                |
| On China, at 60 days' sight                            | Rs. 216 per 100 dols. |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10. 4. 0      |
| Bank of England Notes | per Rs. 10.             |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100, Rs. 227        |
| Republic Dollars      | 218 to 222              |
| German Crowns         | 213 1/2                 |
| Sycee Silver          | per 100 tola, Rs. 1044  |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 16. 10. 0 |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 15s. to £1. 15s.; Liverpool, 15s. to £1. 6s. per ton.

Imports (Bombay, Oct. 9).—Metals.—All kinds of metals continue dull, except Copper Tiles, which have an active inquiry. Cotton Manufactures.—A large amount of business has been done during the period under notice. An improved inquiry at enhanced prices has existed for those goods which are scarce, such as Jaconets and Shirtings. In Grey Goods, Shirtings both of 40 in. and 45 in. are in demand, at or slightly above the last quotations. An increased inquiry has existed for Long Cloths, at steady prices. T. Cloth has slightly improved in inquiry and value. Twill or Drill is very dull. For Domestic the inquiry has revived a little. Madapolams remain as last, also Printers. Jaconets are in better inquiry at higher prices. Mull is steady. In Bleached and Glasgow Goods we do not notice any material change. In Turkey Red Goods there is no change for the better. Yarns.—An increased demand prevails for both Wale and Water Twist, at higher rates, and there has been a fair business done in them. Red and Orange Yarn remain firm. Green is dull. Sewing Thread has slightly advanced in inquiry and value. Woollens.—Very little doing. Cochiseal has declined, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per lb. Saffron.—In fair request. Beer continues dull. Wines and Spirits.—The e are also dull.

Exports (Bombay, October 9).—Cotton.—This staple has now commenced to arrive freely, fair supplies having been received during the last fortnight from Broach, Surat, Dholera, Compta, and Vingoria. Oomrawatee is scarce. The market was quiet up to the arrival of the last Overland Mail, when the receipt of home intelligence imparted a stimulus to the market, and raised the demand. However, the prices at present are about Rs. 5 less per candy than those last quoted. A moderate business has been done for the European market, but there has not been much done for China, from whence unfavorable advices have been received. Oil Seeds.—The market is steady, at firm rates. Linseed is scarce and in demand, and large transactions at former rates have been entered into for ready and future delivery. Rape Seed is also limited in supply, and inquired for. For Seed the prices are well maintained, and an increased inquiry prevails. Wool.—This commodity is almost out of inquiry, and the stock is but limited. Hemp.—Rather dull. Coffee.—Malabar is scarce, and Mocha, which has arrived in but small quantity, has been sold at Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-8 p. pound. Pepper.—A limited stock of both Malabar and Buticoll, the former selling at Rs. 95 per candy, and the latter at Rs. 103. Saltpetre.—Mooltan was bought at Rs. 14, and Sind at Rs. 9 per bag of 1 1/2 cwt.

## THE REBELS IN OUDE—THEIR CHIEFS AND RESOURCES.

The following statement of Rebels known to be hostile towards us in Oude will give something of a correct notion of the difficulties of the coming campaign.

| Names.                         | Guns. | Cavalry. | Infantry. | Encampment.         | District.    |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| The Begum                      |       |          |           | Bounree Fort        | Byraitch     |
| Mummoo Khan                    | 10    | 1000     | 8800      |                     |              |
| Berjees Kudr                   |       |          |           | Purshadypore        | Salone       |
| Beni Mahdo Sing                | 6     | 400      | 11000     | Salone              | Ditto        |
| Ditto                          | 6     | 100      | 5000      | Mowraon             | Poorwa       |
| Ditto                          | 1     | ...      | 900       | Shunkerport Fort    | Salone       |
| Jograj Sing, his brother       | 5     | 150      | 5500      | Not known           |              |
| Nurput Sing ditto              |       |          |           |                     |              |
| Eusuf Khan                     | 4     | 320      | 5200      | Futtehpore          | Seetapore    |
| Khoda Bux                      |       |          |           | Hydergurh           | Durriabad    |
| Sooltan Hoosein                | 2     | ...      | 3000      | Purrooraah          | Mohumdee     |
| Khan Ali Khan                  | 9     | 600      | 8000      | Tundeaon            | Mullaon      |
| Zahore Ali                     | 2     | ...      | 2200      |                     |              |
| Hurpurshad                     |       |          |           | Khyrabad            | Khyrabad     |
| Feroze Shah                    | 7     | 350      | 6500      |                     |              |
| Lukkur Shah                    |       |          |           | Birwa Fort          | Mullaon      |
| Golab Sing                     | 11    | 100      | 2500      | Byraitch            | Byraitch     |
| Nana Rao                       |       |          |           | Bissaupore          | Khyrabad     |
| Balla Rao                      | 25    | 1800     | 12000     | Bhorajmow           | Onao         |
| Khoda Bux                      | 2     | ...      | 8000      | Doundea Khaira Fort | Roy Bareilly |
| Omrao Sing                     | 4     | 390      | 5000      |                     |              |
| Kalka Pershad                  | 7     | 180      | 2500      | Meerug Nuggur       | Durriabad    |
| Baboo Rambux                   |       |          |           | Hydrabad            | Mohumdee     |
| Hidyut Ali                     | 8     | 150      | 4000      | Rohoa Fort          | Mullaon      |
| Anundee                        | 2     | ...      | 1800      | Kandooka Nulla      | Fyzabad      |
| Bahadoor Sing                  | 7     | 350      | 4000      | Jugdespore          | Ditto        |
| Khan Bahadoor                  | 8     | 150      | 6000      | Negooha             | Durriabad    |
| Nurput Sing                    | 14    | 550      | 15000     | Baitae Fort         | Seetapore    |
| Mehudee Hoosein                | 4     | 150      | 2500      | Omurea Fort         | Lucknow      |
| Mahomed Hoosein                |       |          |           | Bhitowlee Fort      | Byraitch     |
| Sahai                          | 1     | ...      | 5000      | Raonee Fort         | Durriabad    |
| Buldeo Sing                    | 2     | ...      | 7800      | Sandee Fort         | Mullaon      |
| Keeruth Sing                   | 8     | ...      | 2500      |                     |              |
| Derigbejai Sing                | 10    | 280      | 6500      | Belgram Fort        | Ditto        |
| Goorbux Sing                   | 3     | ...      | 4800      | Toortepore Fort     | Seetapore    |
| Monoa, his son                 |       |          |           | Tinabore            | Ditto        |
| Raja Sahir Ram                 | 2     | 800      | 1200      | Mullapore Fort      | Byraitch     |
| Eyut-coola Khan                | 3     | ...      | 3000      | Teekapore           | Seetapore    |
| Kashif Ali                     | 8     | 250      | 7500      | Mohumudpore         | Ditto        |
| Muzzur Ali                     | 1     | ...      | 3800      | Baitae              | Lucknow      |
| Hussoo Meah                    | 1     | ...      | 1500      | Gopamow             | Mullaon      |
| Gograj Sing                    | 5     | ...      | 1200      | Lessandee           | Lucknow      |
| Fedda Hoosein                  | 1     | ...      | 4800      | Kalakunkur Fort     | Pertabgurh   |
| Ahmud Ali                      | 3     | ...      | 1200      | Kittae Fort         | Poorwa       |
| Maboob Shah                    | 2     | ...      | 1100      | Bassalalpure        | Ditto        |
| Abdool Wallee                  | 8     | ...      | 400       | Kujrara Fort        | Seetapore    |
| General Ashan Khan             | 1     | ...      | 1000      | Nursingpore Fort    | Mohumdee     |
| Guzuller Ali                   | 2     | ...      | 500       | Peppousa Fort       | Ditto        |
| Valoe Beg                      | 2     | ...      | 6500      | Metowlee Fort       | Ditto        |
| Adjoodea Pershad               | 1     | ...      | 2300      | Mahadeo             | Durriabad    |
| Hunvunt Sing                   | 3     | ...      | 1200      | Lahura              | Ditto        |
| Mahomed Ameen                  | 5     | ...      | 3800      | Tanda               | Fyzabad      |
| Vizir Ali                      | 2     | ...      | 7000      | Lumtee              | Gonda        |
| Dall Sing                      | 8     | ...      | 3000      | Gurwara Fort        | Ditto        |
| Agha Jan                       | 2     | ...      | 1800      | Mahadeo             | Durriabad    |
| Shumshair                      | 6     | ...      | 1000      | Rampore             | Lucknow      |
| Sonai Sing                     | 20    | 750      | 1100      | Khajowlee           | Ditto        |
| Dara Khan                      | 2     | ...      | 5000      | Soorutgunj          | Seetapore    |
| Ram Sing                       | ...   | ...      | 1800      | Kukralia            | Ditto        |
| Goolam Hoosein                 | 5     | 180      | 6200      | Futtehpore          | Ditto        |
| Sookha Sing                    | 11    | 890      | 1000      | Deolee Gudwarra     | Ditto        |
| Dabee Bux                      | 4     | ...      | 2000      | Bairam Ghat         | Byraitch     |
| Tujjumul Hoosein               | 2     | ...      | 1800      | Suffeepore          | Poorwa       |
| Abed Ali                       | ...   | ...      | 3200      | Baitae              | Seetapore    |
| Mombareck Ali                  | 1     | ...      | 1500      | Bangurimow          | Lucknow      |
| Ahmed Reza                     | 3     | 120      | 2000      | Peyanee             | Seetapore    |
| Sooruj Bullee                  | 2     | ...      | 1200      | Futtehpore          | Ditto        |
| Jetul Sing                     | 4     | 250      | 1000      | Osmanpore Fort      | Durriabad    |
| Jailal Sing                    | 2     | 300      | 1000      | Berraho             | Lucknow      |
| Khadun Hoosein                 | 2     | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Gungadhur                      | 2     | 200      |           |                     |              |
| Abed Khan                      | 2     | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Bhan Khan                      | 2     | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Villait Ahmed                  | ...   | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Balek Ram                      | ...   | 100      |           |                     |              |
| Gunga Sing                     | ...   | 150      |           |                     |              |
| Fuzi Huck                      | 5     | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Moulvee Mahomed                | ...   | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Moshaeb Ali                    | 2     | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Doorga Sing                    | ...   | ...      |           |                     |              |
| Total                          | 281   | 11,660   | 242,100   |                     |              |
| Company's old Army             | 35    | 2,458    | 12,500    |                     |              |
| Nujeebs or new Levies          | 130   | 7,500    | 12,000    |                     |              |
| Old native guns and raw levies | 116   | 1,702    | 217,600   |                     |              |

Bombay Gazette, Oct. 9.

THE PINJRAPOLE.—It is said that the municipal commissioners have it in contemplation to devote the attention to the abominations which have lately been so fully exposed in the public press, in connection with the asylum for old and diseased animals, maintained by the Banians and others at an enormous expense under this title.

THE GOVERNOR.—Lord Elphinstone returned from Depoorie to Bombay on the 8th of October, accompanied by his personal staff, and his numerous retainers. His lordship will reside at Malabar Point, but is likely to proceed to Matheran at an early date, as Bombay is by no means an agreeable residence during the month of October.

## CEYLON.

**COOLIES.**—Eighty-four thousand coolies have arrived in Ceylon from India during the first eight months of this year, and thirty-eight thousand have left the island in the same period. There remain, therefore, forty-six thousand coolies more than there were on the 1st of January last, less any deaths that may have occurred during that interval. Though not in such large proportions, this continued balance of arrivals over departures has been going on for many years; and in many industrial operations the immigrant labourer has supplanted the native. As domestic servants the Malabars are now largely employed; as horsekeepers and coachmen entirely. In the trade of common carrier the foreign man and bullock are fast driving their Singhalese competitors off the road. In all estate work the Malabar is master of the position. Our roads are made by them; and even much of the money collected under the Road Ordinance finds its way into their hands. A few years ago, while then as now they did the work of the estates, it was a rare occurrence to see them employed as bandy drivers; while then, as now, they were our horsekeepers, but few comparatively were employed as domestic servants. In passing along any road in the immediate neighbourhood of Colombo a very large portion of foot passengers will be recognised as Malabars. And so in Kandy, and all along the road. That they find employment suited to them in Ceylon, and do not object to settle, is therefore clear; and our object in drawing attention to these facts is to inquire whether some means might not be adopted to locate them in certain situations, where, while their labour in crop time would be available for estates, their families might "increase and multiply." In the return of arrivals we notice a large excess of males over females—a fact much to be deplored. But we believe that if land on easy terms could be secured to them whole villages might be induced to settle in Ceylon. Our great want is population. We have not more (if even so many) than two millions of people; the land could well bear three times as many. In the movement now being made in the restoration of our tanks an opportunity occurs of locating some of those people. Could not the experiment be tried?—*Examiner.*

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To J. C. Melville, Esq., India House.  
From Mr. H. L. Anderson, Secy. to Govt.,  
Bombay.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

The advanced force under Capt. Mayne, consisting of 420 sabres of the Malwa field force, reached Seronge on the 30th September, but found that the enemy under Tantia Topee had broken up his camp, and retreated towards Esaughur. This place the rebels attacked and captured on the 2nd October.

Brig. Smith, with his force from Goonah, reached Esaughur on the morning of the 5th October. The enemy, with his guns and elephants, had the same morning, at sunrise, left the place for Chundaree. Brig. Smith's cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing four guns.

Eight hundred Sowars had been despatched by the rebel leaders to plunder Runnode.

A combined movement is proposed for hemming the enemy in at Chundaree by the Mhow field force,—the force under Brig. Smith and the troops at Goonah, Saugor, and Oojein.

Maj.-Gen. Michell has been placed in command of the troops serving in Rajpootana and Central India.

With the exception of a slight Bheel disturbance in Khandeish, the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Her Majesty's 46th Regiment and the left wing of her Majesty's 91st have arrived in Bombay from Suez. The former has gone to Scinde.

## The Koonch Despatches.

(In Continuation from No. 367.)

Lieut. Baigree, Actg. Deputy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen., and Lieut. Lyster, 72nd (late) B.N.I., my interpreter, deserve also to be specially mentioned. The former was severely wounded by a sword cut, which all but severed two fingers from his hand; notwithstanding, he gallantly continued during the action to discharge his duties with as much efficiency as before. I had sent Lieut. Lyster with an order to the cavalry to charge. On his way he came across a group of some thirty Sepoys, skirmishers; single-handed, he charged in view of the pursuing force, cut his way through, and broke them; his horse was severely wounded. This is the second time I have had the honour to mention this officer for gallant conduct in the field.

The exertions of Dr. Arnott, super. surg., to take care of the sick and wounded, and to supply the field and other hospitals with medical comfort and requisites, are as unwearied as they are successful.

I ought before now to have mentioned the conduct of Dr. Vaughan, staff surgn., at the Pass of Mudderpore, where, on account of the paucity of officers, he gallantly led a party of the Hyderabad contingent inf., who cleared a difficult position of the enemy.

The great heat of the sun, and the numerous casualties, caused, unfortunately, by it, called into play all the zeal and devotion of the Medical Depart. of my force, showing how eagerly the numbers of it go into danger when duty calls them there.

Dr. Stack, of H. M.'s 86th R-gt., was killed in the streets of Jhansi, in giving his first cares to a wounded man in the conflict.

Brigdr. Stuart, C.B., Comdg. 1st Brig., reports that his best thanks are due to the officers of his staff, Capt. Fenwick, Field Engr.; Capt. Coley, Maj. of Brig.; Capt. Bacon, Deputy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen.; Lieut. Henry, Deputy. Assist. Comsry. Gen.; and Staff Surgn. Mackenzie; also to Capt. Lightfoot, Comdg. 1st T.H.A.; Maj. Gall, Comd. left H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns.; Capt. Abbott, Comdg. 3rd Rgt., Hyderabad Cav.; Capt. Field, Comdg. No. 6 Field Batt., R.A.; Lieut. Strutt, Comdg. No. 4 Lt. Field Batt., B.A.; Lieut. Edwards, Assist. Field Engrn.; and Lieut. Gosset, Comdg. 21st Co. R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Lowth, Comdg. 86th R-gt.; and Maj. Robertson, Comdg. 25th Rgt. B.N.I. Brig. Stuart, C.B., Comdg. 2nd Brig., mentions that his staff, Capt. Todd, Maj. of Brig., and Capt. Leckie, Deputy. Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen., afforded him every assistance. I beg also to bring to his Exc.'s notice the officers mentioned in Maj. Orr's despatch.

HUGH ROSE, Maj.-Genl.

From Maj. W. A. Orr, Comdg. Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, serving in Central India, to Col. Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff, C.I.F.F.  
Camp Bhowra, 14th May, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the subjoined report for submission to the Maj.-Gen. comdg., of the part taken by the Field Force Hyderabad Contingent, under my command, as per margin,\* in the action at Koonch, fought with the rebel forces under Tantia Topee, on the 7th inst.

2. I received during the night of the 6th the instructions transmitted to me by you, directing me to move from my encampment at Aite towards my left flank, and proceeding by Bassoop and Sinnow, align my force by its left, with the right of the 2nd Brig., which I should find resting on the village of Oomree. I marched during the night, and early the next morning (the 7th) opened a communication with Brigdr. Stuart, comdg. 2nd Brig. From Sinnow I advanced to Purraya, took possession of the small village of Daree, about a quarter of a mile in my front, and occupied it with a strong picquet of cav. and inf.

3. About eight o'clock the enemy appeared in force on my right flank, a large body of cav. supported by inf. moving steadily down towards Daree, apparently advancing with much determination, and having opened a fire from a batt. mounting two or three guns, one of them of considerable calibre, I moved forward my line, and a few rounds from the guns forced the enemy back to their original position.

\* 1st Cavy., H. C., 182 sabres, Lieut. Dowker comdg.; 4th Cav., H. C., 137 sabres, Capt. Murray comdg.; 1st Co. Arty., 26-pr guns, 2nd Co. Art., 36-pr guns, 4th Co. Art., 24-pr guns, 24 inch mrs., Capt. Douglas comdg.; left wing 3rd Inf., 343 bayts, Lieut. Macquoid comdg.; 5th Infantry, 241 bayts, Capt. Hare comdg.

4. Having received the Maj.-Gen.'s orders to take ground to the left, I moved in that direction to the front of the village of Oomree, from which I advanced direct upon Koonch. In my immediate front were some gardens and walled enclosures, held in force by the enemy, and from which a heavy fire was directed upon our line. The art., under Capt. Douglas, advanced, and its fire having silenced that of the rebels, I ordered the gardens and enclosures to be seized by the inf. This was very gallantly effected by a detach. of the 5th Inf., consisting of two cos. under command of Lieut. Partridge, 23rd B.N.I., doing duty 5th Inf. H.C., a very promising young officer, and the enemy were very quickly driven out. At the same time directed the whole of the cav., under command of Capt. Murray and Lieut. Dowker, to move to the right and charge the enemy's horsemen, who had all this time been threatening our flank. This service was promptly and effectually performed, the horsemen being driven quite off the field at this point, and forced back within the line of their supports of inf., occupying several deep ravines and broken ground, and from the shelter of which a heavy fire was directed. The enemy's guns at the same time opened with round shot and shrapnell. The cav. were subsequently joined by one squad of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., and two H. A. guns, the whole commanded by Maj. Scudamore, and they retained possession of the ground they had gained until the general advance, when they also followed the enemy in pursuit.

5. The Art. had meanwhile advanced so far as to bring it completely within range of the enemy's guns from two butts, and they were thus enabled to open upon it a double fire of round shot, shell, and shrapnell, from the effects of which several casualties occurred. The rebel inf. also being strongly reinforced, again suddenly came forward with a rush in great numbers, and forced back the detach. holding the garden. I was about to advance once more at this point, when I learnt that the Maj.-Gen., with the 1st Brig., had forced the enemy's positions, and was in possession of the fort and town. The whole force now advanced, the enemy was driven from the enclosures he held, and joining in the retreat of his main body proceeded in the direction of the Orai road. I moved forward with the Cav. portion of the force under my command, and joined with H.M.'s 14th Dragns. the H. A. and H. Field Batt. in the pursuit, which continued for about eight miles, cutting up a great many of the fugitive rebels, consisting almost entirely of Sepoys of the mutineer corps of the Gwalior Contingent and Bengal army. The great start obtained by the enemy before the fact of their retreating became known, the extraordinary great heat of the day, and the utter want of water, and the exhaustion of both men and horses from these two causes, all combined to make the loss to the enemy heavy, though it was less so than it would otherwise have proved. The force returned to camp at 8 P.M., having been since 2 A.M. under arms, and in the saddle.

6. My best thanks are due to the undermentioned officers for the gallant, zealous, and efficient aid they afforded me throughout the day and at all other times, and I beg to bring their names to the favourable notice of the Maj. Gen.:—Capt. Douglas, B.A., comdg. arty. field force, H.C. Capt. G. Hare, comdg. 5th Inf. H.C. Capt. W. Murray, comdg. 4th Cav. H.C. Lieut. H. C. Dowker, comdg. 1st Cav. H.C. Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, Adj. 5th Inf. H.C., comdg. left wing 3rd Inf. H.C. Lieut. E. W. Din, 2nd in command 4th Cav. H.C. Lieut. H. Fraser, Adj. 4th Cav. H.C., and Staff Officer field force, H.C. Lieut. Westmacott, 23rd B.N.I., doing duty 4th Cav. H.C. Lieut. Johnson, Adj. 1st Cav. H.C. Lieut. Partridge, 23rd B.N.I., doing duty 5th Inf. H.C. Surgn. J. H. Orr, 4th Cav. H.C., and Sen. Surgn. field force, Assist.-Surgn. Sanderson, 1st Cav. H.C. Assist.-Surg. Burn, 5th Inf. H.C.

W. A. ORR, Major, Comdg. Field Force, H.C.

**THE MUTINY IN INDIA.**—Further papers (No. 8) have been issued relative to the insurrection in India. They comprise despatches, with various inclosures, from the Governor-General of India and the President of the Council of India to the Court of Directors. The dates of these despatches range from January 9 to June 25 of the current year. They contain nothing new, and possess little interest for the general public.

**MILITARY PAY** will be issued at the East India House, on and after Monday, the 8th inst.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Sept. 14.—Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, asst. commissr. of Kohat, has leave 2 mo.

Capt. A. Impey, 1st class exec. engr. to offic. as civ. architect at pres. dur. leave of Lieut. G. Price.

Mil. Dep., Sept. 8.—No. 391.—Divisional Staff.—Capt. T. Wright, 46th N.I., dep. asst. adj. gen. of div., to be an asst. adj. gen. of div., v. Ewart.

Brev. Maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th N.I., to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. of div., v. Capt. T. Wright, app. an asst. adj. gen. of div.

Sept. 9.—Asst. surg. H. J. Rogers, 70th foot, to med. ch. of civ. station of Jhelum.

Lieut. J. H. Worsley, 71st N.I., to be dist. adj. in Ondh military police—joined Aug. 28.

Home Dept., Fort William, Sept. 21.—No. 2141.—Mr. A. Colvin, C. S., reported his return on the 18th inst., from the leave for 3 mo. The unexp. portion of his leave is cancelled.

For. Dept., Fort William, Sept. 22.—No. 3263.—Capt. J. B. Hearsey, Dist. Commandt. Ondh Military Police, has leave on m. c. for 12 mo. to Europe, under Section V. of the Unconv. Absentee Rules, with the usual leave prep. to embarkation, dating fr. Aug. 26.

Sept. 24.—No. 8264.—Lieut. col. H. B. Edwardes, c.n., Commisr. of Peshawur, has leave for 2 mo. fr. 15th prox. to Bombay, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Sept. 22.  
No. 113.—Mr. F. Bilderbeck is appd. a probationary asst. eng. in the pub. works dept., and posted to Bengal.

Sept. 20.—No. 114.—The leave granted by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to Lieut. H. Heath, exec. eng., Sealkote, for six weeks, fr. Oct. 15, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c., is confirmed.

Sept. 21.—No. 115.—Second Capt. R. de Bourbel, of Eng., exec. eng., 3rd Class, asst. to the chief eng., Bengal, having returned from furl., resumed charge of his duties Sept. 1.

Mr. F. R. Boyce, asst. eng., 1st Class, is appd. to ch. of office of the civil architect, Calcutta, till the arrival of Capt. A. Impey, fr. the date on which he relieved Lieut. G. Price.

No. 116.—Capt. A. F. Baird, 18th N.I., is appd. an extra exec. eng. of 4th class, and placed at the disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

For. Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 25.—Mr. H. Monckton, dep. commiss. in the Punjab is trans. to the N. W. Prov.

Lieut. E. C. Impey, 5th N.I., to be polit. agent at Ulwar.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 25.—No. 75.—Maj. A. J. M. Boileau, Madras eng., to offic. as chief eng. at Hyderabad in abs. of Lieut. col. Henderson, or till fur. orders.

Military Depart., Allahabad, Sept. 23.—No. 416.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 4th L.C., commg. Meerut L. Horse, has leave from Sept. 12 to Nov. 1, to proceed to Calcutta to apply for leave to Europe on m. c.

Sept. 25.—No. 417.—Brig. T. J. Fischer, 27th Madras N.I., tempy. commg. the Madras troops serving in Rengal, is appd. permanently to that command with rank of a brig. of the 1st class, from June 24 last.

No. 418.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Commissariat Depart.—Lieut. F. Allen, 42nd N.I., Adj. Calcutta Native Militia; Lieuts. I. T. Prichard, 15th N.I.; C. M. Longmore, 33rd N.I.; and J. M. Graham, 27th N.I.; Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N.I.; W. Briggs, 71st N.I.; and P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., to offic. as sub. asst. commissaries gen.

The above-named officers are directed to proceed forthwith by Dawk to Cawnpore, and there report themselves to the dep. commy. gen. Central Circle, at Lucknow.

No. 419.—Pegu Lt. Inf. Batt.—Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th Madras N.I., to do du.

Sept. 23.—No. 9.—Lieut. A. A. Dick, 52nd B.N.I., to be adt. of military police in Banda dist. fr. July 6 last.

Sept. 24.—No. 3,604.—Assist. surg. R. S. O. Thring, M.D., is re-appointed civ. assist. surg. of Meerut.

Sept. 20.—No. 1,333. Capt. S. Pott, exec. eng. 11th div. public works, for three mo. on m.c., u. new rules, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furlough to Europe.

Sept. 22.—No. 1,391.—Mr. J. M. Tritton, dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Gurhwal, is prom. to a dep. collectorship of the 2nd grade.

No. 1,506.—Lieut. T. Nicholl, dep. commiss. of ord., to be a mem. of local comm. pub. inst. at Saugor.

Sept. 24.—No. 16.—Mr. S. A. H. Byrne to offic. as adj. of military police of Allypore dis. dur. abs. of Lieut. Skinner, or till further orders.

Sept. 25.—No. 3,921.—Assist. sur. W. Haward, H.M.'s 34th reg., is app. temp. to med. ch. of jail and civil station of Jounpore, dur. abs. on leave of Dr. Paske, or until further orders.

Sept. 27.—No. 3,939.—Surg. T. A. Wethered is appd. to the civil med. ch. of Budaon.

Sept. 23.—No. 1,511.—The leave for two mo. on m. c. granted to Rev. A. Garstin, chaplain of Benares, in 11th inst., is extended to 3 mo.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Sept. 4.—Brig. T. J. Fischer, comm. Madras troops in Bengal pres., to proc. to Fyzabad, and assu. comm. of troops at that station, in add. to his present command.

#### NEW BATTALIONS.

With the sanction of Government, his exc. the C. in C. is pleased to direct the organisation of two batts. of inf. in the Gwalior div., under orders of Brig. gen. R. Napier, with establishments and scale of pay similar to the inf. regts. of the Punjab irreg. force.

1st Regt. of Gwalior Inf.—Capt. H. T. Macpherson, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, to be commandant.

2nd Mahratta Horse.—Capt. F. H. Smith, 34th N.I., 2nd in com. of 16th Irreg. cav., to be com.

Landour Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. D. M. Murray, H.M.'s 64th regt., to be station staff, v. Capt. H. T. Macpherson, H.M.'s 78th regt., rem.

1st Hodson's Horse.—Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I., to be 2nd in comm., v. Brev. maj. C. H. Barchard, rem.

Meerut Levy.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, 40th N.I., to be adt.

Mynpoorie Levy.—Capt. J. C. Dickson, 33rd N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. H. Goodwyn, engr., whose serv. have been placed at disp. of C. in C., to do du. with sappers and miners, and will join head qrs. at Roorkee.

The undermen. passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th ult.—

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, 4th N.I., and W. B. Barwell, 18th N.I.; Ens. E. C. Garstin, 29th N.I., and E. G. Wace, inf.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. C. A. Fitz H. Berkeley (com. Soraon field force), from Aug. 23 to Oct. 22, to Calcutta, on m.c.

66th or Goorka Regt.—Capt. J. F. Garstin, fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to sea.

Infantry.—Unp. Ens. A. Andrew, fr. Aug. 21 to Oct. 21, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Sept. 7.—Brev. capt. G. T. Hilliard, 50th Madras N.I., Cor. J. L. White, 4th Madras L.C., to proc. to Raneeungee, and report themselves, in view to being app. to do du. with recruits proc. up country.

Capt. R. T. Webster, 3rd Eur. regt., now in ch. of Allahabad remount depot, to proc. to Agra, to rejoin.

Capt. H. Lane, 5th L.C., to ch. of Allahabad remount depot.

Surg. A. C. Morison rem. fr. med. ch. of 21st N.I., to proc. to Chunar, and do du. under garrison surg.'s orders.

Leave of absence:—

Horse Art.—Lieut. G. B. Traill, fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 10, in ex., to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

8rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. W. J. S. Richards, fr. Aug. 27 to Oct. 27, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

18th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham (H.M.'s 70th foot), fr. Aug. 13 to Oct. 31, in ex., to Murree.

1st Bombay Fus.—2nd Lieut. E. W. Trevor, fr. Aug. 20 to Nov. 1, in ex.

1st Madras Fus.—Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, fr. May 27 to June 27, to Calcutta.

1st Madras N.I.—Brev. maj. R. Hamilton (asst. adj. gen. Sauger field div.), fr. Aug. 17 to March 1, 1859, to Madras, on m.c., under old rules.

Inf.—Ens. E. Packe, fr. Aug. 21 to Oct. 31, to Landour, on m.c.

Sept. 9.—Maj. P. W. S. Ross, 35th foot, is app. to comm. of depot of Eur. troops at Benares, v. Lieut. col. W. W. Turner.

3rd Hodson's Horse.—Brev. maj. Sir H. M. Have-lock, Bart., 18th foot, to be 2nd in comm.

Ens. H. H. Chapman, 37th N.I., to proc. to Raneeungee, and report himself, in view to being att. to one of the detach. of cav. recruits proc. up country.

Ens. B. E. Reade, att. to Sirmoor batt., to do du. with 8th foot, at Futtehghurh, to join.

### Leave of absence:—

1st Madras Fus.—Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, fr. Aug. 27 to Oct. 27, in ex., to remain at Pres., on m.c.

72nd N.I.—Lieut. H. H. Lyster, fr. Aug. 21 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie, on m.c., under old rules.

Invalid Batt.—Capt. W. O. Harris, fr. Oct. 4 to Nov. 4, in ex., to remain at Pres., and to join batt. head quarters.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

### Head Quarters, Allahabad, Aug. 20.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, July 26, appg. Lieut. S. Crozier, 43rd L.I., to act as qr. mr.

By Brig. Berkeley, comm. Soraon field force, July 29, directing Assist. surg. G. D. Milne, R.A., to take med. ch. of Royal Foot Art., in addition to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. Custance, com. left wing 6th Drag. Guards, Aug. 1, appg. Lieut. J. N. Buchanan, act. q.m. and paymr. to the wing.

### Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. R. J. Grainger, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, m.c.

13th L.I.—Capt. F. Van Straubenzee to Calcutta for two mo., fr. Aug. 12, to appear before a medical board.

80th Foot.—Ens. G. W. Cosens to proc. on the river for 8 weeks, m.c.

81st Foot.—J. A. Gildea, to Murree and Rawul Pindee, fr. Aug. 9 to Nov. 8, m.c.

### Aug. 27.—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Capt. Bennett, 7th L. drag., to England, under new rules, m.c.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, appg. Lieut. H. R. Martin, qr. mr. to royal art., serving in Madras Pres., v. Capt. MacDougall, ord. to England, with effect fr. June 1.

Granting leave to Lieut. J. Cunningham, 1st drag. guards, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Pres. division, dated 20th and 31st July, 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 12th Aug. Leave of abs. to England, under the new rules, to appear before a med. board:—

20th Foot.—Surg. E. Howard.

23rd Foot.—Maj. R. Bruce.

24th Foot.—Lt. J. C. Thomas.

34th Foot.—Lieut. B. Shiffer.

35th Foot.—Capt. C. J. Patterson.

37th Foot.—Ens. G. J. U. Mason.

54th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Armstrong.

82nd Foot.—Ens. N. M. Brock.

90th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Bradshaw.

2nd Class att. surg. O. P. Barry.

To sea, on m.c.—Roy. Art.—Capt. Hon. J. Addington, 6 weeks.

86th Foot.—Capt. C. Creagh, 4 mo.

To the Hills, on m.c.—34th Foot.—Lieut. W. Dunbar, 4 mo.

To remain at Calcutta one mo.—80th Foot.—Surg. W. N. Irwin.

Dated July 31.—Appg. 2nd Class Staff surg. D. P. Barry to med. ch. of invalids proc. to England in *Abona*.

Dated Aug. 11.—Directing Lieut. col. J. E. Robertson, 1st batt. 6th foot, to join his regt.

By general officer commg. Meerut div., Aug. 16, directing Asst. surg. A. H. Fraser, 75th foot, in med. ch. of a detach. of 78th foot, to assume med. ch. of depot of 1st batt. 60th foot.

By the officer com. at Cawnpore, Aug. 12, directing Surg. T. G. Scot, 79th foot, the senior med. officer of H.M.'s serv. at the station, to perform the du. of principal med. officer, H.M.'s troops, till arrival of 1st Class Staff Surg. C. C. J. Delmege.

By the officer com. at Dinapore, Aug. 6, appg. Surg. J. W. Chambers, 35th foot, to med. charge of detachment 2nd batt. military train, at Dinapore, with effect from Aug. 1.

By the officer com. at Benares, Aug. 12, directing Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 61st foot, to proc. to Delhi and join his regt.

By the officer com. 75th foot, Aug. 8, appg. Lieut. R. Wadson to act as adj., dur. abs., on sick leave, of Lieut. Justice.

Surg. J. H. K. Innes, 1st batt. 60th roy. rifles, to, rejoin his regt. without delay.

The leave of abs. granted to Capt. H. G. Deedes, 1st batt. 60th royal rifles, is altered from the hills north of Deyrah to Simla.

### Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. G. S. Davies, to Simla from Aug. 16 to Dec. 16, m.c.

7th Light Drag.—Cornet A. W. Craven to Calcutta 2 mo., m.c.

Roy. Art.—Lieut. H. Brackenbury to Calcutta for 3 mo., m.c.

10th Foot.—Capt. W. H. P. G. Bluett to Calcutta for 6 weeks, from Aug. 21.

27th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Simeon, to Kussowlie, and adjacent hill stations, fr. Aug. 19 to Oct. 15, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Capt. H. B. H. Roake and Lieut. H. Gorton to Calcutta, to Nov. 9, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Hon. A. E. Harris to Ootacamund, fr. Aug. 11 to Dec. 10.

60th Foot.—Col. J. Jones to Simla, till Oct. 15, m.c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. A. Chute to Rawul Pindee and Murree, fr. Aug. 11 to Nov. 30, m.c.

*Head Quarters, Allahabad, Aug. 31.*

Brev. maj. H. C. Crealock, 90th foot, to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to chief of staff, from Aug. 28, v. Johnson.

Brev. maj. Crealock will act as dep. assist. adj. gen. to chief of the staff from the date Lieut. Johnstone embarks for England until the return of that officer.

Sept. 1.—The undermentioned officers have acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. lang.:—

Capt. Earle, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.

Capt. Fanning, 64th foot.

Lieut. Edmeades, Royal Art.

Sept. 2.—The retirement fr. the service, by the sale of his commission, of Col. F. Skelly, 87th foot, is accepted, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Sept. 3.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions till H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

82nd Foot.—Ens. T. Morris to be lieut., without purch., v. Stabb, appd. adj. Aug. 9.

87th Foot.—Maj. E. D. Atkinson to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Skelly, who retires, Aug. 20.

Capt. R. P. Harrison to be major, by purch., v. Atkinson, Aug. 20.

Lieut. F. J. N. Ind to be capt., by purch., v. Harrison, Aug. 20.

Ens. F. C. Forbes to be lieut., by purch., v. Ind, Aug. 20.

73rd Foot.—Ens. A. H. Sharp to be lieut., without purch., v. Ward, dec., July 9.

84th Foot.—Lieut. J. Penton to be capt. without purch., v. Chute, dec., Aug. 22.

Ens. H. S. Johns to be lieut., without purch., v. Penton, Aug. 22.

89th Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Barstow to be capt., by purch., v. Conyers, ret., Sept. 1.

Adj. gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Sept. 20.—2nd Class staff surg. McDonald and Staff asst. surg. Saunders will accompany detach. proc. to Chinsurah, under com. of Maj. Hawkes, 80th foot.

Staff Asst. surg. W. Alexander will pro. to Dum Dum, and report himself, for duty.

Sept. 3.—The serv. of Lieut. C. Boileau, 61st foot, are placed at disposal of Government, for employ. in Oude military police.

Allahabad, Sept. 10.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., and K. H.—Granting leave to undermentioned officers, to England, under new rules, for m.c.

Royal Artillery.—Brev. Maj. W. J. Bolton.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. Hon. A. T. FitzMaurice.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. R. W. S. R. Huxton.

86th Foot.—Capt. C. Darby, and Lieut. R. F. Lewis.

95th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. Paske.

Directing Lieut. Park-Yates, 3rd drag. guards to England, for purpose of joining depot of his regt.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.—Granting leave to Ens. A. Anderson, 44th foot, to England, under new rules, for m.c.

By the general officer com. the pres. division, dated 18th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, and 27th Aug., 1858, granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, for m.c.:—

8th Light Drag.—Surg. A. P. Lockwood.

5th Foot.—Capt. J. S. Hogge.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. Bayly and Lieut. W. F. Metge

87th Foot.—Surg. J. C. Cameron.

71st Foot.—Brev. maj. H. Loftus and Assist. surg. W. Pirrie.

77th Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Rising.

84th Foot.—Lieut. J. Penton.

90th Foot.—Lieut. A. Eyre.

95th Foot.—Ens. J. H. Prior.

97th Foot.—Ens. R. Thompson.

To sea, 3 mo., m.c., 84th foot, Lieut. E. C. S. Hely. Aug. 22.—Appg. Capt. C. J. Patterson, 35th foot, to com. a detachment of Invalids to England.

By the general officer com. Lahore division:—Placing the serv. of the undermentioned officers at the disposal of Chief Commissioner of Punjab, for du. with a detach. proc. to Kurrachee, in charge of military convicts:—

15th Foot.—Capt. H. Nangle.

24th Foot 2nd Batt.—Capt. E. J. Disney.

Aug. 28.—Directing Ass. surg. T. E. Hale, 7th foot to proc. to Jullundur to do duty with 87th foot.

By the Officer com. at Allahabad, Aug. 30.—Directing Staff As. surg. T. N. Hoysted to proc. and join Soron Field force for duty.

By the Officer com. at Benares, dated Aug. 28.—Directing Ass. surg. H. Grange, 47th foot, attached to Benares Depot Hosp., to ass. med. ch. of Detachment of Royal Art. at Saseeram, dur. m. c. Ass. surg. J. M. Pemberton.

By Maj. O'Brien, 84th foot. com. at Doornraon, dated Aug. 18.—Directing Ass. surg. H. P. Gregory, 84th foot, to assu. med. ch. of a Detachment, I. N.

Leaves of Absence:—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. col. H. Brisco, for 8 mo. to England.

9th Light Drag.—Lieut. J. G. Willis, to Calcutta, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, to m. c.

12th L. Drag.—Lieut. W. C. Goldie, from Benares to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, m. c.

Roy. Art.—Capt. J. R. Gibson, to Calcutta, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, m. c.

Roy. Art. Lieut. V. D. Majendie, to Simla, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, m. c.

13th Foot.—Capt. F. Van Straubenzee, to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, from Benares, m. c.

37th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Pelly, to Calcutta, from Aug. 27 to Oct. 26, m. c.

60th Foot.—Lieut. J. Wigg, to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, from Dinapore, m. c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Losack, to Nainee Tal, from Sept. 3 to Dec. 2, m. c.

93rd Foot.—Ens. C. Hastie to Calcutta, 2 mo. from Bareilly.

Staff As. surg. Hope will proc. to Benares, where his services are urgently required.

Ass. surg. W. J. Rendell, 55th foot, will proc. to Roorkie, and assu. med. charge of No. 23 Company, Roy. Eng., v. Ass. surg. Russell, app. to 27th foot. Mr. Russell, on being relieved, will proceed to Umballa and join.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 24.—Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath, 1st N.I., to be superint. of police for Madras pres.

Mr. W. Boalsh, 1st class dist. moonisiff of Madura, to act as prin. Sudr. Ameen of Tinnevely, du. abs. of T. S. Charloo.

No. 371.—Alteration of rank and promotions:—

4th L.C.—Capt. E. Clerk and Lieut. J. M. C. Galway to take rank from Mar. 10, v. Sullivan, trans. to inv. pension list.

Lieut. C. R. Stainforth to be capt., and Corn. W. H. L. Beattie to be lieut., v. Walker, ret.; date of com., July 1.

Maj. J. F. Stevens, 18th N.I., is readmit. on estab. from Sept. 13.

Maj. M. Beachcroft, 28th N.I., ret. fr. the serv. from Oct. 31, on pension.

Lieut. W. N. L. Beattie, 4th L.C., has leave to Bombay m.c., under new rega., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. and adj. R. W. Daunt, 25th N.I., has leave to Eur., m.c., for 15 mo., under new rega.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s office, Sept. 22.—Leave of absence:—

Maj. W. Leggett, 1st N.V.B. com. gen. depot of Eur. pensioners at Cuddalore, for 2 years, Bangalore and Neilgherries, m.c.

Capt. L. Johnston, 26th N.I., from Oct. 11 for 60 days, Bombay, priv. leave.

Lieut. V. C. Bertie, 1st Madras fus., in ext. till Dec. 31, Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. H. Watson, 33rd N.I., in ext., till Nov. 21, Seonie, m.c.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Sept. 18.—Division ord., by the officer com. northern div., dated April 30 and July 10, directing ass. surg. C. A. Andrews in ch. of No. 4 reg. depot to proc. on du. from Ellore to Masulipatam are confirmed.

Removals and postings:—

Surg. B. S. Chimmio, from 18th N.I., to 51st N.I.; to join.

Asst. surg. J. Ratton, to 6th N.I.

Asst. surg. H. Carnegie to 26th N.I.

Surg. B. S. Chimmio, being rep. ft for duty, his late leave is can.

Lieut. G. A. Arbutnot, 8th L.C., acting 2nd ass. adj. gen. of the army, will join and do du. with 4th L.C.

## BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 27.

No. 952.—Order by Maj. Gen. Roberts, com. Rajpootana field force confirmed:—

Aug. 29.—App. Capt. Baumgartner act. brig. maj. at Nusseerabad to rec. ch. of treasure chest at that station from Sept. 1, v. Capt. Day.

No. 953.—Capt. J. Jones, eng., is app. com. eng. to Malwa div.

No. 956.—Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, act. dep. assist. com. gen. Scinde div., has privileged leave to pres. for 30 days, Capt. Vincent, paymaster Scinde div., performing Capt. Dunsterville's du.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 30.—No. 957.

MEDICAL ESTAB.

Alteration of rank.—Surg. W. J. Stuart to take rank from June 28, v. R. Collum, ret.

Promotion.—1st Class Assist. surg. J. Peet to be surg. from Sept. 11, v. Pigott, dec.

No. 958.—Orders are confirmed:—

March 31.—By Lieut. Col. Prescott, directing Assist. surg. Cates to receive med. ch. of staff and details and detachment of Meywar Bheel corps from Surg. Pelly.

Sept. 1.—By Maj. Travers, directing Surg. Miller, 23rd N. L. I., to afford med. aid to detach. Bheel corps.

## Artillery.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 4.—No. 965.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 937, of Sept. 20, the following alterations of rank and proms. are made in the Artillery:—

Alteration of Rank.—The following officers to rank as reg. Lieutenant Cols. from the dates of their respective commissions as Majors, as expressed opposite their names:—

Lieut. col. W. M. Coghlan, date of rank June 23, 1849.

Lieut. col. M. F. Willoughby, date of rank Feb. 4, 1850.

Lieut. col. C. Lucas, date of rank Sept. 17, 1850.

Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, date of rank April 28, 1851.

Lieut. col. (Brevet Col.) J. Grant, date of rank January 20, 1853.

## PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned officers, majors in the regt., are prom. to the rank of regt. lieut. col.:—

Maj. C. Blood, date of rank Nov. 10, 1854.

Maj. G. Hutt, date of rank Sept. 12, 1855.

Maj. T. W. Hicks, date of rank Jan. 3, 1857.

Maj. H. Forster, date of rank Jan. 12, 1857.

Maj. J. M. Glasse, date of rank July 4, 1858.

The establishment of captains being 30.

The following officers are to be borne on the strength of the regt. as supernumeraries, and will be absorbed as vacancies occur:—

Cpts. H. Wallace, H. P. B. Berthon, G. G. Brown, F. Conybear, and D. J. Kinlock.

The following lieutenants are prom. to rank of 2nd cpts. for the authorised estab. of thirty:—

Date of rank Aug. 27.—Lieut. H. B. Sandford, J. C. Hailes, T. T. Haggard, R. A. Morse, G. D. Anderson, J. Shekleton, C. J. Barton, G. B. Mellersh, T. B. Gibbard, P. D. Maret, W. H. Saulez, A. Blunt, R. C. Battiscombe, A. A. Bayly, J. R. Henderson, E. S. Beamish, W. H. J. Henderson, C. Clarke, C. E. H. Cotes, J. H. Reid, W. J. Stevenson, T. M. Harris, G. Napier, T. J. MacLachlan, R. Pittman, T. C. Crowe, C. S. N. Lucas, J. H. P. Malcolmson, J. B. Hardy, and W. DeVitre.

## ALTERATION OF RANK.

The rank of the undermentioned Lieuts. is antedated to the dates of their first commissions as subs.

The estab. of lieuts is 70.

Dec. 11, 1849.—Lieut. G. Twiss, G. H. Stove, and F. Swanson.

June 14, 1850.—Lieut. F. Lloyd.

Dec. 9, 1850.—Lieuts. T. B. Heathorn, A. J. Billamore, and F. Hemming.

June 13, 1851.—Lieuts. W. H. Malden, H. LeCoeg, and A. R. Hosken.

Dec. 12, 1851.—Lieuts. F. F. Sheppee, W. F. Stevenson, and C. P. Roberts.

June 12, 1852.—Lieuts. T. N. Holberton, O. Sturges, and T. H. Turner.

Dec. 9, 1852.—Lieuts. F. A. Whish, P. A. Stevenson, M. W. B. S. Pasley, and W. W. Woodward.

June 11, 1853.—Lieuts. G. F. Worsley, J. Ritchie, and C. H. Strutt.

Dec. 9, 1853.—Lieuts. T. P. Berthon and J. Tasker.

## PROMOTIONS.

The following 2nd lieuts. are prom. to rank of lieut. from the dates of their first commissions to complete estab.:—

Date of rank, Dec. 9, 1853.—Lieut. P. H. Harcourt.

June 8, 1854.—Lieuts. A. Carry, H. S. K. Pechell, and W. H. Brydon.

Dec. 9, 1854.—Lieuts. C. E. Newport, J. Vibart, H. T. Vachell, E. H. Baker, and J. C. Deck Lucas.

June 8, 1855.—Lieuts. J. T. Leishman, C. P. Theobald, and C. E. Basevi.

Dec. 7, 1855.—2nd Lieut. H. W. Stockley.

June 13, 1856.—Lieut. B. Christie.

Dec. 12, 1856.—Lieut. T. H. Moore.

June 12, 1857.—2nd Lieuts. W. W. Benson, T. C. Fletcher, and H. C. Brown.

Dec. 11, 1857.—Lieuts. W. J. Finch, and J. W. Borradaile.

Dec. 11, 1857.—Lieuts. E. T. Pottinger, J. Grierson, J. H. Lloyd, A. T. Wallace, A. T. B. Stevenson, E. G. Battiscombe, T. H. Oonchterlon, F. H. Gibb, F. B. Roberts, P. H. Greig, and W. H. Sandham.

June 11, 1858.—Lieuts. G. H. Candy, C. C. Pemberton, and P. R. Lempriere.

June 12, 1858.—Lieuts. M. C. Newall, R. Le Mesurier, W. Ward, B. Walker, J. G. Edwards, S. C. Crawford, M. A. Chaldecott, H. Stevenson, and C. H. Campbell.



June 12, 1858.—The undermen. 2nd lieut. is prom. to lieut., and being in excess of the estab. will rem. as supernum. until absorbed by casualty :—2nd Lieut. C. E. Hambury.

### Engineers.

#### ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following officers to rank as regtl. lieut. cols.:  
Lieut. col. W. Scott, date of rank, Oct. 9.  
Lieut. col. H. H. Turner, date of rank, Oct. 14, 1851.  
Lieut. col. J. H. G. Crawford, date of rank, May 10, 1855.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The undermen. officers, majs. in the corps are prom. to rank of regtl. lieut. col.:—  
Maj. C. W. Trenenheere, date of rank, Sept. 13, 1855.

Maj. H. J. Margary, date of rank, May 21, 1856.  
Maj. W. D. Graham, date of rank, March 1.  
The estab. of capts. being 18, the following officers are to be borne on the strength of the corps as supernumeraries, and will be absorbed as vacancies occur:  
Capt. J. W. Playfair, J. B. G. Close, and J. A. Fuller.

▶ The following lieuts. are prom. to rank of 2nd capt. for the authorised estab. of 18:—

Lieuts. J. S. Trevor, H. St. C. Wilkines, E. Southey, D. J. Nasmyth, A. Davidson, J. A. Ballard, c.n., R. E. F. Cotgrave, J. R. Soady, C. J. Merriman, R. S. Sellon, G. M. Duncan, R. P. Malcolm, A. U. H. Finch, D. Thomson, W. W. Goodfellow, H. F. Hancock, J. G. T. Griffith, and C. W. Finch, date of rank, Aug. 27.

#### ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The rank of the undermentioned lieuts. is ante-dated to the dates of their first commissions as subalterns. The establishments of lieutenant is 36 :—  
Lieuts. J. M. Greig, Dec. 9; J. R. Manswell, June 11; H. Rym, June 11, 1853; E. B. Holland, Dec. 9, 1853; A. LeMesurier, Dec. 9, 1853; W. A. Baker, Dec. 9, 1853; J. H. White, Dec. 9, 1853; C. M. Browne, June 8, 1854; C. T. Haig, June 8, 1854; J. Hills, June 8, 1854; C. B. F. Penny, Sept. 7, 1854; F. C. Mytton, Dec. 9, 1854; J. Bonus, June 8, 1855; C. A. Goodfellow, June 8, 1855; B. H. Mathew, June 8, 1855; E. P. Gambeer, Aug. 7, 1855; W. Men-son, Aug. 7, 1855; H. C. Moore, Sept. 3, 1855.

#### PROMOTIONS.

The following 2nd lieuts. are prom. to rank of lieut. from dates of their first commissions, to complete the establishment:—

Lieuts. A. T. Mander, date of rank, Dec. 7, 1855.  
J. D. Swiney, date of rank, Dec. 7, 1855.  
J. H. Bedford, date of rank, March 8, 1856.  
W. M. Ducat, date of rank, June 13, 1856.  
G. L. C. Merewether, date of rank, June 13, 1856.  
P. Phelps, date of rank, June 13, 1856.  
F. J. Smith, date of rank, June 13, 1856.

Oct. 6.—No. 971.—Orders confirmed:—  
Aug. 25.—By Capt. Briggs, appointing Ens. Scott to act as adj. to left wing 19th N. I., from 22nd idem, dur. its separation from the hd. qrs. of the reg.

Sept. 1.—By Lieut. Col. Malcolm, appg. Lieut. Watts, adj. of 2nd horse, to act also in that capacity to 1st reg. S. Muratha irreg. horse, v. Latouche.

Sept. 2.—By Capt. Pottinger, appg. Lieut. Berthon to act as qr. mr. to 4th batt. art. v. Kinloch, res.

Sept. 4.—By Brig. Creagh, appg. Lieut. Montrion, 25th N. I., attached as interp. to H. M.'s 51st reg., also to perform du. of interp. to 14th N. I.

Sept. 5.—By Maj. Gen. Michel, c.n., appg. Lieut. Mytton to be assist. field eng. to field force columns in Malwa div. as a temp. measure.

Oct. 8.—No. 977.—Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N. I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m. c., under new reg.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Sept. 26.—Lieut. Bannerman, 3rd N.I. adj. of first extra batt., will join Lieut. W. A. Kerr, second in cmd. of 2nd Mahratta horse, and accomp. that officer on special serv.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. J. Bonus, engr. is app. to com. of sappers and miners at Aden, v. Graig, relieved. He will proc. to Aden immediately.

Sept. 27.—Capt. Macdonald, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. on spec. du. with army hd. qrs., to proc. to Kurrachee, to do duty in Scind div.

Transfers in the artillery ordered:—

Lieut. A. J. Billamore, from 3rd batt. to reserve art., to join 2nd comp. with No. 18 light field batt. att. at Gwalior.

Lieut. P. H. Harcourt, from reserve art. to 4th batt.

Lieut. C. E. Basevi, from 4th batt to 3rd batt., to comd. detail of 1st comp. at Rajcote.

8th N.I.—Maj. A. Thomas has leave from Oct. 15 to Dec. 13, on priv. leave to Bombay.

Adj. Gen. Office, Bombay, Sept. 25.—Leave of absence:—

7th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31. In ex. to Bombay, m. c. prep. to Europe.

28th N.I.—Lieut. J. A. McN. Duncan, from Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, m. c.

Sept. 28.—10th N.I.—Col. R. Blood from 1st to 30th September, in ex. to Bombay, m. c.

Bombay, Sept. 29.—Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd light cav., has leave to Poona dur. the period granted, dated June 30.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. lang. of the men:—

Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st gren. regt. N.I., Sept. 28.

Ens. F. P. Worthy, transf. to do du. with 22nd N.I. until Dec. 15 n., to join.

Inf. Cadet A. W. Godson, rec. arr. from England, attd. to do du. with 7th N.I., to join.

NAVAL.—Mr. F. M. Haspar having passed reqd. exam. is app. ac. 1st class 2nd master, to join the *Achar*, til he can join the *Indus* flotilla.

Lieut. Walker appd. ac. clerk in charge of *Constance*, from 30th inst.

Mr. S. Wilson, captain's clerk, from *Constance* to the *Achar*, as superny., from 30th inst.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, for exam. in Mahratta lang.

The undermentioned assist. surgs. rec. arr. from England, are placed on du. under superint. surgs. of divs. as follows, to join forthwith:—

Assist. surgeons H. J. McGrath, pres. div.; C. M. Fettes, Poona div.; E. Lawrence, northern div.; E. H. R. Langley, southern div.; P. M. Cockell, Scinde div.; M. Fleming, Rajpootana, F. F. v. Ahmedabad; R. Bowstead, Malwa div.; F. Gool, Malwa div. W. McClay, Gwalior div.; H. F. Dawn, Gwalior div.

The medical officers nominated for Malwa and Gwalior will be attached, the former to hospitals in Poona, and the latter to hospitals in Bombay, till prog. in med. ch. of troops or detachments to join their respective divisions.

Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 6.—Lieut. H. P. Sykes, 2nd r. l. c., is attached to horse brig. at Poona, till an opportunity offers for his joining his regt. *via* Mhow.

Capt. Burrows, sen. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen., is to proceed to Kurrachee and assu. ch. of assist. qr. mr. gen.'s duties Scinde div., as soon as possible.

Referring to G. O. C. of 27th ultimo, Capt. J. A. M. Macdonald will continue in temp. ch. of assist. qr. mr. gen.'s office, Scinde div., until relieved by Capt. Barrows, when he will proceed to the hd. qrs. of N. div. and assume ch. of departmental duties of that division.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L. I.—Brev. Maj. A. E. Saunders has leave fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Rutnagherry on m. c., old regs.

Adj. Gen. Office, Bombay, Oct. 7.—2nd L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Moore has leave fr. Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

6th N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Grant has leave fr. Oct. 9 to 19, to Bombay, to undergo an exam. in Hindostanee.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired that colloq. profic. in the vernac. lang. of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C. June 27, 1844:—

Lieuts. J. W. Borrodaile, J. B. Walker, H. F. Gibb, art., Sept. 27, 1858.

Ens. H. J. Stock, 1st gren. N.I., Sept. 27, 1858.

The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the general exam. committee to be assembled in the Town Hall on Oct. 11, for exam. in the native language, as follows:—In Hindostanee.—Capt. F. MacGowan, 10th N.I., Lieuts. R. R. Woodhouse, 80th do.; S. Fellows, 5th N.I.; G. C. Grant, 60th N.I.; Ens. H. N. Reeves, do.; J. Ducate, 17th do.

2nd Lieut. H. W. Young, 4th N.I. (rifles).

Cornet H. C. Collier, H.M.'s 8th hussars.

In Mahrattce.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I.

The undermentioned officer, on sick leave at Bombay, has been reported by the garrison surgeon fit for duty, and is allowed leave of abs. as follows:—

10th N.I.—Capt. F. MacGowan, fr. Oct. 8 to 31, to rem. at Bombay to undergo an exam. in Hindostanee.

Capt. G. A. Leckie has leave fr. Oct. 5 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut. W. Creagh, 1st extra batt., has leave fr. Oct. 5 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

### CIVIL.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 30.)  
Maj. T. R. Stuart has leave fr. July 19 to Sept. 19, 1858, to Kurrachee.

Mr. R. H. Thompson has leave for 1 mo.

Cor Goldsworthy, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, to per. du. of postmaster to the brig. Rajpootana field force, in add. to his other du.

Oct. 7.—Capt. J. H. Reynolds, 17th N.I., is placed in temp. ch. of Capt. Raikes' duties as superint. of his Highness the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar: assumed ch. Sept. 22.

Capt. J. W. Schneider, 2nd gren. N.I., and com. the Kolpoor inf. corps, has been placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., his services being required for regimental duty.

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 80th N.I., to act as asst. superint. of police at Tanna, until further orders.

Mr. Loughnan, actg. jud. of Poona, and actg. agent for Sirdars, ass. ch. of his appts. Sept. 23.

Mr. F. Lloyd, actg. jud. and ses. jud. of Sholapore, rec. ch. of Sholapore Adawlut 23rd ult.

Mr. R. White ass. ch. of office of actg. registrar of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut Sept. 27.

The following re-distribution is made of the charges of the assistant and district deputy collectors in the Ahmednugur collectorate:—

Mr. J. H. Grant, assist. coll., to have ch. of the Sungunnair Talooka.

Mr. H. E. Jacob, assist. coll., to have ch. of the Jambkhair Talooka.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, dep. coll. of Kotree, in Scinde, has leave fr. 22nd ult., on m. c., to Bombay, prep. to obtaining a furl. to Europe.

Mr. J. A. Hankey, 2nd assist. to the coll. and mag. of Ratnagherry, has leave from 15th inst. to 30th proximo.

The undermentioned junior civil servants have passed examinations in the languages specified:—

Messrs. C. W. Bell, C. A. Middleton, Murathee.

Messrs. N. M. W. Daniel, J. Hunter, Hindostanee.

Assist. surg. J. Pinkerton, M. D., is app. to act as civil surg. and registrar of marriages at Broach, until further orders.

Col. H. Bates has been app. private secretary to the rt. hon. the governor, and assd. charge of his duties Sept. 26, 1858.

### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23.—No. 184.—Mr. A. J. Ketley, midshipman, has a fur. to Eur. for 1 year, on m. c., under old regs.

No. 186.—Mr. Mids. Brownlow, nav. brigade at Calcutta, has fur. to Eur. on m. c., for 1 year, under old regs.

Oct. 2.—No. 188.—Asst. surg. A. P. Glass, has priv. leave for 30 days.

#### OFFICERS TO JOIN.

Head Qrs., Poona, Sept. 25.—All posted cornets and ensigns now doing duty with other corps are to be directed to proceed on 1st prox. and join the regiments to which they respectively belong, with the exception of officers belonging to regiments now serving in Rajpootana and Central India, who will continue attached, as at present, until Dec. 15.

#### 1st and 2nd Belooch Regts.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 30.—No. 963.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the 1st and 2nd Belooch regiments be changed from local or provincial corps to extra regiments of the line on the following organisation:—

The native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men now serving with them, are to have the option at once of extending their period of service indefinitely, on the understanding that they will be entitled to all the privileges of the regular native army, their service in the Belooch regiments counting towards pension.

All men so volunteering will be required to serve wherever they may be ordered by government, in the same manner as the native regiments of this army.

The head quarters of each corps will be permanently established at Shikarpoor and Hyderabad respectively, and on the completion of any service on which they may be ordered, they will return to those stations, the recruits for the battalion being drawn from the neighbourhood of its permanent head quarters.

The practice of wearing the hair and beards as now obtaining in the Belooch regiments will not be interfered with.

Such men as may be unwilling to volunteer on the above terms will be discharged on the expiry of the period for which they originally enlisted. If at the termination of such period any may then be desirous to extend their service indefinitely on the new organisation, the question of their being permitted to reckon former service towards pension must be referred to army head-quarters for consideration, when commanding officers will report their opinion of the applicant's claim, character, &c.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council.  
(Signed) P. M. MELVILLE, Colonel,  
Secretary to Government,

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLARDYCE, wife of Lieut. J. d. at Deccan, Sept. 26.

BERNARD, wife of Lieut. H. L. C. s. at Ferozepore, Sept. 18.

CLOWBER, wife of G. L. d. at Poona, Sept. 28.

DENMIER, wife of G. s. at Hydrabad, Scinde, Sept. 22.

FORBES, wife of A. K. s. at Dhoolia, Khandeish, Sept. 30.

FRIEND, wife of W. d. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 26.

GILDER, wife of C. d. at Aden, Sept. 28.

GLOVER, wife of Capt. Beng. Eng. s. (stillborn) at Nynee Tal, Sept. 21.

GREEN, wife of M. J. H. 18th M.N.I. d. at Vellore Sept. 25.  
 GREEN, wife of Lieut. E. A. 11th B.N.I. s. (stillborn) at Ahmedabad, Sept. 10.  
 HERNE, wife of Capt. G. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 25.  
 LEE, wife of C. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 9.  
 NELSON, wife of W. d. at Belgaum, Sept. 24.  
 PROCTER, wife of W. H. s. at Poona, Sept. 23.  
 PROCTER, the wife of Lieut. M. M., late 38th L.I., d. at Mussoorie, Sept. 18.  
 RICHARDSON, wife of Lieut. d. at Bancoorah, Sept. 22.  
 RITCHIE, wife of J. d. at Bombay, Oct. 4.  
 ROACH, wife of J. s. at Bombay, Oct. 5.  
 ROURKE, wife of T. s. at Poona, Sept. 29.  
 ROBINSON, wife of G. d. at Poona, Sept. 18.  
 ROGERS, wife of Lieut. R. C. s. at Akyab, Sept. 19.  
 SHORT, wife of Capt. J. S., d. at Byculia, Oct. 5.  
 SMITH, the wife of C. M., s. at Anarkullee, Sept. 15.  
 TICKELL, wife of Maj. S. R., 31st Regt. M. N.I., s. at Maulmain, Aug. 28.  
 TURNER, wife of J., s. at Poona, Sept. 22.

## MARRIAGES.

KEMP, Alaric G. to Ellen A. G., d. of George Macqueen, at Chandah, Nagpore, Sept. 21.  
 LEWIS, John T. A. to Julia, d. of the late Lieut. W. Usher, M. M. at Moulmein, Sept. 1.  
 MEEK, James, to Eliza, d. of the late Archibald Cowpar, 59th Beng. N.I., at Kidderpore, Sept. 17.  
 PATTON, James A. 1st Beng. L.C. to Constance, d. of P. W. Le Geyt, Bombay C.S., at Calcutta, Sept. 21.  
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. H. adjt. Mooltan regt. cav. to Ellen B. d. of Maj. Gen. Nash, C.B. at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.  
 WINCHLER, J. E. (comdr. of ship *Prince of Wales*), to Eliza C. Gardner, d. of M. Seergou, at Byculia, Oct. 4.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Richard J. H. at Penang, aged 21, Sept. 23.  
 BAXTER, Nina, at Kurrachee, Sept. 18.  
 BLACKWELL, Henry, at Mazagon, aged 22, Sept. 28.  
 BUGHAM, Asst. Surg. J. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.  
 BUCKING, Henry, at Waltham, aged 24, Sept. 11.  
 BROWNSLOW, Howard W. E.I.C.N. at sea, on his passage to England.  
 BURNS, Thomas, at Bombay, Oct. 6.  
 CANNON, Capt. E. 17th Madras N.I. on the Ganges, in Barrackpore, Sept. 15.  
 CARRACK, George J. at Aden, Sept. 9.  
 COOPER, William, at Mooltan, aged 34, Sept. 14.  
 CORNEY, Anne W. at Bombay, aged 30, Sept. 24.  
 FENWICK, Col. R. H. at Bundera, aged 65, Sept. 30.  
 FOSTER, Frederick W. Capt. 78th Highlanders, at sea on board the *Lightning*, on his passage from India, aged 25, July 19.  
 GAZE, Kate E. at Poona, aged 5, Sept. 30.  
 GAZNOH, Cornet, 1st Bengal yeomry. cav. at Bustee, Sept. 12.  
 GREEN, Amy M. at Vellore, S. pt. 28.  
 IMPEY, Archibald, s. of Capt. A. Beng. Engs. at Allahabad, Sept. 15.  
 LEE, Eleanor S. wife of Harry J. at Calcutta, aged 55, Sept. 22.  
 LUCAS, Lieut. J. C. De N. Bombay Art. at Barrackpore, about Sept. 14.  
 LUKIS, Arthur le, at Bombay, Sept. 26.  
 MACKENZIE, John R. at Calcutta, aged 38, Sept. 13.  
 MACLEOD, Capt. Donald J. 12th Bengal N.I. at Akyab, aged 31, Aug. 5.  
 McCABE, Rev. J. at Calcutta, aged 38, Sept. 21.  
 MERCER, Frederick W. s. of Capt. T. W. at Simla, aged 1 year 8 mo. Sept. 19.  
 NASH, Ens. G. P. at Delhi, Sept. 2.  
 PEREIRA, John, at Poona, aged 35, Sept. 23.  
 SHELLEY, Capt. 2nd N. V. Batt. on his passage to India, July 29.  
 SHEPHERD, Anne, at Byculia, aged 18, Sept. 24.  
 SMITH, Capt. Robert (Monica), at Calcutta, aged 44, Sept. 15.  
 STEVENSON, Hannah, at Poona, aged 30, Sept. 27.  
 TROY, Thomas, at Kurrachee, aged 47, Sept. 18.  
 WELBY, Margaret E. wife of Oswald, at Lahore, Sept. 20.  
 WILLIS, Lieut. John G. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, on board the steamer *Candia*, in the Red Sea, on his passage from India, Oct. 18.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Oct. 29.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. Berkeley to be capt., by purch., v. Torton, who ret.  
 1st Foot.—Lieut. S. V. Willis to be capt., by purch., v. Dowker, who ret.; A. T. Aglen, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Pyne, promoted in 16th foot; T. Atkinson, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. B. O. Johnson, prom. in 11th foot, Oct. 30.

4th Foot.—Ens. H. C. Borritt, from 17th foot, to be ens., v. Blake, prom.

5th Foot.—W. H. Overton, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Herrick, prom.

6th Foot.—Capt. A. Cooper, from 58th foot, to be capt., v. Battiscombe, who exch.; Ens. A. H. Harrison to be lieut., by purch., v. D. C. Campbell, who ret.; A. Morton, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Harrison.

9th Foot.—R. G. Dunn, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Lynne, prom.

23rd Foot.—Capt. and brev. H. D'O. Torrens, to be maj., without purch., v. Lumley, dec.; Lieut. Hon. N. Fiennes to be capt., without purch., v. Torrens; Ens. A. R. Winstanley to be lieut., without purch., v. Fiennes, Oct. 18; Ens. F. E. Dowler, fr. 55th foot, to be ens., v. Winstanley, Oct. 29; C. Morgan, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Lysons, prom., Oct. 30.

24th Foot.—Lieut. H. H. G. Austen, to be capt., by purch., v. Jephson, who retires; Ens. R. S. B. Leech, fr. 94th foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. King, whose prom. fr. 50th foot, without purch., has been cancl., Oct. 26.

27th Foot.—Lieut. F. Tottenham, fr. Fermanagh militia, to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Lieut. Newton, prom. in 12th foot.

29th Foot.—H. W. Kindersley, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Black, prom.

32nd Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. E. W. D. Lowe, c.n., to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. C. A. F. Berkeley, c.n., dec.; Capt. C. Clapcott, to be maj., without purch., v. Lowe, Sept. 26. F. N. Golding, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Morris, prom.

33rd Foot.—Ens. R. H. Fawcett, fr. 54th foot, to be ens., v. Aylmer, prom. in 8th foot.

36th Foot.—C. J. Stone, gt., to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Lieut. Nott, prom. in 11th foot.

37th Foot.—Ens. W. Rushton, fr. 25th foot, to be ens., v. O'Connell, prom. in 21st foot; G. C. Dunmer, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Newbolt, prom.

38th Foot.—Ens. W. H. R. Skey, to be lieut., without purch., v. W. D. Baily, dec., Aug. 24.

41th Foot.—Lieut. S. H. Halahan, from Ceylon rifle regt., to be lieut., v. Gash, who exch.

50th Foot.—R. C. T. Atthill, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Meyer, prom. in 12th foot.

53rd Foot.—C. Salmon, gent., to be ens., without purch.

59th Foot.—Ens. H. E. Harrow to be lieut., without purch., v. Cockell, dec., Aug. 11.

63th Foot.—Ens. L. J. R. Disney, fr. 12th foot, to be ens., v. Daubeny, prom.

72nd Foot.—Capt. D. Hastings, fr. 78th foot, to be capt., v. Feilden, who exch.

74th Foot.—P. McLaren, gent., to be ens., without purch., in suc. to Lieut. F. D. Wyatt, prom. to 24th foot.

78th Foot.—Capt. O. B. Feilden, fr. 72nd foot, to be capt., v. Hastings, who exch.

83rd Foot.—L. A. Powys, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Karlake, prom.

86th Foot.—Capt. F. H. D. Marsh, fr. 21st foot, to be capt., v. Pering, who exch.

97th Foot.—T. C. Wharton, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Smith, prom., Sept. 11.

Rifle Brigade.—Lord A. P. Cecil to be ens., by purch., v. Somerset, prom.; W. H. J. Charles, Viscount Glentworth, to be ens., by purch., v. Keene, prom., Oct. 30; Serg. maj. G. R. Noseley to be ens., without purch., v. Vaughan, prom.; Ens. G. R. Noseley to be adj., v. Lieut. Henley, prom., Oct. 31.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. T. Gash, fr. 44th foot, to be lieut., v. Halahan, who exch.

Mr. CHARLES MILLS.—When the new Indian Council was formed, much clamour was raised at the appointment of Mr. Charles Mills, chiefly because his wealth rendered the salary a mere superfluity to him, and because it was not his intention to retire from the banking house of Glyn and Co., of which he is a member. Mr. Mills has deprived these objections of whatever weight they might be supposed to possess, by declining to accept more than the £500 per annum which he has received for twenty years as an East India director, transferring the balance of £700 a year to the credit of the Indian revenue. This voluntary sacrifice is highly honourable to Mr. Mills, and affords proof, if any were wanted, of his zeal in the public service. But the act, honourable as it is, can never be drawn into a precedent. It would be as preposterous to expect rich men to serve the State gratuitously as it would be injurious to the interests of the country, and absolutely impracticable under our system of Government to exclude men of ability and experience from high offices because they happened to be rich.—*Home News*.

## To Correspondents.

The Jhansi Despatches will appear in an early number. The others alluded to by "A SUBSCRIBER" have not yet been published.

\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1858.

## TEA-PLANTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

PUBLIC attention has been so frequently directed of late to the cultivation of the tea-plant in our Indian territories, that Dr. Jameson's recent Report on the capabilities of the Himalayas for that purpose has been published at a most opportune moment. He tells us, for example, that the tea-plant will thrive throughout the wide-spreading district between Hazareh, in the far north-west, to the River Kalee, the eastern boundary of Kumaon, or over 50 degrees of latitude and 80 of longitude. He has ascertained, moreover, that the mountainous districts bordering the northern frontiers of the British Empire are capable of producing eighty-eight and a half million pounds, "without greatly interfering with the cultivation of other crops, were each village community to appropriate a certain portion of land for the purpose, a system which obtains in the tea districts of China." The average yield *per annum* on the older plantations is nearly 200 lbs. an acre; but, estimating the produce at only 100 lbs., the above result will be obtained in the following proportions:—

|                    |               |                    |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Kumaon .. ..       | 350,000 acres | .. 35,000,000 lbs. |
| Eastern Ghurwal .. | 180,000       | .. 18,000,000      |
| Western Ghurwal .. | 180,000       | .. 18,000,000      |
| Deyrah Dhoon ..    | 100,000       | .. 10,000,000      |
| Jansar Parun ..    | 10,000        | .. 1,000,000       |
| Koolar .. ..       | 35,000        | .. 3,500,000       |
| Kangra Valleys ..  | 30,000        | .. 3,000,000       |
|                    |               | 88,500,000 lbs.    |

And this estimate does not include "large tracts of country admirably fitted for tea cultivation in Hazareh, Cashmere, Jummoo, and protected Hill States, which might afford an additional 200,000 acres, 20,000,000 lbs. of tea, and thus bring up the amount to 100,000,000 lbs. (a hundred millions of pounds), a quantity equal to the whole export of China, and with high cultivation the figures might be doubled, and thus not only give an immense quantity for the use of the Indian community, but at the same time afford a supply for a vast export to other countries."

There is, however, one great drawback to this smiling picture of India's future as a tea-producing country. It is the opinion of both Captain Ramsay and Dr. Jameson that the settler must be a capitalist to the extent of fully £5,000. And yet the amount estimated by the latter as the necessary expenditure for the cultivation of a thousand acres does not nearly approach that sum. The regular plantation establishment is set down at Rs. 6,360 per annum, to which must be added in the first year Rs. 2,492 for extraordinary expenses, such as implements, bullocks, buildings, &c., &c. This makes a total of Rs. 8,852 for the first year. The second is rather less, or Rs. 7,352;

but the third year rises to Rs. 10,384, through the necessity of erecting a factory, and engaging tea-makers, now that the leaf has become fit for gathering. The expenditure for the fourth year is still greater, being Rs. 10,400, because the land-tax or rent now becomes due, and packing cases have to be made. In the fifth year it is Rs. 11,960; in the sixth, Rs. 14,360; in the seventh, Rs. 19,660; and in the eighth, Rs. 24,060, the plantation being then in full vigour. This gives a total outlay over the eight years of Rs. 108,028. On the other hand, no returns may be expected until the third year, when the yield is put down at Rs. 8,000. By the fourth year the income will have risen to Rs. 18,000; in the fifth to Rs. 26,000; in the sixth to Rs. 50,000; in the seventh to Rs. 78,000; and in the eighth to Rs. 95,000. The total receipts in eight years thus amount to Rs. 275,000, leaving to the cultivator a profit of Rs. 167,972, equal in round numbers to about £17,000. It can hardly be said that this is a very brilliant prospect after eight years of toil and exile for any one possessed of £5,000 to begin with. Some few years ago Mr. Fortune calculated the necessary amount of capital for a fair start at £2,000, and we are disposed to think that with £3,000 a reasonable prospect of success might be entertained. It must be taken into account, however, that a certain portion of this sum will be positively sunk, without any return, by the necessity of maintaining oneself until the plants are fit for plucking, that is, for quite three years. The best plan, therefore, is to be contented with a smaller plantation, and to stock it with plants rather than with seed. A larger proportion of the capital will thus be absorbed, but earlier returns will be obtained, and, above all, pernicious habits of idleness avoided—to say nothing of harassing hopes and fears. But, in any case, the pacification of the country must precede the influx of British capital and enterprise.

#### THE DELHI BANK.

We tender our hearty congratulations to the shareholders of the Delhi Bank on their good fortune in being served by such zealous, energetic, and intelligent officers as Messrs. Hobson and Parry, and the other gentlemen who so creditably discharged their duty to the proprietary body in times of unexampled difficulty and danger. The position of the Bank has thereby been raised from the very verge of ruin to one of security, presenting the fairest prospect of future prosperity and success. A clear and honest statement of its affairs was submitted at a General Meeting held at Meerut on the 26th August, the chair being occupied by Captain A. F. Fuller. After briefly acknowledging the heavy losses incurred in consequence of the mutinies, the Manager's Report draws a faithful picture of the condition of the Bank's affairs on the 20th March last.

"The working capital stood at the low figure of Rs. 6,16,716-12-9, while it was about 28 lacs at the period of the outbreak:—the Government Paper was shown at Rs. 1,50,000, consisting of two items, one of Rs. 1,20,000, known to be in deposit in the Bank, and the other of Rs. 30,000, amount of half-notes found at Delhi; while the Loans appeared at Rs. 1,40,714-3-8. From this it will be evident that upon the present Managers have devolved the task of tracing out, recovering, or securing the recovery of the re-

mainder of the Govt. Paper, since found to consist of one hundred and thirty-seven more notes, aggregating Rs. 2,28,600, inclusive of Paper deposited in the Bank for safe custody, and the remainder of the twenty lacs and upwards of the Bank's capital invested in Loans, and of tracing out and working up from such data as could be sought out or discovered, the many hundreds of individual accounts which made up the twenty lacs in question."

It must be borne in mind that the principal ledgers have never been recovered to the present hour, and that the greater part of the most important books and memoranda were likewise irretrievably lost. Under such circumstances the task of ascertaining the actual amount of the Bank's assets would have appeared to most people utterly hopeless, and, indeed, only so much labour in vain. But the Managers were aware that most of the Bank's transactions had been with gentlemen in the Civil or Military Service of the Company, and who were quite incapable of denying their liabilities, or attempting to take an unfair advantage of the misfortunes of their creditors. As was therefore expected, very few were the individuals who sought to repudiate their obligations. Some immediately took measures to pay their debts, while others furnished renewed bonds and afforded every facility for again rivetting the chains which had been broken by accident. In those rare cases wherein a capacious or litigious spirit has been exhibited, it is proposed to include the balance of such accounts in the schedule for Government Compensation, leaving the authorities to deal with the recusants as they may think proper.

From the figured statements subjoined, it will be observed that both the Capital Stock and the Reserve Fund are now brought on the books, the only doubtful assets being those entered under the head of Compensation Account, though there is little reason to doubt that the Government will admit the justice of these claims. The Suspense Account is explained to refer to the back interest due on loan accounts for 1857, but as some of these are unsecured, "the amount is allowed to stand over as a doubtful profit rather than a real one." Notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances encountered during the past year, there is an actual surplus of profits amounting to Rs. 72,327-4-7, or equal to a dividend exceeding 7 per cent. on the Capital Stock, but it has been wisely resolved that the declaration of a dividend shall be postponed for the present, and that 60,000 rupees shall be set aside for that purpose—10,000 carried to the Reserve Fund—and the balance credited to profit and loss. It was further resolved that "in testimony of the devotion of the late lamented Manager, Mr. Beresford, to the interests of the Bank, this Meeting authorises the disbursement of a sum not exceeding £140 per annum, for a period of four years, for the education of his orphan sons, if their expenses cannot be obtained from any other source." The invaluable services of Mr. Parry are recognised by a recommendation that 5 per cent. of the sum which may be recovered from Government as compensation be accorded to him by the shareholders; while the meritorious exertions of Lall Suddanund are acknowledged in the presentation of a silver watch bearing a suitable inscription. Finally, it has been determined, and with good reason, that the Head Office of the Bank shall continue for the present at Meerut, though future meetings may be held

either at that station or at Delhi, according to the votes of the shareholders.

#### STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DELHI BANK ON 20TH JUNE, 1858.

| LIABILITIES.                             |     |                |
|------------------------------------------|-----|----------------|
| To Capital Stock                         | ... | 20,00,000 0 0  |
| „ Interest Deposits                      | ... | 6,16,377 2 7   |
| „ Floating                               | ... | 2,54,620 5 6   |
| „ Indian Agencies                        | ... | 5,329 12 8     |
| „ Reserve Fund                           | ... | 1,78,237 15 6  |
| „ Suspense                               | ... | 1,83,567 12 2  |
| „ Govt. Paper Prem. and Disc. Acct.      | ... | 85 956 6 7     |
|                                          |     | 41,766 11 10   |
| Surplus                                  | ... | 31,82,285 6 8  |
|                                          |     | 72,327 4 7     |
| Total Company's Rupees                   | ... | 32,54,615 11 3 |
| ASSETS.                                  |     |                |
| By Balance in Treasury in Cash and Bills | ... | 1,92,064 3 1   |
| „ Govt. Paper (4 & 5 per cent.)          | ... | 3,12,700       |
| „ Compensation Certificates              | ... | 6,350          |
|                                          |     | 3,19,050 0 0   |
| „ Loans including Bills discounted Acct. | ... | 21,46,001 9 0  |
| „ Allahabad Branch                       | ... | 9,093 2 3      |
| „ Agra Agency                            | ... | 7,762 9 9      |
| „ Bombay                                 | ... | 11,903 7 7     |
| „ Calcutta                               | ... | 32,849 11 10   |
| „ Delhi                                  | ... | 24,019 5 0     |
| „ London                                 | ... | 2,80,123 13 10 |
| „ Madras                                 | ... | 5,908 11 1     |
| „ Simla                                  | ... | 5,602 1 10     |
| „ Other Indian Agencies                  | ... | 32,067 4 9     |
|                                          |     | 4,29,359 3 11  |
| Compensation Account                     | ... | 1,68,140 11 3  |
| Total Company's Rupees                   | ... | 32,54,615 11 3 |

J. C. PARRY, Manager.  
WILLIAM CHARLIE, Deputy Manager & Secretary.  
JOHN HEALY, Sub-Deputy Manager & Accountant.

J. CARTER,  
W. MCLEAVY, } Auditors.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

| Dr.                                                         |     |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| To Bonus to Mr. Hobson, per Resolution of last Meeting      | ... | 9,000 0 0    |
| „ Establishment                                             | ... | 1,372 13 0   |
| „ Charges General                                           | ... | 4737 14 2    |
| „ Postage                                                   | ... | 352 3 6      |
|                                                             |     | 18,814 14 8  |
| „ Interest paid on Deposits                                 | ... | 39,236 1 9   |
| „ Surplus                                                   | ... | 72,327 4 7   |
| Total Company's Rupees                                      | ... | 1,39,428 5 0 |
| Cr.                                                         |     |              |
| By Profit and Loss Account                                  | ... | 25,360 2 10  |
| „ Interest Account (including Interest on Government Paper) | ... | 94,620 0 6   |
| „ Hoondeewun Account                                        | ... | 13,847 6 7   |
| „ Commission                                                | ... | 3,318 10 7   |
| „ Discount                                                  | ... | 2,282 0 6    |
| Total Company's Rupees                                      | ... | 1,14,068 2 2 |
|                                                             |     | 1,39,428 5 0 |

J. C. PARRY, Manager.  
WILLIAM CHARLIE, Deputy Manager & Secretary.  
JOHN HEALY, Sub-Deputy Manager & Accountant.

J. CARTER,  
W. MCLEAVY, } Auditors.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### RETIRED MAJORS—ORDNANCE BRANCH, EAST INDIA ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Now that such favour has been shown to the Artillery and Engineer corps of the Indian army, may not the retired officers of those branches hope to come in for some share retrospectively of the benefits bestowed? They have not only made all the regimental majors lieutenant-colonels, but promoted them from their several dates of rank as majors in their regiments, altering also the previously promoted lieutenant-colonels' commissions in the same way. Will not this be carried out also as regards the retired majors (regimental) of the Ordnance branch, at present honorary "lieutenant-colonels" on the list; but who in fairness, may I not say, should now get another honorary step, that of "colonel," from the date of the "minutes" announcing the other alterations,—say 27 August, 1858, or more correctly, perhaps, from their present dates as honorary lieutenant-colonels, but below all the present "colonels" of the same dates? I find there are about 40, including only those who retired as regimental majors,—that is, in reality, "lieutenant-colonels."

Yours truly,  
AN OLD BLUE.

Nov. 5.

### ROLLS' COURT, CHANCERY-LANE, NOV. 3. (Before the MASTER of the ROLLS.)

**BOLDERO V. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in this case to the following effect:—The object of the suit was to compel the East India Company to refund to the plaintiff the accumulated amount of a subscription paid by him, as one of the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Fund, in excess of half the value of the annuity payable to him out of the said fund, such half value being, according to the contention of the plaintiff, the amount of purchase money fixed upon by the directors of the company themselves. The facts of the case were briefly as follows:—The plaintiff, Mr. John Boldero, was one of the East India Company's civil servants in 1822, and in the month of May of that year a committee of such servants addressed a memorial to the directors, suggesting the creation of an annuity fund for the civil officers of the company, so as to give seven or eight annuities of about 7,000 rupees each to some of the older officers on their retirement from the service. This memorial, being backed by the recommendation of the Governor-General, was received favourably by the directors in London, and, in December, 1824, a document, known as "The Public Letter to Bengal," was addressed by the directors to their civil officers in India, in which the directors not only accepted the propositions made to them for the establishment of an annuity fund, but offered to contribute to make up the annuities to 10,000 rupees instead of 7,000. The terms of obtaining the annuities were also formally drawn up by the directors, upon the principle that each of the subscribers to the fund should pay a yearly subscription amounting to four per cent. upon their salaries, the company contributing to make up any deficiency there might be, subject to the proviso that each recipient of an annuity should, before receiving it, pay, or have paid, in subscriptions or fines, at least one-half of the calculated value of the annuity he claimed, and should have been in the company's civil service twenty-five years, twenty-two of which were to be residential in India. To accomplish this scheme regular tables were drawn out, under which it has resulted that, at the present time, some of the subscribers to the fund have paid considerably more than what would amount to one-half of the estimated value of their annuity. The plaintiff is one of these gentlemen, having paid, according to his own statement, which no one would be inclined to question, some 40,000 rupees in excess of such half-value. This excess the plaintiff claims the repayment of from the Company, on the grounds,—first, that under certain specified clauses in "The Public Letter to Bengal" of 1824, such repayment is not only implied but expressed; secondly, that the contract embodied in such clauses was a specific contract between the East India Company and every subscriber to the Civil Service Annuity Fund in his individual character; thirdly, that the principle of refunding the excess of payment over the half value of the annuities has been recognised by the directors in certain orders which they had issued in 1835 and 1841 respectively; and, fourthly, that in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies such repayment of the overplus has always been made.

His Honour, after carefully going through the evidence adduced on either side, held that no case had been made out to justify the plaintiff's claim; that the contract contained in the "Public Letter to Bengal" of 1824 was to be gathered not from the individual clauses that had been depended upon by the plaintiff as apart from other clauses, but upon the terms as embodied and explained by such document taken as a whole; that such contract was with the aggregate body of the subscribers and not minutely with its members as individuals, and as with one apart from the others; and lastly, that the orders and documents relied upon as issued by the directors in 1835 and 1841 were in no way destructive—as far as the plaintiff and similar claimants were concerned—of the integrity of the contract made in the year 1824 by the directors with the aggregate body of their civil servants, as subscribers to the Retiring Annuity Fund. The plaintiff's case failed, and the rule must be dismissed. Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Follett, Mr. Butt, Mr. M'Naghten, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Freeling were of the counsel engaged in the case.

### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. and O. S. N. Comp'y's Steamer *Indus*, Nov. 3, 1858.

|                 | Gold.  | Silver.  |
|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Alexandria..... | £4,000 | —        |
| Bombay.....     | —      | £42,380  |
| Madras.....     | 1,271  | 15,000   |
| Calcutta.....   | —      | 30,400   |
| Hong Kong.....  | —      | 96,206   |
| Shanghai.....   | —      | 47,960   |
|                 | £5,271 | £231,946 |

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Akyab; Shakspeare, Thompson, Moulema.—30. Sarah Palmer, Reid, Calcutta; Annie Long, Kirby, Akyab; Skimmer of the Seas, Way, Algora Bay; Tuscan, Ford, Mauritius; Zambesi, Thomas, Bombay; Yera, Taylor, Bombay; Evangelina, Fairlan, Bengal; Commodore Ferry, Webb, Bengal; Phantom, Mourant, Rangoon; Alexander, White, Moulema.—Nov. 1. Julia, Miller, Saanghae; Ethereal, Jarvis, Whampoa; British Queen, Scorge, Algora Bay; Str. Abconia, Smith, Calcutta; Queen of the Teign, Hook, Rangoon; Dewa Gangadhar, Ebsworth, Moulema; Ocean Child, Rangoon; Crescent City, Hamrah, Kooria Moorah; Harold, Korison, Bengal; Queen of the West, McMurry, Bombay; Brooksby, Moyle, Singapore; St. Clair, Longlands, Algora Bay; Maynard, Miller, Algora Bay; J. N. Cushing, Plumer, Bengal; Florence Nightingale, Bard, Hong Kong; France, Goffe, Bengal; Indian Ocean, Rose, Bombay; Otolina, Prange, Hong Kong.—2nd. Tinto, Davys, Bombay; Jane Spiers, Scott, Mauritius.—3rd. Abdulla, Clarke, Bombay; A. B. Coutes, Wilson, Bengal.—4. Margaretha, Schade, Whampoa; Ellen Morrison, Irving, Whampoa; Johannes Kepler, Canton; Fifth of May, Konow, Moulema; Semiramis, Adams, Bombay; Nemesis, Roberts, Singapore.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Miss Robinson, Dept. Assist. Gen. Gen. E. Mills, Mrs. and Miss Mills, Mrs. Boyle and infant, Lady F. Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Davidson and four children. For ALEXANDRIA.—Sir H. Fletcher, Miss Bethune, Mr. Newell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Bell, Miss Forlong, Mr. H. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Auld, Mr. McLeod and nephew, two Misses Rust, Mr. C. A. Danell, Capt. and Mrs. Poxley, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Haldane, Mr. P. Hill, Mr. W. Chowne, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Davies, Mr. Gooch, Mr. F. H. Alexander, Mrs. Squire, Mr. H. G. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Syme, Mr. Banbridge, Mr. Beavan, Miss Holway, Mr. C. S. Pratt, Mr. G. R. Roberts, Mr. D. R. Clerk, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. G. Lumsden, Mr. H. Woodhouse, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. Hay, Mr. G. Lock, Mr. G. F. P. Okeken, Mrs. J. Chard, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. A. Hearsey, Fynmaster McDonald. For MADRAS.—Capt. Treiman, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Molony, Mr. O. M. B. Adshaw, Asst. Surg. Crean, Asst. Surg. Marshall, Mr. H. Carter, Mr. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Wright. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Darby and infant, Mr. Darby, Jun., and two Miss Darbys, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Fitzgibbon and two children, Mr. Harper and lady, Miss Lee. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, Mr. Schleier. For HONG KONG.—Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. F. Wice, Mr. J. W. Escheich, Mr. J. Armpold.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Ullett, Mr. Muirhead.

Per Str. *Vectis*, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 11, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from SUZ.—For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Redd. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Cowie, Mr. G. Mc Nair, Mr. J. Sherriff, Capt. Elliott, Mrs. Col. Rice, Mr. Redman, Mr. Steinmetz, Mr. Birch, Maj. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Passpath, Col. Olpherts, Mr. J. Watson, Lieut. E. B. Wake, Mr. S. P. Griffiths. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hitchens, Mr. Pritchard. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Neare, Capt. Gelson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Depetiers.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

HALT, the lady of Arthur, Madras Civil Service, d. at Bushey-heath, Watford, Oct. 26.  
OWEN, the wife of Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay, s. at Twyford, Winchester, Nov. 2.  
PHILLIPSON, the wife of R., late Bengal Medical Service, d. at Wynnestead, Oct. 27.  
THOMPSON, the wife of Surg. F., Bengal army (retired list), d. at Brighton, Oct. 29.

#### MARRIAGES.

MANLEY, H. J., to Janet, d. of John Gilbert, late of the Calcutta Mint, at Bishop's Tawton, North Devon, Nov. 2.

#### DEATHS.

BRADDON, William, late of the Bengal Civil service, at Blacklands, Devon, aged 71, Oct. 31.  
CAMPBELL, Colin, late Physician general in Bengal, at Brighton, aged 81, Nov. 1.  
COWSLADE, Col., Bengal, at 14, Notting-hill-square, Bayswater, Oct. 29.  
WOODCOCK, Gamber D., s. of Edward E., Bengal Civil service, at Chardstock, Dorset, Oct. 15.

### East-India House,

November 3, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieuts. G. Price, 1st Eur. regt., H. W. Studdy, 32nd N.I., J. L. Walters, 25th N.I., H. E. Waller, 40th N.I.; Asst. surg. R. Fryer.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. Johnston.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. J. Hay, 6 months; W. Roberts, 6 months.  
*Madras Estab.*—W. E. Cochrane, 6 months; W. Nisbet, 6 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—R. Keays, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieuts. A. F. Battye, 25th N.I., 6 months; J. Hills, Eng.  
*Madras Estab.*—Surg. R. H. Renwick, 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. W. Hammond.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. Lt. col. H. A. Olpherts, Art.; Capt. C. O. B. Palmer, 1st Fus.; Lieut. J. Vallings, 19th N.I.; Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Brev. Capt. A. Grant, 3rd Cav.; Capt. H. W. Hitchens, Eng.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. L. Shepherd; Ass. surg. R. Nicholson.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, Art.; Rev. E. K. Maddock.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—W. J. Hay, resigned.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Arthur Cuthbert Williams, volunteer I. Navy; Leopold James Lucy Preyre, Capt.'s clerk; John Lane Simons, volunteer pilot service.

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

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| Madras.....    | 1s. 11½. 1s. 11½.                                   | 2s. 2d.                                              | —                                          |
| Bombay.....    | 1s. 11½. 1s. 11½.                                   | 2s. 2½d.                                             | —                                          |

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| Transfer Loan Stock }                 | —          | —           | 1 11½         |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ..... | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33 .....     | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 ..... | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....     | —          | —           | —             |

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| Shares.                                                   |      | Paid.            | Prices. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| £.                                                        |      | £.               |         |
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| India Loan Debentures .....                               |      | 99½              |         |
| India Debentures (2nd is) .....                           |      | 99½              |         |
| India Scrip (2nd issue) .....                             |      | 99½              |         |
| India Bonus (£1,000) .....                                |      | 14s. to 12s. pm. |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                                |      | 13s. pm.         |         |
| RAILWAYS.                                                 |      |                  |         |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..... | 9    | par to ½ pm.     |         |
| Ditto Additional Capital, A .....                         | 6    | ½ dis. to ½ pm.  |         |
| Ditto B .....                                             | 4½   | ½ dis. to ½ pm.  |         |
| Ceylon (guar. 6 per ct.) .....                            | 2    | 1 to 1½ pm.      |         |
| Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....                       | 5    | par to ½ pm.     |         |
| East India .....                                          | 100  | 1 6½ to 106½     |         |
| Ditto E Shares Extension .....                            | 10   | ½ to 1 pm.       |         |
| Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | all  | 21½ to 21½       |         |
| Ditto (New ditto) .....                                   | 4    | ½ to ½ pm.       |         |
| Ditto .....                                               | 2    | ½ to ½ pm.       |         |
| Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....    | 2    | ½ to ½ pm.       |         |
| Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                           | all  | 15½ to 15½       |         |
| Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) .....                             | all  | 20½ to 20½       |         |
| Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                  | 15   | ½ to ½ dis.      |         |
| Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....               | 5    | ½ to ½ pm.       |         |
| Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....               | 5    | ½ to ½ pm.       |         |
| Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....                      | 7    | 3 to 3 dis.      |         |
| Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                          | 15   | ½ to 1 pm.       |         |
| Scinde (ditto) .....                                      | all  | 21 to 21½        |         |
| Ditto (New ditto) .....                                   | 10   | par to ½ pm.     |         |
| Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....        | 5    | par to ½ pm.     |         |
| Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                                  | 5    | par to ½ pm.     |         |
| BANKS.                                                    |      |                  |         |
| 100 Agra and United Service .....                         | 50   |                  |         |
| 40 Australasia .....                                      | all  | 37 to 38         |         |
| 25 Bank of Egypt .....                                    | all  | 35 to 25½        |         |
| 20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....    | 10   | 2½ to 2½ dis.    |         |
| 25 Oriental Bank Corporation .....                        | all  | 37 to 38         |         |
| 20 Ottoman Bank .....                                     | all  | 19½ to 19½       |         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                            |      |                  |         |
| 20 Eastern Steam .....                                    | all  | 2½ to 2½         |         |
| 2 Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....                      | all  | 7½ to 7½         |         |
| 10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....                  | all  | 1 to 1           |         |
| 1 N. B. Australasian Company .....                        | all  | 1 to 1           |         |
| 1 Oriental Gas .....                                      | 15s. | 1 d. s. to par   |         |
| Ditto New .....                                           |      |                  |         |
| 60 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. .....   | all  | 57 to 59         |         |
| 50 Ditto New .....                                        | 10   | 12 to 14 pm.     |         |
| 20 Red Sea and Indian Telegraph .....                     | 2    | 1 to 1           |         |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....                         | all  | 1 to 1           |         |
| 1 Ditto Registered .....                                  | all  | 1 to 1 dis.      |         |

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# THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on TUESDAY, the 9th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from London to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz., One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate of Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

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That they will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1858, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of 250 RECRUITS for H.M.'s Indian Forces, from Gravesend to Bombay, on board Ship of 600 Tons Register and upwards; and the Troops must embark on the 25th NOVEMBER, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had Guano on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

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2nd November, 1858.

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That they will be ready on TUESDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1858, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of 350 RECRUITS for H.M.'s Indian Forces, from Gravesend to the City of Calcutta, on board a Ship of 800 Tons Register and upwards; and the Troops must embark on the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had Guano on board on her last voyage be engaged for this service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East India House, 2nd November, 1858.

# THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 12th of NOVEMBER, 1858, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders sealed up from such persons as may be willing to supply 4500 TONS of COALS for Steam Navigation, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Department, in the East India House, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the Secretariat Office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the 12th of NOVEMBER aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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#### TEETH.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS**  
PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, GUMS, and PALATES.

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A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features.

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings, are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the month exert no agency on the chemically prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being, at the same time, wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are undeniably the finest Medicine for debilitated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints would appear incredible, if it were not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhilarating properties of these invaluable Pills entirely banish all nervousness from the system, and strengthen the stomach, thereby promoting digestion; also persons suffering from dropsy should use these Pills, as they are the most safe and certain remedy ever known for that dreadful malady. When taken early their diuretic properties soon discharge the fluid and check the growing bulk.

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**HOWARD'S ENAMEL** for stopping decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately HARDENS INTO ENAMEL. It will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all medicine vendors. Price One Shilling.

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A Single Truss, 16s. 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Post-ge, 1s.  
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These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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| 12 Table Forks          | 1 18 0                         | 2 8 6                    | 3 0 0           | 3 10 0            |
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| 12 Dessert Spoons       | 1 10 0                         | 1 15 0                   | 2 2 0           | 2 10 0            |
| 12 Tea Spoons           | 0 18 0                         | 1 4 0                    | 1 10 0          | 1 18 0            |
| 6 Egg Do. (with bowls)  | 0 12 0                         | 0 15 0                   | 0 18 0          | 1 1 0             |
| 2 Sauce Ladles          | 0 7 0                          | 0 8 0                    | 0 10 0          | 0 16 0            |
| 1 Gravy Spoon           | 0 8 0                          | 0 11 0                   | 0 13 0          | 0 16 0            |
| 2 Salt Do. (with bowls) | 0 4 0                          | 0 5 0                    | 0 6 0           | 0 7 6             |
| 1 Mustard Do. do.       | 0 2 0                          | 0 2 0                    | 0 3 0           | 0 3 9             |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs      | 0 3 0                          | 0 3 0                    | 0 5 0           | 0 7 0             |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers     | 1 4 0                          | 1 7 6                    | 1 12 0          | 1 18 0            |
| 1 Butter Knife          | 0 3 0                          | 0 5 0                    | 0 7 0           | 0 8 0             |
| 1 Soup Ladle            | 0 13 0                         | 0 17 6                   | 1 0 0           | 1 1 0             |
| 1 Sugar Sifter          | 0 4 0                          | 0 4 0                    | 0 5 0           | 0 8 6             |
| Total                   | 11 14 6                        | 14 11 3                  | 17 14 9         | 21 4 9            |

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. A oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of Knives, &c., £2. 12s. Tea and Coffee sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Water, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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**PARENTS** residing in India, who are desirous of sending their Sons home to England to be EDUCATED, or prepared for the Examination for Commissions in the Army, are respectfully informed that youths so situated are received at the Cavalry College, Richmond Surrey, and taken ENTIRE CHARGE OF.

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**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**, proved beyond question by its results for more than 100 years past, and when other specifics have failed. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. In the growth of the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustache, it is unsparing in its stimulative operation. For CHILDREN it is especially recommended as forming the basis of A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Its invaluable properties have obtained the Patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, with numerous testimonials constantly received for its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

**CAUTION.**—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words, "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," &c., in white letters, and their Signature, "A. ROWLAND AND SONS," in Red Ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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It would be a work of supererogation to point out at the  
 present day the vast importance of railway communication  
 in India. Fully to develop the rich and varied productive  
 resources of that country railways are indispensable; and  
 in a political point of view it would be difficult to estimate  
 too highly the importance of such lines of communication.  
 Recent events have too clearly shown the necessity of pro-  
 viding for the rapid concentration of troops on any point  
 where their presence may be required.

Among the several undertakings of this nature, which  
 British enterprise and capital have called forth, none offer a  
 fairer prospect of success than that which is now submitted  
 to the public.

The commercial advantages to be derived from opening out  
 the valley of the Godavary, and the Berar and Hyderabad  
 territories, were pointed out to the local authorities many  
 years ago by the late Lord Metcalfe, when resident at Hy-  
 erabad, and more recently by Colonel Cotton, of the Madras  
 Engineers, in his valuable publication, "Public Works in  
 India." In the "Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken  
 before Select Committee on the Government of Indian Terri-  
 tories," in 1853, at page 164 it is stated: "If, by means of  
 railroads, the great cotton field of Berar, situated within the  
 dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, were placed nearly on  
 an equality, in point of facility of transport, with the maritime  
 cotton districts, then a breadth of land, sufficient for the growth  
 of a quantity equal to the full demand of Great Britain, might  
 at once be made available. It is, however, only by means of a  
 railway that the territory of Berar can be placed in a position  
 to become a cotton-exporting country." Cotton, the great  
 staple of Berar, would be brought down to a port of shipment  
 at a very reduced rate of charge. That grown in the vicinity  
 of Chanda is considered the best in India.

Wheat is another valuable product of Berar: its com-  
 parative cost in the interior and on the coast is as 81 to  
 66, or a difference of 113 per cent; while Rice and Salt,  
 Sugar, &c., &c., which are the products of the coast, are  
 respectively 175 and 200 per cent. dearer in the interior,  
 owing to the expense of transit. (See COTTON, pp. 88, 100,  
 273, 274.)

Extensive forests of valuable timber would also become  
 available, affording an ample supply of sleepers for the con-  
 struction of the Railway. Teak, of the largest dimensions,  
 might be brought to market at a much cheaper rate than  
 that which is now imported into Coringa from the opposite  
 coast of Burmah.

The Port of Coringa, situated at the mouth of the Goda-  
 vary, on the eastern side of the Peninsula, and midway be-  
 tween Calcutta and Madras, is the only harbour on that  
 coast. Ships of large burthen have been built there; and it  
 has every facility for loading and discharging cargo, being  
 free from the surf which renders the Coromandel Coast gene-  
 rally so inaccessible.

It is proposed to carry the projected Railway from the port  
 of Coringa, via Chinour and Chanda, to Nagpore, with a  
 branch line to the city of Hyderabad, and ultimately to con-  
 nect the line with the Madras and Bombay Trunk Railways.  
 The total length of the main line from Coringa to Nagpore  
 is about 400 miles, and the cost of construction is estimated  
 at about £3,000 per mile.

When the branch line above indicated, and the trunk lines  
 of the Madras and Bombay Railways have been constructed,  
 there will be a complete chain of communication from south  
 to north, and from east to west, through the centre of India,  
 opening up large, populous, and fertile districts, providing  
 ready markets for their rich and varied products, and, as a  
 natural consequence, augmenting the prosperity and advan-  
 cing the civilization of the people. With the material prosperity  
 of the population, their wants will increase, and new sources of  
 demand for British manufactures will arise. With no such  
 powerful incentives as the utilization and expansion of a  
 port of the greatest commercial importance to the coast-  
 ing and general trade of Madras, — with no mutiny, —  
 with no conclusive Parliamentary evidence demonstrating  
 the absolute necessity of railways on every ground, political,  
 military, and commercial, the Government of India  
 have hitherto recognised their importance, and have guaran-  
 teed almost every line proposed to them, subserving, even to  
 a limited extent, the interests which this undertaking com-  
 pletely embraces. It is, therefore, confidently expected that  
 the Government will freely extend to the present undertaking  
 the same guarantee as has been granted to others, without  
 which indispensable condition it will not be proceeded with;  
 and the deposit of 2s. per share will be returned, after deduc-  
 tion of the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Applications for shares must be made in the subjoined  
 form, accompanied by the receipt of the Bankers of the Com-  
 pany for a sum equal to 2s. for every share so applied for.  
 The deposit will be immediately returned on such shares  
 applied for as may not be allotted. Scrip certificates will be  
 issued to allottees, but no liability beyond the amount of the  
 deposit will be incurred, until the guarantee above men-  
 tioned shall have been obtained. A portion of the shares  
 will be reserved for India, Manchester, and other cotton-con-  
 suming interests in this country, in special recognition of  
 the vast importance of this line to those interests, and as a

nucleus to the formation of a Company having for its object  
 that which private individual enterprise, unaided by British  
 capital, has hitherto been unable to attempt, namely, the  
 development of the vast cotton-growing resources of India in  
 general, and this portion of it in particular, aided by such  
 encouragement and assistance as the Government of India is  
 already committed to, and may have it in its power further to  
 confer, from the known interest taken by it in the subject.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**  
 To the Directors of the Berar and Eastern Coast of India  
 Railway Company (Limited).

Gentle men,—Having paid £ to your Bankers,  
 I request that you will allot to me or any less num-  
 ber of Shares in the Berar and Eastern Coast of India Rail-  
 way Company Limited, which I agree to accept, and when  
 the guarantee mentioned in the prospectus of the Company  
 shall have been obtained, I undertake, on being called upon  
 by advertisement in the Times, or some other daily London  
 paper, to sign the necessary documents to be prepared by the  
 directors; and in default thereof, for one month from the  
 publication of such advertisement, I agree to forfeit the de-  
 posit, and authorise you to cancel the allotment.

Name.....  
 Address and Occupation.....  
 Number of Shares.....  
 Date.....

**GALWAY LINE.—THE ATLANTIC**  
 ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY  
 (Limited).—Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of  
 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is  
 limited to the amount of his subscription.

Capital—£500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each, with  
 power to increase.  
 Deposit—£2 per Share: £1 further payable upon allotment,  
 and a Call of £2 per Share will be made  
 in about six months.

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With power to add to their number.

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**Offices**—40, Cannon-street, London, E.C.  
 The Capital is fixed at £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10  
 each. It is, however, considered that it may not be necessary  
 to call up altogether more than £5 per Share.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a deposit  
 of £2 per Share; a further sum of £1 per Share will be pay-  
 able upon allotment, and a call of £2 per Share will be made  
 in about six months.

By the terms of the Articles of Association no call can ex-  
 ceed £3 per Share, and an interval of three months at least  
 must elapse between each call.

Prospectuses and form of application for Shares, with all  
 further information, may be obtained from the Brokers, or  
 at the Offices of the Company.

Extract from a Speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,  
 delivered on the 18th August, 1858:—

"I feel most confident anticipation, and I am not too san-  
 guine in telling you, that ere long Galway will be the high  
 road of communication for passengers and mails, at least be-  
 tween England and America."

**EAST-INDIA WINE COMPANY, 124,**  
 Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.—The following choice  
 WINES delivered CARRIAGE FREE to every railway station in  
 the Kingdom, and to all parts of London and its environs:—

|           |                                                         | Per Doz.             |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SHERRY    | Good                                                    | 36s.                 |
|           | Superior Pale                                           | 42s. and 44s.        |
|           | Mature and Choice, Pale or Gold,                        | 46s. and 48s.        |
| PORT      | Very Choice, Pale or Gold                               | 54s.                 |
|           | Fine Crusted                                            | 42s., 44s., and 46s. |
|           | Superior Old Crusted                                    | 48s. and 54s.        |
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| 12 Dessert Spoons ...      | 1 7 0           | 2 0 0          | 2 4 0           | 2 14 0         |
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| 2 Sauce Ladles ...         | 0 8 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0         |
| 1 Gravy Spoon ...          | 0 7 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0         |
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| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...     | 0 3 6           | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0          |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers ...    | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0         |
| 1 Butter Knife ...         | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0          |
| 1 Soup Ladle ...           | 0 12 0          | 0 16 0         | 0 17 6          | 1 0 0          |
| 6 Egg Spoons (gilt) ...    | 0 10 0          | 0 15 0         | 0 18 0          | 1 1 0          |
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 valled Superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield  
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 ant, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—  
 Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1858.

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 Nov. 6, 1858.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 369.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | Oct. 9    | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Sept. 30 |
| Madras .....            | " 15      | Bombay .....           | Oct. 11  |
| Agra .....              | " 2       | Ceylon .....           | " 15     |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Sept. 28. |                        |          |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1½ lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 4s. 8d.; under 2½ lbs. 5s. 6d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 8th October is the least interesting of any we have received since the commencement of the mutinies. At this we ought, no doubt, to rejoice, if the dullness of its chronicles indicates the happiness of a people. Our readers, however, might possibly prefer a continuance of the startling events which have so long held them in suspense. But though comparatively flat, there is still some news to tell of isolated exploits on a small scale. For instance, on the 27th Sept., Colonel Sawyer made a successful onslaught on a body of rebels encamped near Shah-janee. Previous to the attack he detached a small force, under Lieutenants Baker and Broughton, to intercept the enemy, in the event of his making for the Jugdispore jungle. One hundred rebels are reported to have been slain, while on the part of the British only one man was killed and fourteen wounded, including Lieutenant Chickens.

On the 23rd of the same month, Lieutenant Smith recaptured the thannah at Sassaendee, and, three days earlier, Captain French did good service by destroying a number of boats collected by the rebels in the river Soane. Some of the Gwalior fugitives appear to have attempted to rally at Sehore, a place about nine miles from the Chumbul, and, for a few days, telegraphic communication was cut off between Agra and Gwalior. But discretion was adjudged the better part of valour; and on the 27th the insurgents broke up from Sehore, and retreated in a south-westerly direction, under the leadership of Gunga Sing. The following general order by General Michell, after his defeat of Tantia Topee at Rajghur, will be read with interest by those whose friends are serving under that distinguished officer:—

"Camp Bioura, 15th Sept., 1858.

"The Major-General congratulates the troops on the brilliant result of this day's operation against the enemy in the plains east of Rajghur—a success achieved by their steady gallantry and endurance.

"The result has been the capture of thirty guns, and all their materials, with severe loss to the enemy, and their utter dispersion.

"(True extract.)

"(Signed) J. H. CAMPBELL, Capt.

"Adj.-Adj.-Gen."

We alluded in our last Summary to a ridiculous rumour adopted by the *Turkaru* to the effect that Jung Bahadur was in full march upon Darjeeling. The statement was so utterly absurd and unfounded, that we should have declined to notice it in any way, had we not felt apprehensive that our silence might have been misrepresented. The latest intelligence from Darjeeling fully disproves the report, Dr. Campbell having assured the Government that "all is quiet on the frontier, and there is no indication whatever of hostilities."

We congratulate the commercial community of Calcutta, and, indeed, the trading interests of Bengal in general, on the prospect of the early completion of the Mutlah Railway. The President of the Council of India has guaranteed five per cent. on a capital of a quarter of a million, for the construction of this important line, which, though only thirty miles in length, will provide great and much required accommodation for the shipping interests. As it passes, moreover, through a very populous district, it can hardly fail to derive a handsome income from the transport of passengers.

Lieutenant Lamb, of the Indian Navy, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed an assistant to the storekeeper general in the marine branch of his department.

From China the news is unimportant. Lord Elgin was still at Shanghai, but Mr. Reed, the American plenipotentiary, had proceeded to Japan. Count Putiatin, it is said, was about to return to Europe. The allied French and Spanish expedition against Cochin China have taken possession of the Turon forts, with little or no opposition, and the adjacent territory has been formally declared an integral portion of the French Empire.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSILLES.—Mr. Lock, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. W. Dent, Mr. P. Fittard, Mr. Hetteward, Mr. Holmsworth, Mr. Fatauli, Mr. Alverston, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Prendergast, Hon. Capt. Brown, Count Poutiatin, Mr. Fashoff, Mr. Palmer, Lieut. Gordon, Dr. N. Maws.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per Str. Ceylon, Nov. 16.—Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Col. Briscoe, Capt. Jenkins, Lieut. Brest, R.N., Mr. F. Abbott, Lieut. Aspinall, Mr. Motley, Lieut. Madden, R.N., Rev. Mr. Robinson, Lieut. Travers, R.N., Dr. and Mrs. Little, and 4 children, Maj. Snodgrass, Mrs. De Morny and infant, Capt. McKenzie, Lieut. Orchard, Lieut. Jones, Mr. T. B. Simpson, Mrs. W. Anderson and infant, Dr. Wilgout, Mrs. and Master Barrett, Miss Adams, Capt. F. Howell, Capt. Farmer, Eva Wheeler, Mr. P. Rodgers, Capt. Nara, Ess. Cason, Dr. Worthington, Maj. Gibbon, Maj. Burroughs, Mrs. Cannon and infant, Lieut. Daunt, Mrs. Shirley, Maj. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Higginson, Mrs. Condy, Mrs. Walker and infant, Mr. J. McIntosh, Mr. J. Kevin, Capt. Bradley, Mr. T. Dunne, Capt. Scott, Mr. Berwick.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From Camp Subjane, 28th September, 10 p.m.  
From Capt. Rattray, to Sec. to Governat. of Bengal and Commissioner.

Colonel Sawyer's column yesterday from Behn to Subjane. The 3rd Sikh Cavalry, and Bengal Police Ressalah, under Lieuts. Broughton and Baker, were sent round with a view of getting between the enemy and Peroo. At Subjane the enemy opposed in force, mustering some one thousand men. The cavalry drove them out into the open, and they turned and charged home, pursuing and cutting them up quite into the jungle, killing a rebel native officer, and eighty or one hundred men. Great praise is due to Lieut. Baker, who commanded. Loss—Bengal Police Cavalry, one sowar killed, 14 sowars wounded, 9 horses wounded. 3rd Sikh Cavalry, Lieut. Checken's Indian Navy, and a volunteer severely wounded.

Service Message from R. Simson, dated Allahabad, 26th September, 7.15 p.m.

It is reported from Agra on the 25th September that a large body of rebels are assembling across the Chumbul. On the old Bombay road at Sehore, about nine miles distant from the river, guards have been placed at the ferries in the Dholepore Territories. Telegraphic communication with Gwalior is still interrupted.

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 28th September, 6 p.m.

The following intelligence, dated the 27th instant, has been received from Agra:—Major Macpherson reports from Gwalior that the body who were assembled on the old Bombay road are making their way to the South West under their leader Gunga Sing. This is confirmed by intelligence from Dholepore. The Gwalior road is clear, and the wire, after a temporary interruption, is working.

The following is from Lucknow, dated 27th instant:—The rebels who had established themselves at Sussaendee, after driving out the Thannadar, were attacked on the 23rd by Lieut. Smith from Baudes with five hundred police infantry, forty sowars, and a three-pounder gun. The rebels fled without resistance, losing three wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss none; two men slightly wounded.

**A HERO'S DEATH-BED.**—On the morning of August the 29th, at five o'clock, he (Sir C. J. Napier) expired, like a soldier, on a naked camp-bedstead, the windows of the room open, and the fresh air of heaven blowing on his manly face. Surrounded by his family and some of his brothers, he died. All his grieving servants were present, and at his feet stood two veterans of his regiment, gazing with terrible emotion at a countenance then settling in death, which they had first seen beaming in the light of battle. As the last breath escaped, Montagu McMurdo snatched the old colours of the 22nd Regiment, the colours that had been borne at Meanee and Hyderabad, and waved them over the dying hero. Thus Charles Napier passed from this world. An intrepid soldier in his life, he died amidst trophies of battle, and his camp-bed was his bier; the colours of the 22nd gently waved over him, and between them the grand picture of Meanee leaned forward above his pale heroic countenance, as if to claim his corpse for that bloody field.—*Life of Sir C. Napier.*

**OUR INDIAN COUSINS.**—The Aryas and ourselves, it is hence obvious, are cousins in the human family. A body of the same people, travelling to the south came to India, by the mountainous passes leading to the Indus, probably following their sheep and goats, and acquired dominion over the Turanian peoples, the Dasys, that had got to the climes of the sun before them, and had become in consequence somewhat darkened in their skin. Another body of the same people wandered to the far west, and, after being domesticated and blessed there, have come to India, with their ships and with their goods, three thousand years later, and acquire dominion over the representatives of both Aryas and Dasys.—*Dr. Wilson's "India 3,000 Years ago."*

## BENGAL

## THE INDIAN FINANCES.

In reviewing the financial position of the country a few weeks ago, we thought it prudent to estimate the cash balances on the 30th April last, at £11,000,000 only. We now learn from the *Calcutta Gazette*, with equal surprise and gratification, that they amounted to Co.'s Rs. 13,55,88,567, equivalent, at the exchange of 1s. 10½d., the official rate of conversion, to £12,711,428. A comparison of this amount with the balances of the eight preceding years, will show how little the Indian treasury has suffered by these disturbances:—

|                  |               |    |             |
|------------------|---------------|----|-------------|
| 30th April, 1850 | Cash Balances | .. | £11,656,157 |
| " 1851           | do.           | .. | 11,837,903  |
| " 1852           | do.           | .. | 13,670,697  |
| " 1853           | do.           | .. | 14,427,314  |
| " 1854           | do.           | .. | 13,188,244  |
| " 1855           | do.           | .. | 9,534,235   |
| " 1856           | do.           | .. | 12,043,235  |
| " 1857           | do.           | .. | 12,727,464  |
| " 1858           | do.           | .. | 12,711,428  |

Our estimate that the first year of the mutiny had added ten millions to the debt is thus unexpectedly reduced to a little over eight millions, the balance-sheet of the Company on the 1st May last now standing as follows:—

| LIABILITIES IN INDIA.                                                   |    |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------|
| 1st May, 1858.                                                          |    |             |
| Registered debt 30th April, 1857                                        | .. | £45,396,729 |
| Add contributions to 5 per cent. Loans, ascertained up to 20th February | .. | 2,788,788   |
| Savings Banks deposits, &c.                                             | .. | 6,454,777   |
| AT HOME.                                                                |    |             |
| Bond debt 4 per cent.                                                   | .. | 8,793,339   |
| Railway deposits                                                        | .. | 3,343,931   |
| Sundry creditors                                                        | .. | 2,657,005   |
| The debts 1st May, 1858                                                 | .. | £69,434,569 |

| ASSETS.                     |    |             |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------|
| Indian Balances             | .. | £12,711,428 |
| Home treasury, cash, &c.    | .. | 4,351,600   |
| Due by H.M. Government, &c. | .. | 688,798     |
|                             | .. | 17,751,826  |
| Total deficit 1st May, 1858 | .. | £51,682,743 |

The fact is, that the financial results of this rebellion are of little comparative moment, and the increase of the debt by some twelve to fifteen millions sterling is the worst we have to anticipate on this score.—*Bombay Times.*

## THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

No service in India has suffered from the mutinies so severely as the medical. Exposed to murder equally with the officers and the civilians, they have been wholly without the compensation both those services have received. The civilians have obtained promotion, the army 500 new staff appointments, and unlimited opportunities of distinction. In neither have the surgeons any adequate share. They can have no command of Police Corps, or pleasant appointments in the Commissariat, no authority to raise new levies, and no large share of prize money. As for distinction, the surgeon may work on the field till his constitution is utterly destroyed, be exposed to dangers such as beset the surgeons in the Cawnpore hospital, remain under fire for weeks, but his name will not be mentioned in a despatch. Napoleon made his successful surgeons peers. The British Government gives grudgingly to a man white-headed with toil, a civil K.C.B. For the young surgeon in Bengal there is literally no reward. He may have saved an army, but the highest rank he can hope for at forty is that of captain, the highest pay Rs. 1,000 a month, and the highest decoration the "mention of his name" in a despatch, which usually reads like a badly-arranged Army List. As for the quiet and security which once redeemed some of these

drawbacks, they have disappeared. Dozens of surgeons have lost their stations. Dozens more are trotting about in charge of detachments, paid less than Calcutta clerks, and not half so much as Portuguese registrars. There is no acceleration of promotion. There is no hope of improved prospect, and the service overlooked, slighted, and ill-paid is thoroughly discontented. Already, as the *Saturday Review* remarks, at home the profession declines a competition under which Bengalees are preferred—for military service, be it remembered—to English gentlemen, and if they knew their real prospects, not even the few who now appear would present themselves for examination. The one advantage of the service, the pension after seventeen years' service has been postponed for eight years more, and educated Englishmen, always by the necessity of their profession men with families, after living for twenty-five years in a tropical climate, on a salary on which it is impossible to save, receive £300 a year for life. This, be it remembered, is in the majority of cases the history of a tolerably fortunate man. There are, from the constitution of the service, scarcely any prizes. If a man by dint of living on till his knowledge and keenness are half gone, rises above the surgeons, he is exceedingly well paid, but it is in middle age, not in decay, that Indians look for their reward.

Much of all this is irremediable, and so far as it springs from the catastrophe which has dislocated Indian society, the service patiently endures. But much is remediable, and more especially the ratio of promotion. For the first time the Bengal Medical Service have been brought into direct contact with the Queen's surgeons, and find themselves from the different constitution of the service everywhere superseded. The following lists will, perhaps, exhibit the difference more fully than any narrative.

| Queen's English Army.                | Queen's Bengal Army. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Director General 25 years.           | 39 years' service.   |
| Inspector General 23 "               | 28 "                 |
| Junior Deputy Inspector General 18 " | 26 "                 |
| Staff Surgeon                        | 30 "                 |

Moreover, the staff surgeon draws the pay of Major, while the superintending surgeon is not a major till he has served thirty years, and when he is one does not draw his pay. In every grade, therefore, above assistant surgeon, the Bengal doctor finds his junior, in a service acknowledged by General Peel to offer too few inducements, far a-head of himself. This evil, at least, might be remedied by assimilation to the Queen's service. The reform has already been sanctioned for the artillery and for the engineers; why not for the remaining of the three scientific branches of the profession? The cost would be trifling, except so far as promotion was accelerated, while the benefit to the service and the country from the new energy would be immense. It is not, however, on that account that we advocate the reform, but as a measure of justice to a class of men as valuable as they are neglected.—*Friend of India.*

## CAVALRY HORSES.

The Government of the Cape has just issued a Blue Book on the purchase of horses for India. The recent demand has revived the trade, and the colonists are convinced that they can supply all the imported horses needed for the Indian army. The book, which has been zealously circulated, is full of practical instruction as to the breed of horses required; the mode of securing strength, and the various systems of contract adopted by the Indian Government. The colonists, it appears, have for years made the mistake of crossing too frequently with Arab blood, to the detriment of their stock in bone and bottom. The mistake, however, may be remedied, and the true Cape horse is declared by judges like Col.



Apperley to be, next to the Yorkshire charger, the very best animal for cavalry and artillery. Of forty horses purchased by Col W. Have-lock for the 14th Light Dragoons, thirty-seven were, after eleven years' service, still doing duty with the regiment. Indeed, "soundness of constitution" is, in Col. Apperley's judgment, the grand recommendation of the Cape horse.

Of such horses the Colony it appears can supply 2,000 a year, at an average price of Rs. 650 when landed in Calcutta, not much, we believe, above the price stud horses really cost the Government. They can, however, be secured only in one way. Contracts of all kinds have been tried, and have failed, as have all schemes which require the intervention of breeders, stable keepers, or other horse-dealing individuals. The true plan is to depute a single competent officer to Cape Town, with power to offer a fair price for any horse he may pass. The breeders of the interior will then sell them to speculators, who bring them to Cape Town, and sell the rejected animals in and around the colony.

Under this arrangement there is no lack of supply, no possibility of blunder except through the incompetence of the remount agent. It is under this system that Major Goad and Col. Apperley have shipped 3,019 horses, 2,067 of them to Calcutta, within nine months. Of 1,362 of these, the record of whose voyage is given, only five per cent. died at sea. Indeed, the risk from this cause may apparently be reduced to nothing, for out of 243 horses shipped on the *Himalaya* only two were lost. If, therefore, Col. Apperley's statement as to the qualities of the horses is correct, the Cape Colony is still the best depot from which to supply the deficiencies of the studs.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

The good time which is coming for all men seems near at hand for the European soldier. The Government, stirred partly by a sense of the pecuniary value of the soldier, partly, we believe, by English kindness, has really tried hard to secure the means of health. The immense addition to our strength, and the new and personal sense of the value of European aid, has quickened the inventiveness of the departments. Old rules have been set aside, and most of the great evils which in England have rendered the soldier's life less safe than that of the most dangerous trades are, in this country, about to be removed. The new barracks, run up rapidly, and called, we scarcely know why, temporary barracks, are on a scale never yet allowed. The barracks for instance at Barrackpore afford accommodation as excellent as regards health and comfort as the houses of private gentlemen. The blot in our arrangements, the inattention to the requirements of married soldiers, has been for the first time completely removed. Each of the hundred and twenty men allowed by the present regulations to marry will have a separate room, twenty-two feet by sixteen, or the size of an ordinary bedroom. A verandah very broad, and nearly five hundred feet long, affords the children space either for sleep or exercise, while the minor arrangements, so often and so fatally overlooked, have in this instance at least been properly provided. The punkahs in each room are pulled at the expense of the State, and allowing always from the noise inseparable from a barrack, there seems little to deter a respectable woman from the life of a soldier's wife. The difference which such barracks will make in the mortality of a regiment can scarcely be over-estimated.

Three other objects remain, however, to be accomplished before the life of the soldier becomes as good as that of the civilian. The clothing is still not absolutely suited to the climate. Few regiments now wear the stock, but it is not yet formally abolished. The unlucky private who at inspection cannot pro-

duce the stock he is never allowed to wear, is fined a shilling for a carelessness sanctioned by opinion and by habit. Any colonel who chooses can still compel its use, and there are officers still who believe it essential to a soldier's carriage. It should be prohibited at once, and not supplied again. The new uniform for the summer is excellent, for though we miss the red colour, the light gray stuff is perhaps the one of all others best calculated to resist the heat. But the winter clothing is still terribly heavy for such a climate. The coats just supplied to the men for the coming season is lined with strong serge, of itself as much as men left to themselves would be inclined to wear. The trousers are made of cloth so heavy and close, and in fact so good, that they almost stand alone. The boots are heavy, and the dress, we are told, with the belt, but without a filled knapsack or firelock, weighs fifty-one pounds. In this dress, if we are not mistaken, the men, after 15th November, are required to march. Imagine an English pedestrian, sportsman, or even yachtsman putting three stone nine pounds on him by way of a preliminary. Such a costume would be embarrassing in Canada, and in India, if it does not injure health, it at all events diminishes speed. We are aware that new soldiers, like all other men just arrived, are apt to think warm clothing unnecessary, yet nothing gives diarrhoea and dysentery so quickly as insufficient warmth. But a long flannel shirt would give all the heat required, and be twice as clean, without embarrassing the men's freedom of movement. The absurd weight of the boot should be diminished at once, and with reasonably strong shoes, a stout flannel shirt, and his summer uniform, the English soldier will be at least in a position to do all that it is in his physique to accomplish. To outmarch a native, however well he may be dressed, is for the European nearly an impossibility. The remaining object is to provide occupation. Supposing the soldier to sleep eight hours, and to be eight more engaged in parade, barrack duties, and eating, he has still eight hours to live through somehow or other. Soldiers' gardens—a great resource—are of necessity confined to special localities. Reading, another great resource, is available only to a portion of the men. There is just now too much inclination to rely on this exclusively, to forget that even among the educated it is not one in two who really cares for reading. To those who do not, books are merely a wearisome employment. A very large proportion of every regiment is therefore composed of men idle, not so much from a dislike to work as from a positive want of the means of occupation. Why not give them the means? Why should not all the work required by a regiment be done within the regiment, every man taking up some trade according to his training or his taste? We see no necessity for compulsion, and no object in employing it. Let every man be paid for his labour, of course at a very different rate from that demanded outside, and there will be no lack of volunteers. Boots, caps, tents, all the carpentry of a regiment, all its ironwork, and all its form printing might be done within the regiment itself. Two hours' work a day of a thousand men is worth thousands of rupees a week, and even two hours of steady employment takes away the irksome sense of idleness. It would, too, take away one of the most prolific sources of disease.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE QUEEN'S HALF-BATTA.

One of the first reforms which must follow the proclamation of the Queen is the abolition of the half-batta. This strange order, originally oppressive, and only persisted in because the army met it by remonstrances so strong and so united as to suggest the idea of mutiny, has recently become intolerable. The progress of events had made the grievance painful even

before 1857. The stations within the circle of two hundred and fifty miles from Calcutta have become the most expensive in the Empire. Rent is thirty per cent., provisions fifty per cent. dearer than in any other part of India. Under the operation of this order, therefore, the officers compelled by duty to spend most received least.

The mutinies added another source of irritation. Queen's regiments for the first time in many years were brigaded with the Company's troops. Their arrival, which scarcely affects the cost of native provisions, drives all European eatables up to famine price. Beef and mutton, fowls and fish, all rise together, and Indian readers will appreciate the extent of the increase when we tell them that in Barrackpore the unlucky officers get but two fowls for the rupee. A little further in the interior twelve is not an uncommon number for the same amount. While thus raising all prices, the Europeans are totally unaffected by the half batta. They are on service, and no reduction is allowed. Since September, therefore, the case has stood thus. One Queen's regiment receives full batta, while another Queen's regiment in the same station, performing the same duties, receives only half batta, both being, we must remark, Europeans. So far is this distinction carried, that apothecaries and the rest of the "subordinate medical establishment" with the 4th Bengal Fusiliers are cut, while the very same class, belonging to the same service, but attached to H.M.'s 19th, are not. It is not possible that an arrangement so unjust should continue without exciting a feeling of exasperation.

As if to complete the grievance, the disarmed Sepoys, men who are actually as it were under surveillance, have been granted "compensation allowances," for the high price of food! Atta, their grand staple, has risen about sixteen seers for the rupee, and they are now actually receiving the difference in pay, while their officers, who are not disarmed, or watched, and who may fairly be presumed to be of some use to the State, are cut one-seventh of their pay.

The European soldiers are not taxed.

H.M.'s European officers are not taxed.

The disarmed Sepoys are receiving extra pay.

H.M.'s Indian officers are taxed fourteen per cent.—*Friend of India*.

#### AN INDIAN SQUADRON.

There is one branch of the Indian expenditure which ought, with the direct government of the Crown, to cease. We mean the Indian Navy, a service which, whatever its merits, is excessively expensive. That service contains at present:—

| Number of Officers. | DESIGNATION.                                           | Pay and Allowances per Month. Rupees. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1                   | Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy .. | 2,500                                 |
| 8                   | Captains of a first-rate ship ..                       | 900                                   |
|                     | " second rate ditto ..                                 | 800                                   |
|                     | Commanders of a second-rate ship ..                    | 700                                   |
| 16                  | " third-rate do. ..                                    | 600                                   |
|                     | " fourth-rate, do. ..                                  | 500                                   |
| 68                  | Lieuts., the first 15 on the list ..                   | 150                                   |
|                     | " the remainder ..                                     | 120                                   |
|                     | Mates under three years' standing ..                   | 80                                    |
| 110                 | " above " ditto ..                                     | 100                                   |
|                     | Midshipmen ..                                          | 50                                    |
|                     | Pursers of a first-rate ship ..                        | 300                                   |
| 20                  | " second-rate ditto ..                                 | 270                                   |
|                     | " third rate ditto ..                                  | 250                                   |
|                     | " fourth-rate ditto ..                                 | 220                                   |
| 24                  | Captain's clerks ..                                    | 50                                    |
| 33                  | Acting masters ..                                      | 150                                   |
| 25                  | Second masters ..                                      | 100                                   |

305 Total.

Expenses other than wages bring up the outlay to £650,000 a-year, and even this sum does not, we suspect, include all dockyard outgoings.



The *Bombay Standard* will correct us, but we have a fancy that the dockyard accounts are added to the military expenditure, as they were once under the Military Board. But however that may be, even £650,000 a-year is an expenditure unfairly thrown upon the empire.

The Indian Navy protects the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Gulf of Bengal. Why? No Australian ship watches our interests in the Pacific. No Canadian ship guards against a sudden invasion from the States. The West Indies do not pay their Admiral's salary, the Colonies of the Eastern Tropics contribute nothing even to Navy Commissariat. Why should India alone be called to perform a task which appertains not to her but to the empire? Or why should the Australias with a surplus be exempted from a charge thrown upon India with a deficit? Under the new Act, the fleet is not wanted. Indian troops are not to be employed in foreign conquest except on Parliamentary sanction, and on Parliamentary pay. Why should the Indian Navy be so employed? Why, in short, should not the Imperial fleet watch the Bay of Bengal as well as the China seas, the Persian Gulf as well as the Gulf of Mexico, the Red Sea as well as the Mediterranean? There is no special training required. The men who serve in China could serve as well in Bengal. Our Indian waters have no special danger, the Red Sea no difficulties insuperable to the Royal Navy. Why throw the expense on shoulders hardly equal to the burdens absolutely inevitable? India belongs to the Queen, and the Queen's navy should guard the Queen's possessions. A river flotilla we do want, and its officers should be supported by Articles of War. But flotilla service is no training for the sea, and the sea no training for flotilla work, while it is in the sea going navy that the expense is incurred.

Even if perchance this injustice should continue, the expense might be diminished. The Imperial Government has ships enough rotting in ordinary of all sizes, and in twenty harbours. Why not lend enough to the Indian Government? They would be none the worse, and something the better for the service, while they would be as much at the disposal of the Admiralty, as the Channel fleet. Such a loan would rid us at once of half our dockyard expenditure, of those triumphs of naval art, if local accounts may be trusted, which will neither sail nor steam, which cost ton for ton about twice as much as merchant vessels, and, when finished, are always wanting repairs.

There are no private interests in the way of the reform. The service is not very large, and may be taken over, ships, officers, and men, without the smallest difficulty. As they drop off, the new system will come in, without jealousy or heartburning, or interference with established interests.

Some idea of the kind appears to have occurred at home, for Commodore Watson at Singapore has been invested, we hear, with the full powers of an admiral between the Straits and Suez. From Ceylon, as its head quarters, a strong squadron, costing England but a slight diversion of her strength, could readily keep up the police of the two seas, and two great gulfs patrolled by the Indian Navy. There is no reason why the Queen's ships should be exempt from the reasonable authority of the Governor-General. At present he is compelled, as the mere servant of a mercantile company, to "ask the assistance" of any midshipman he may want. A few days hence, as her Majesty's representative, he ought to possess the authority invariably vested in colonial governors. With a royal squadron at Ceylon the Indian seas would be as safe as at present, England would have no increase to her burdens, and we should save some half a million sterling a year.—*Friend of India.*

#### MONUMENT TO BISHOP WILSON.

We are happy to learn that a tablet, in memory of our late revered Metropolitan—very handsomely executed, and appropriately designed—is in course of erection in St. Paul's Cathedral. The following simple inscription was directed by the late prelate himself:—

"In Memory of  
The Right Reverend Daniel,  
Fifth Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan  
in India.

Eight years Vicar of Islington, and twenty-five  
Bishop of this Diocese.

Born July 2, 1778.

Died, January 2, 1858.

'Ο Θεός ἐλασθήρι μοι τῷ ἁμαρτωλῷ."

("O God, have mercy on me, a sinner.")

In the old church, a few weeks ago, a neat tablet, in remembrance of the good bishop, was placed in the east transept. The expense was defrayed by some of the members of the congregation. It bears the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of  
The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, D.D.,  
Bishop of this See and Metropolitan,  
For more than twenty-five years.

"Whose praise is in all the churches, as a faithful Minister of Christ, whose public virtues are universally acknowledged, and whose association with the congregation by habitual attendance on the week-day service in this church is gratefully remembered.

Died January 2, 1858,

In his 80th Year."

By the side of this monumental record is another to the memory of one who was, for more than eighty years an attendant at the old church. Few there are in Calcutta who did not know, or had not heard of Mrs. Ellerton, the mother in law of the late Bishop Corrie. Her deep and unobtrusive piety, and her "works of faith and labour of love," will long be remembered, and it is to be hoped that the eminent example set by this "Mother in Israel" will be copied by many of those who were favoured with her friendship. The last days of this aged saint were passed at the Bishop's Palace, and in less than a month after the decease of Dr. Wilson, she was laid in the grave.—*Hurkaru.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.—The *Indian Field* has an article on our educational system; advocating that the Government colleges in Calcutta should be dispensed with, as each student therein costs the State forty or fifty rupees a month; though another account avers that the amount expended on each scholar is but a little more than two rupees! The subject acquires additional interest from the circumstance of so able and experienced a gentleman as Mr. Duff enlisting himself on the abolition side of the question. However little good our Government institutions may have effected, we would point to one measure well calculated to promote the cause of education in this country. What prevents the Government from offering prizes of appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service to youths educated in some of our principal Indian schools? We think the measure might meet with success, and would certainly improve the tone of our educational institutions.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SIR ALBERT LARPERT, BART., lately carrying on business in Calcutta, in the firm of Larpert, Saunders and Co., has lately passed through the Insolvent-court unopposed. His debts in connection with the firm amounted to Rs. 3,22,327-13 10. and on account of his private estate to Rs. 13,01,623-2-11, while the assets were Rs. 7,93,400, exclusive of debts owing to him to the amount of Rs. 63,487-11-10.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN.—Replying, we learn from the *Friend of India*, to the circular of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, asking whether any prejudice existed against the employment of native Christians, have been published. They all, with one exception, deny that prejudice exists, but assert that the Christians of Bengal are few in number, and unqualified for the duties of office.

CAPTAIN SIMPSON.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from Meerut, that Captain R. J. Simpson, A. O. G., left on the evening of the 30th Sept., for the Presidency, to the charge of which office he has been appointed. Captain Simpson has been five years in Meerut, the latter portion of his service having been passed in the perilous season of 1857, during which it is not saying too much to state, that his unceasing exertions and experience in the department aided to save our men both at Meerut and Delhi. Had the Rum Godown at the former place fallen into the hands of the mutineers, there is no saying what the consequences might have been to our brave army at Delhi, depending as they were upon Meerut for that necessary item of a soldier's rations. Captain Simpson was in the "Dum Dumma," cheering and encouraging all by his energy and example, while the work of his office was never for a single day suspended. Few men have left a station more regretted than Captain Simpson, and he carries with him the hearty good wishes of all who knew him.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. ROOKE.—It is seldom we have to record a tribute paid to departed worth by those who love and respect their superiors, and testify the same by a table or monument. One of these, we are glad to find, has been put up, in the shape of a very neat tablet, at the north-eastern wing of St. Peter's Church, Garrison, Fort William, by the officers of H.M.'s 19th regt., to the memory of their much lamented late commanding officer, Lieut. col. I. L. Rooke, C.B. The tablet is composed of the best white statuary marble, on black ground, and bears on it military trophies, with the insignias and medals gained, including those in the Crimea, as also the names of the battles of the allied armies in the Crimea—viz. Sebastopol, Alma, and Inkerman. The tablet has been executed with great taste, and very creditably. It bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory

of

LIEUT.-COL. I. L. ROOKE, C.B.,

H.M.'s 19th Regiment,

who died of cholera, at Fort William,

on the 27th November, 1857.

This Tablet is erected by the Officers,  
Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates

of the 19th Regiment,

In token of their respect and affection.

—*Indian Empire.*

LIEUTENANT MOWBRAY THOMPSON, who, with the exception of Lieutenant Delafosse and three or four privates, was the sole survivor of the Cawnpore massacre (after swimming under hot pursuit for three days), is to get a C.B.-ship and a Brevet Majority. He commanded a very important point in the Cawnpore entrenchment, defended himself and his party most gallantly during their difficult flight, was subsequently at different times present in three engagements, and was wounded four times. He latterly obtained the command of the Cawnpore police.

THE DISBANDMENT of the 10th regiment N.I. Grenadiers progresses very favourably; forty-five men, with their families and dependants, leave Meera Meer daily. The men are very quiet and orderly.

VERY SEVERE.—The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following sarcastic outline of the forthcoming campaign:—"As regards the ensuing campaign no one seems to know anything about it, but a little bird told me the following. Lord Clyde will assemble a large force with siege train at Allahabad, and march into Oudh. He will take Pertabgarh, where he will halt for a month to organize his force. He will then, in conjunction with the Sultanpore force, sweep the country, taking forts and driving the rebels towards Lucknow. The rebels will burst across the Cawnpore road and interrupt our communications for a day or two. Thus by the end of the year the country between Allahabad and Lucknow (districts of Sultanpore and Selone) will most likely be settled. Lord Kuburdar, having by this time discovered, that the cold weather is injurious to the European constitution, will halt at Lucknow for a couple of months, keeping a large force with him. When the weather gets mild, he will clear the country to the west of Lucknow, and when the summer has set in, he will cross over into the beautiful and fragrant swamps of Baraitch. Some people talk of a force entering Oudh from the west, but Rohilkund cannot spare troops."

THE LATE CAPTAIN GARSTIN.—A tomb has been erected over the remains of the late Captain E. S. Garstin, at Simla, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain E. S. Garstin, 5th regt. N.I., who died at Simla on the 16th June, 1858, aged thirty-four years. This monument is erected by the officers of the regiment in testimony of their regard for him as a friend, and admiration for his qualities as a soldier."

**DELHI NEWS.**—Delhi letters contain sundry speculations regarding the fate of the ex-King. Some say that he will be escorted by one of the European regiments stationed at Delhi, and that the march will commence early in the ensuing month. Nobody appears to know what will be the prisoner's destination, or whether he will go beyond Allahabad. The old fort of Selimgurh is being fortified on the river side, and up towards the Calcutta gate. The Magazine has also a gun mounted on one of the gates; but with this exception the defences do not point towards the city. Rain has fallen plentifully in Delhi. It commenced on the night of Sept. 17th, and was pouring incessantly up to mid-day of the 18th; Meerut has also come in for a fair share of moisture after the long drought. There are several state prisoners awaiting their trial by the Commissioner in Delhi, the most notorious of whom is Nawab Humud Ali Khan, who was seized by Mr. Richards, C.S., of Kurnal, and sent into Delhi, notwithstanding the fact of free pass signed by the late Captain Hodson being found upon him. The result of the trial is anxiously looked for by a large portion of the Delhi people, both in and outside the city, as the Nawab's well known connection with the Royal Family of Oude will, it is supposed, tell against him. The Nawabs Ameen-oodeen and Zea-oodeen Khan have been released from confinement, and have been allowed to go to their estate at Laharoor, which, together with their houses in Delhi, will be restored to them, no evidence of their complicity in the rebellion having been elicited; but, on the contrary, some active assistance is proved to have been given by Ameen-oodeen to the Government shortly before the assault of Delhi on the memorable 14th of September, 1857.—*Mofussilite*.

**A VETERAN AMAZON.**—A correspondent mentions that the Banka Bacc, widow of Rughojee Bhoonsla the 2nd, who fought against us at Assaye and Argaum, died at Nagpore on the 7th September. She was a woman of some note during her lifetime. In 1817 she actively assisted Sir Richard Jenkins, the Resident at Nagpore, to arrest her nephew, Appa Sahib, thus avenging the death of her stepson, the Rajah Parsojee, whom Appa Sahib had murdered. She died at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

**THE REBELS CAPTURED BY MR. KNOX.** Assistant Commissioner of Kooloo, are now on their way to Lahore for trial. They number eighty-four men, and there are with them five women and children. These men were captured at Chuga, in Tootso, the first Chinese village beyond our border. They had, previous to their seizure, given up their arms to the Chinese. Mr. Knox, exclusive of the Chinese who aided in the capture of the Sepoys, had a party of twenty-seven men. Eight hundred rupees were taken from the rebels. Of this sum Rs. 350 will be given to those who assisted in their apprehension, and the remainder, with the Government reward of twenty rupees a head, to the followers of Mr. Knox.

**IMPARTIAL TREATMENT.**—We (*Friend of India*) have frequently had occasion to mention instances of the cruelty of the rebels to such of their countrymen, who, having served us, may happen to fall into their hands. Lieut. Freeman, in his despatch from Russarah, dated the 21st August, mentions such a case. He wished to send a letter to Bulliah. The country between Russarah and Bulliah was in the possession of the rebels, indeed Lieut. Freeman was besieged in the former place, and was only released by General Douglas. It was necessary that reinforcements should be pushed on from Bulliah to Lieut. Freeman's assistance. A faqueer volunteered to take the letter. It was concealed in a chupatty. Unfortunately the poor fellow was captured by the enemy, and the next day was sent into Russarah with his left arm cut off at the elbow, his right arm severely wounded, the fingers of his right hand nearly cut through at the top joints, his nose cut off, and three shots in his body. The poor man was placed under surgical treatment, but shortly expired.

**A VIRAGO.**—A strange occurrence happened the other day on the "conroe" at Calcutta, Captain Evans was attacked by a Mrs. Grace Rowe, who had armed herself with a horsewhip, and was compelled to alight from his carriage, take to his heels, and fairly run off. Subsequently, on the 20th September, she forced her way into his room, threatened him with a cane, and assaulted him by seizing his whiskers. Captain Richard Evans under the circumstances was compelled to seek legal protection, and Mrs. Grace Rowe was bound over to keep the peace. Her counsel thought fit to say to Mr. Hume, "If I could go into evidence—but I can't—I think I could tell such a disgraceful story as would surprise any one, of the complainant, an officer in the army." He should either have said nothing or gone into the case.

**PROFICIENCY REWARDED.**—The honourable the president of the council of India in council has been pleased to direct that soldiers who have been trained at the normal school, and who have obtained certificates of proficiency as schoolmasters, shall be struck off the strength of their regiments as soldiers, and be borne on the town major's list in the grade of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class schoolmasters, or 4th class or assistant schoolmasters as the case may be.

**VETERAN ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Court of Directors have been pleased to grant a commission as Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment to Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Mr. J. Corcoran, and also to promote Lieutenant Henry Michell, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to the rank of captain.

**SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, &c.**—We have seen from time to time announcements made in the *Gazette* of the present of large jaghires to native chiefs, who have remained faithful to us during the rebellion, and should like to know on what principal such jaghires are withheld from Europeans who have also distinguished themselves. Why should not the more deserving amongst the European defenders of Lucknow be selected for some such distinction? There were in the Residency many gentlemen unconnected with the Government, who highly distinguished themselves during the siege. It is useless to talk of the encouragement given to Europeans to settle in India, when not a portion of the soil is ever bestowed upon them even for the most meritorious services. Why should not Mr. Boyle, Mr. Vincent, and some other gentlemen whom we can name be made Jaghirdars? The Government have confiscated estates enough in their possession to reward those who upheld their authority in the time of need. It is only by the settlement of Europeans in India that we can ever hope to free natives from their bondage of ossified civilisation.—*Friend of India*.

**COPPER MINES.**—Dr. A. Campbell reported on the 3rd August, 1858, that he had fixed the jumma for the year on the Sinchul and Rungpore copper mines. These mines were settled at Rs. 1081. The quantity of copper made last year was 379 maunds. In Calcutta the metal sells for about Rs. 40 a maund. This would give a gross return of Rs. 15,160 on the produce of the year.

**NEW MISSIONARY STATION.**—We understand that it is the intention of the Church Missionary Society to make Lucknow one of their stations. Mr. Leupolt has accordingly been ordered from Benares to organize the Mission. Before the outbreak of the mutinies, the Church Missionary Society had, we believe, no establishment at Lucknow.

**BENGAL POLICE.**—The *Englishman* understands that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is about to propose a novel measure for the reform of our police system. The office of Darogah is to be abolished, and honorary or deputy magistrates invested with the powers of the abolished office. The only difficulty in the way is the number of Darogahs. In Bengal, there are at present about 486, while there cannot be more than 140 deputy and honorary magistrates. The new arrangement would render it expedient that the numbers of deputy and honorary magistrates should be at least doubled.

**GWALIOR.**—What is our Resident at Gwalior doing? From time to time we receive accounts of the state of utter disorganization into which Scindia's territories have fallen, and yet with the solitary exception of the attack on Powrer, due to Brigadier Napier, no successful attempt has been made to restore order. All the British territories adjoining Scindia's dominions are kept in perpetual disquietude, from time to time bodies of armed men cross the frontier, and plunder inoffensive ryots, our subjects. When pursued the marauders retreat into Scindia's dominions. Half the disquietude of Etawah arises from the laxity of rule at Gwalior. It is affirmed that there are now in the town in confinement several notorious rebels who have not yet been brought to trial, whilst four wretched creatures, seduced into revolt, perhaps by these very men, have been recently blown away from cannon.—*Friend of India*.

**THE ANDAMANS.**—The convict settlement at the Andamans appears to be in a wretched state of discipline. Nine convicts have been hanged, and the "overseer" at Port Blair has been suspended. He is now awaiting an investigation, sixteen charges of a serious nature having been brought against him. There is some doubt whether the selection of Dr. Walker for the governorship of the convict settlement was a wise one. Since he has been in charge, we have heard of nothing but *emeutes* and quarrellings, sepoy's prejudices offended, and sepoy's prejudices cherished.

**VALUE OF GUNBOATS.**—A correspondent of the *Phoenix* mentions the signal service, the steamer *Benares*, wretchedly incapable as she is, has rendered on the river between Buxar and Ghazepore and up the Kurrunnassa. She destroyed all the boats on the Ghazepore side of the river, shelled an old fort, and captured some rebel villagers, who have given us a great deal of trouble. It is of great importance that all boats should be seized between Buxar and Ghazepore, so as to prevent the ingress or egress of the Shahabad rebels. When the country is quiet again, and the Government have restored something like order to the finances, gunboats will be maintained on all the important and navigable Indian rivers.

**HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.**—The *Phoenix* reports a horrible occurrence near Arrah. On the morning of the 16th Sept. a detachment of H.M.'s 10th foot, camped between Koelwar and Arrah, heard of the approach of a strong body of the enemy. They advanced to attack them, leaving one man named Bradshaw behind to take care of their great coats and camp utensils. The Sepoys heard of this, dispatched a force who came by a circuitous route upon the encampment, seized Bradshaw, and skinned him alive! The report requires confirmation.

**THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.**—The *Jara Bote*, of the 28th July, reports:—"Captain Byl, of the Dutch barque *Hendrik Ids Anbacht*, communicates to us the following: Sailing in the South Atlantic Ocean in 37 deg. 27 min. S. Lat. and 14 deg. 51 min. E. Long., and with very rough weather, we observed, between twelve and one midday of the 9th June, a frightful sea-monster, which for the space of nine days remained constantly beside the ship. The monster was about ninety feet long, and twenty-five to thirty feet broad, and frequently came with such force against the ship as to cause her to tremble all over. It spouted a great deal of water over the deck of a very disagreeable smell. The captain, fearing that the monster might damage the rudder, tried all means to get rid of it. After more than one hundred musket balls had been fired into it, and a harpoon and a long iron bar buried in its body, the blood was observed flowing from many wounds, so that at last, through loss of strength, it could no longer keep up with the ship and was lost sight of. Its skin was torn in many places in consequence of its striking violently against the copper."

**A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.**—The Court appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Kisory, Chand Mitre, the junior police magistrate of Calcutta, have commenced their sittings. The charges are six in number. 1st. He unjustly acquitted a native servant accused of robbing his European master, that servant acknowledging the crime. 2nd. In order to make it appear that he had not acquitted falsely Abdool Raheem, he tampered with, and altered the entry of the case in the case book. 3rd. In submitting an explanation of this case he falsely pretended and alleged, in a letter to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that he had, in the hurry of business, "warned and acquitted," instead of "acquitted" the accused. The other three charges are of a similar nature, but the fourth charge is of a peculiar character, for not only, it is alleged, did the junior magistrate dismiss a criminal wrongfully, but actually handed the Chowkeydar who brought the charge over to Mr. Wachupe, for bringing a false accusation. This led to the proceedings. Mr. Graham prosecutes for the Government, and Mr. Newmarch appears for the defendant.

**THE NEPAL RUMOUR.**—The *Englishman* publishes a letter from an old resident in Darjeeling dated the 21st September. It was rumoured that the Jung Bahadoor was to invade the British territory immediately after the Dusserah holidays. His efforts were to be directed to Darjeeling and Patna, a rumour very much more probable than that impossibility. Darjeeling and Goruckpore. The rumour is based on the fact of the desertion of one thousand Gorkha coolies from employment in the erection of the barracks on the Sinchul, upon the stoppage of the usual supplies of ghee, oil and sheep from Nepal, and upon the erection by the Gorkhas of barracks at Flum about sixty miles from Darjeeling. It is affirmed that Dr. Campbell has received official intimation from the Court at Nepal of an intended attack. This has been disproved.

**GHAZEPORE, Sept. 28.**—It appears now that extensive new intrenchments are to be made—the jail and all the opium buildings are to be taken in. Just now every description of eatables and drinkables here are very scarce and dear; in fact, many articles can't be had at any price, port wine and brandy selling at 36 rupees the dozen, and beer eagerly bought at 12 rupees a dozen.

**THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL FUND.**—The Punjab subscriptions to the Lawrence Memorial Fund now amount to Rs. 34,870. After erecting a suitable monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, it is intended by the Calcutta and London Committee of the Fund, to devote the surplus to the Asylum founded by Sir Henry Lawrence at Mount Aboe, and to the establishing another in the Neilgherries for the benefit of the children of European soldiers serving in the Madras Presidency.

**THE MOOLTAN MUTINY.**—The Mooltan correspondent of the *Panjabee* notices a dispute amongst the officers of that station consequent upon the mutiny of the 62nd and 69th Regiments. A Court of Inquiry has been appointed, of which Major Hamilton was the President, but Brigadier Farquharson making some objection to the appointment, Major Hodge of the Bombay Fusiliers succeeded. The civil and military authorities are also reported to be at "daggers drawn," the former asserting that they gave the officers in command of the mutinous regiments notice of the outbreak in sufficient time for its frustration.

**"UNCOVENANTED DISPENSARY COMPANY LIMITED."**—We are glad to learn that the "Uncovenanted Dispensary Company, Limited," has received the support of the service. The capital will consist of Rs. 10,000, in 500 shares of Rs. 20 each. All these have been appropriated—none having been allotted to the native employees of Government. A meeting of the shareholders will be convened after the Doorga Pooja holidays, when arrangements will be made for establishing the Dispensary. The object of the Company is to enable the members of the service, whose income is limited, to obtain good medicines at a reasonable price. Under judicious management, the Dispensary will prove not only a boon to those for whom it is designed, but also a source of profit to the shareholders.

**WARS AND RUMOURS OF WARS.**—The *Panjabee* hears that alarming rumours are current at Peshawar. The Datt was thought to be advancing. A detachment of H. M.'s 94th and one gun, either on account of this rumour, or on some other grounds, was sent out towards the Kyber. The solitary gun was to be used as a signal, and as soon as its report was heard, another gun in the lines of the 81st was to be fired. On the report of this second gun the whole of H. M.'s 81st had received orders to turn out. The 21st and 24th N.I. are still at Peshawar, the 27th N.I. have been sent down, sixty deserted during their first day's march. The roads about Peshawar are thronged with hundreds of natives armed to the teeth, and altogether there is considerable excitement.

**A SUCCESSFUL DOUR.**—"Letters from Sumbulpore of the 17th of September mention a successful dour after some rebels under Monohur Sing, by a party of Captain Bird's subdivisions, and of the royal police. The rebels, about fifty in number, were found at sunset encamped near the bank of a tank, quietly eating their dinner, and were completely surprised by our party. Twenty of them were killed, including the leader, Monohur Sing, and two other chiefs. The darkness of the night favoured the escape of the rest, but they left behind them in their flight a lot of matchlocks, percussion guns, swords, and battleaxes, which were captured and brought in by the subdivisions. The result of this little expedition is highly creditable to all engaged, and augurs well for the future tranquillity of the district. Monohur Sing was a person of influence, and a notorious rebel, and it is generally thought at Sumbulpore that with his death disturbances will cease."

**A LITTLE PREMATURE.**—A private letter received from Gya mentions "that the rascals are subdividing Behar into different jurisdictions. True it is that they are 'counting the chickens before the eggs are hatched,' but still for all that, it will not be less amusing to you to know that Oomer Singh is proclaimed King of Snahabad, that Ally Kurrem is a pointed the Nizam of Patna; Jodhur Singh gets Gya for his trouble; and Mehuandee Hossein is rewarded with the Nizamut of Sarun and Tirhoot."—*Englishman*.

**THE SHIP TYBURNIA** has brought to Calcutta four hundred and fifty Infantry, and one hundred and nine of the Royal Artillery. She made the passage from England in eighty odd days, and the health of the troops was remarkably good throughout the voyage.

**BATTA.**—The Governor-General has conferred a donation of six months' batta on the troops under Brigadier Smith, who co-operated with the force commanded by Sir Hugh Rose. His lordship has also conferred a similar donation on the Rijnootana field force, under the command of Major-General Roberts, "which is still in the field encountering extraordinary difficulties, enduring much fatigue and hardship, and has rendered important service in the pursuit of the rebels from Gwalior."

**SIMLA, September 13.**—A Court of Inquiry has been, and still is, sitting at a place not a hundred miles from Simlah, to inquire into the conduct of an officer whose expenditure has exceeded his means. His property was attached by his creditors, and report says, after the attachment took place, he disposed of a portion of it. This, and other highly reprehensible actions, some of which I will relate, have formed the grounds for the sitting of the court. This officer sold a gun to a hill chieftain for 200 Rs., and a pony valued at 100 Rs. This gun, it was afterwards learnt, was not the officer's property. The chief was obliged to give it up, and naturally demanded the 200 Rs. and pony back again, which the officer was unable to give, having spent the one, and sold the other, but sent a number of things in lieu, which the chief was obliged upon by the magistrate to return, being attached property—the chief thus being a loser altogether. This officer is likewise the author of a levy of "kites," which have returned to their disconsolate holders. It is such actions that lower the English character in the eyes of natives, and bring us into disrepute. Before closing my letter, I must mention an occurrence which has cast a gloom over the residents of Simlah, especially the older, in having sustained the loss of one of their members. Mr. D. O. B. Clark expired on Sunday last. He was the first to start a school in December, 1836, under the auspices of the then Political Agent (the late Gen. Tapp). He was much respected for his high integrity. With him has ceased to exist the last boys' school at Simlah. —*Englishman*.

**DR. HALLUR.**—We hear from reliable authority that Dr. Hallur, the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the Presidency College, has received an offer of the professorship of Cosmical Physics in the University of Jena. It is, however, doubtful whether the learned professor will accept the appointment.

**THE MOOLTAN REBELS.**—"We hear from different sources that the few remaining Sepoys of the 62nd and 69th native regiments were seized with despair at the example made of their comrades, that in many instances finding there was no hope of escape, they committed suicide. We are told of a Havildar of one of the regiments, stopping on the banks of the Indus, and saying that he had eaten the Company's salt so long that he would not be *Harami* any longer, and so deliberately filled a gurrha with sand, tied it secure round his neck, and jumped into the river, accounted as he was. It is a pity that his repentance came so late. Others have been so closely pursued, that they have hurriedly filed their dooties with sand, and then plunged into the river. One man of the 69th has been caught by a tehsildar in the Lei district."—*Dohi Gazette*.

**CACHAR FAIR.**—The Office of the Superintendent of Zillah Cachar has published a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we learn that a fair is to be held at Sichaer, the Sudder station of Cachar, at the end of next December. It is to last five days, and is to be annual. The inhabitants of the neighbouring districts to the west as well as those of Assam to the north, will be invited to attend, bringing from their countries articles for barter and sale. These districts are Dacca, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cherrapunjee, and Assam. To meet the merchants and traders from these places are to be invited the people of the independent States of Manipore and Kuchoo, in Burman, and the tribes of Casyahs, Meekins, Kookies, Nagas, Kacharies, Kacha Nagas, Angamees, and Looshais. In addition to the attractions of trade there are offered those of amusement, for prizes will be offered by public subscription to the winners in boat, elephant, horse and foot races, as well as for other athletic games and exercises, among which may be mentioned the Maniporee, Kangjai, or hockey upon horseback. A list of articles likely to be in demand is given, and it is rather surprising to find that Lieut. Stewart expects the Kookies, Nagas, &c., to purchase carpets, corkscrews, needles, guitars, garters, and other articles indicating a state of civilization.

**DARJEELING.**—The following has been received by Government from Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, dated 25th September:—"My messengers returned last night from Nepal, with a letter from the Resident, saying all is quiet on the frontier, and there is no indication of hostilities whatever."

**MR. DODD,** the Executive Engineer of Dum-Dum, and latterly acting at Barrackpore in the room of Captain A. Fraser, appointed to the Secretariat Department of the Public Works, is to proceed to Lucknow, and to do duty under Major Cromerlin, the superintending engineer there.

**TOO LATE.**—A correspondent writing from Alahabad, on the 24th September, remarks:—"I told you before that P. teron and Carruthers were up here, on behalf of Narayan Rao, and the Madho Rao, of Kervee in Bundela. Well, they, P. and C., applied to

Government for, and got sanction to their being supplied with the charges against two Rana, and instructions were sent to Mr. Mayne, at Banda, to let counsel and attorney have access to their clients, and to afford them all possible facility in the object of their visit. The reply to this was, that the two clients had been tried three weeks previously, and condemned, and that (singular to say), on the morning of the day that the instructions of Government were received at Banda, the condemned clients had been sentenced—Narayan Rao to transportation for life, and Madho Rao to reside in Benares under surveillance, but the sentence on Narayan Rao was recommended to be commuted to imprisonment in the country for life."—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 5.

**SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.**—The following suburbs, Dukhinsore, Balighurrah, Bunoogly, Baunuggur, Subik Nowaparah, Palparrah, Dum-Dum, Kunyepore, Entalghat, Taleezunge, Russa, Barabagan, Auruckpore, Gobindpore, Diakooreah, Podrah, Moodie Allen, Dnnaparah, Futtchpore, Lunkeepoor, Behulah, Shahpore, Bishenpore, Poonungee, have been added to the Union, for the purpose of the Act declared by Notification, No. 369 of the 1st April, 1857. Under Section X. of Act XX. of 1856, the tax to be levied in the said suburbs will be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

**SIR W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,** the superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, has been congratulated by the Supreme Government of India for having completed the electric telegraph line from Kurrachee to Bombay, and for laying down the Ceylon cable across the Gulf of Manar, signals being sent across in the latter place with one cell.

**HONORARY MAGISTRATES.**—The Supreme Government has sanctioned the establishment of Rs. 80 per mensem entertained from 1st Jan. last, by Honorary Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Storm, in Rajshahy, pending orders on the report called for in respect to the establishments of honorary assistant magistrates generally.

The India General Steam Navigation Company was duly registered under the Limited Liability Act on the 24th September.

**CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.**—Among matters of local interest we have but little to notice. The comet has duly made its appearance, and was visible in Calcutta on the 4th of perfection. It is said that the natives view it as a bad omen of their cause, as it is visible in the west, which they interpret as the point wherefrom India is to be ruled. No day has yet been fixed for the publication of the proclamation of the Queen's authority, but arrangements are in progress for illuminating on the eventful day all public edifices, and the public have been invited to join in the general demonstration. A ball and a great pyrotechnic display in honour of the occasion are to come off after the native holidays, which commence on the 12th and end on the 25th, during the interval of which the public offices will be closed and all business suspended. —*Englishman*.

**CAMP BELLAH, Soraon Field Force, 26th Sept.**—"Our progress from Allahabad was a very slow one, for it took three days to cross three hundred men over the Ganges. Once over, we marched on to this place, which is about two miles outside Pertulghur, and joined the Soraon Field Force assembled here. In our front is a small nullah about twenty yards wide, which separates us from a port called Ahmetee, which is about eight miles off, and is said to contain some 16,000 Budmahes, eighteen guns, and, moreover, to be very strong. Various rumours are about; some that the Begum has given orders that immediately we complete our bridge, all the people on her side are to fall into Ahmetee and there stay to give us fight; others that the man who commands at Ahmetee has sent in to surrender. We had some races last week, got up principally by the 54th. They lasted some four days, and were not bad. The last day was the free handicap for all horses, winners or not, who had run. The weather is getting very comfortably cool, the mornings and evenings are delightful, and the general health of the soldiers is very good."—*Englishman*.

**A CAMEL CORPS.**—"We are given to understand," says the *Sind Herald*, "that the Commissioner at Ajmere is busy collecting camels all over Rajpootana, as 10,000 are required for the cold weather campaign. Of this 500 are to be riding camels, capable of going over sixty miles of ground per diem, so that, with a flying brigade of this description, there is little doubt but that the Pandies will be well accounted for next cold season."

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 16. York, Redpath, Rangoon; Oriental, Neddie, Bombay; Continent, Gibbs, Mauritius; Harmonie, Vernis, Calcutta; Enza Stewart, Arthur, Bombay; 17. Otaka, Ferguson, Moulmein; Emelia, Sepetel, Buitupatam; Hamburg, Ahlman, Hamburg, Moulmein; str. Carthage, Rodgers, Hong Kong; 18. Malacca, Merideth, Madras; 19. Mayana Dayaram, Bradt, Bombay; Constance, Christians, Rangoon; 20. A'Inwek Castle, Height, London; 21. L. town, Cammell, Bombay; str. Barnah, Gray, Moulmein, Rangoon; and Akyab; 22. Clarence, Vaul, Gravesend; R. Puleford, Smith, Liverpool; 23. White Eagle, Gibbs, Demerara; Surrey, Escott, Gravesend; Sheiornith, Nicola, Juddah; Merric, England, Kelly, Liverpool; Ulysses, Chivas, London; Coateat, Jennings, Liverpool; Adelaide, Longman, Vizagapatam; Louis, Yvetot, Moulmein; York, Syrett, Point de Galle; Dudbrook, Meela, Madras; Francis Baskfield, Thomas, Madras; Alexander John Kerr, Nicola, Muscat; 25. Royal Saxo, Jackson, put back from Sandheads, Gun-boat Insalut, Jones, R.N., from Point de Galle; Issadore, Pascal, Buitupatam; Stephen Glover, Walbow, Hong Kong; Shakti, A. Lun, Sawyer, Bombay; Fort William, O'Brien, London; 26. Punjab, Thompson, Mauritius; 27. Screw, str. Nemesis, Peterson, Suez; St. Anne, Morelle, Marseilles; Napoleon, Cushing, Mauritius; Bon Peru, Roke, Bombay; Wm. Stevenson, Morice, Moulmein; Wellesley, Smith, Madras; Tyburnia, Corrie, London; 29. Merlin, Borlase, Moulmein; Bengal, Clark, London; Sarah Newman, Gibson, London; W. W. Smith, Towjel, Glasgow; Thos. Hamlin, Pole, Mauritius; Asia, McMillan, Liverpool; Meteor, Canjabor, Mauritius; 30. Abbot Lawrence, Davis, Liverpool; Queen of India, Alexander, Poonah; Joseph, Steel, Jont, London; Ganjam, Fiekle, Liverpool; Oct. 2. Nile, Strange, London; 4. Undaunted, Freeman, Liverpool; Black Hawk, Hopkins, Liverpool; 5. Str. Fire Queen, Burmah, Singapore; 7. Screw str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Moulmein; 8. Str. Baltic, Durham, Moulmein.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16. Robert Ritson, Hamlin, Liverpool; Mars, James, Demerara; Marion, Niemann, Mauritius; Schah Jehan, "Freebody, London; Str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Buitupatam and Rangoon; Margaret, McKenzie, Rangoon; Athet Roboman, Redwell, Mauritius; Samrang, Kelly, Hampton Roads; 17. St. Berna d. Browne, Mauritius; City of Dublin, D. Ck, London; 18. Sunder and, Woodruff, Melbourne; Victoria, L. C. London; Highlander, Horan, Colombo; Stuart Wortly, Dolson, London; Evelyn, Sawyer, Boston; South Shore, Lotherp, Moulmein; Akbar, Leon, Trinidad; 19. Affredy, Poussard, Unceant; Melbird, Spear, Mauritius; Agna, Major, London; Rachel, Hamber, New York; Victoria Regia, Moore, Demerara; Augusta, Solari, Bombay; 20. Blackburn, Douglas, Liverpool; Carle and Auguste, Muller, Melbourne; 21. Royal Saxo, Jackson, Hong Kong; Muratton, Wilson, London; Zuleika, Simpson, London; Str. B. Inc, Durham, Akyab, Rangoon; and Moulmein; 22. Ergle, Whitehead, Cape; Lord Baglin, Morgan, London; Canning, Robertson, London; Graunda, Deger, Boston; Str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Frigate Shannon, Martin, R.N., Singapore; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Cape of Good Hope; Chacao, Marstrand, Boston; Stand, Christie, Mauritius and Cape; Netherby, Bradshaw, London; Gampou, Cavnase, Batavia; Genie, Young, London; Addison Gilbert, Paine, London; W. F. Lewis, Berlie, Penang; 25. Screw Str. Canadia, Gubb, Suez; Belgravia, Wharson, Moulmein; Comora, Muesery, Boston; 27. Burephalus, Buck, Mauritius; Screw str. Asia, Darle, London—Oct. 9, P. and O. Str. Alma, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Str. Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Boyd, Young, Johnson, Gray, Cunningham, W. Smith, McCausland, J. P. Cottam, Muir, F. A. Stubbs, F. J. V. Fisher, W. Smith, S. W. Fraser, Prince, C. E., Lloyd, Foote, W. P. Harris, O. Byrne, S. Whisham, R. Brown, and H. G. Willis Mr. and Mrs. A. Fabek, Mr. J. B. White, Staff Asst. Surg. O'Brien, Staff Asst. Surg. E. Young, Staff Asst. Surg. Temple, Staff Asst. Surg. J. Mahon, Rev. A. Goiran, Mr. A. Edward, Mr. P. M. Crosbie, Mr. H. Potter, Mr. Wall, Mr. J. McDerrott, R. Thompson, W. Whittaker, J. Bennett, P. Morenz, B. Ward, J. Atkinson, J. Harper, C. Dodd, C. S., J. Campbell, W. Swayne, W. Longbottom, B. Houghton, R. Archibald, Mrs. Hurdage, Mrs. Myers, C. S., Mr. Lesse Saunders, Mr. C. Hatchell, Mr. Vercheine, Mr. F. Lindsay, W. Smith, and J. McKnight, C. S. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Colt. MacKenzie, Capt. and Mrs. McGregor, and three children, M. J. Wilson, and Mrs. Mignon, from GALLE to CALCUTTA. Mrs. Chapman and infant, Hon. Capt. Addington, Mr. Desilva, Mr. Williams, Mr. Duncin, C. S., Mr. Smith, Mr. Maggett, from MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Waller, Lieut. Borrer, Mr. Knott and Lieut. Col. English. Per Joseph Steel.—Mr. Robert Swanborough and Mr. W. B. Parker. Per Queen of India.—Mrs. Alexander and child. Per Abbot Lawrence.—Mr. W. M. Davis. Per Tyburnia.—Maj. Balmain, Capt. King, Lieut. Geary, Ens. Harrington, Cornet Hepburn, Ens. Gladstone, and Dr. and Mrs. O'Grady. Per Wellesley.—Mrs. Radolph, Mrs. Beddley, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Radolph, Pearson, Leebriengts, Taylor, Williams, and Merriots, three children. Per William Stevenson.—Mrs. Morice and family. Per Asia.—Mr. H. G. Sharp. Per W. W. Smith.—Mr. Frost. Per Bengal.—Master Douglas. Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and child, and Mr. Keton. Per Jamaica.—Mr. R. McLaughlin. Per Francis Baskfield.—Mrs. McGuire and three children, and Mrs. Thomas. Per Shah Alum.—Capt. and Mrs. Harner, and two children. Per Punjab.—Mr. Bruer. Per Clarence, from LONDON.—Rev. H. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Weaver, Mr. Crabb, Asst. Surg. McKinnell, M. D., H. M. 73rd Regt., Master Smith, Messrs. Peacock, Arbutnot, Tucker, and Clifford, Mrs. Brown and family, and Mrs. Leechman. Per Surrey.—Capt. R. Ricketts, Capt. and Mrs. Kroo, Capt. and Mrs. Ramsay, Dr. Wright, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Murphy. Per White Eagle.—Mr. H. Lundie, Lieut. J. Hamilton, Lieut. W. Metford, Lieut. H. Gordon, Asst. Surg. Franks, H.M.'s 80th Regt.

Per str. Burmah from MOULMEIN.—Lieut. Cheek, Messrs J. C. W. Heyn, Forbes, Erskine, A. A. Ransom, and Dr. Kearney. From RANGOON.—Mr. Lindsay, Dr. McQuinn, Capt. Holland, Mr. Agnew, A. Galstin, Mr. Brodigh, G. P. moty, Mr. Roe, wife, and four children, Mrs. Ripley and A. Galstin. From Akyab.—Capt. Salmon, Messrs. Scott, Ford, Wallston, and Headeward.

Per Undaunted.—Mrs. Freeman. Per Fire Queen.—Dr. A. McRae, Lieut. Soyer, I. N. Messrs. Finca, King, and Hartley, I. N., Mrs. Curtis and Blackburn, Messrs. Harding and Taylor. Per Nile from LONDON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Blunt, C. S., Capt. and Mrs. Lova, 43rd B. N. I., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Maquchelli, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Strang, Miss Carey, Lieut. Hamilton, H.M.'s 8th Regt., Mr. McNaughton, cadet, Mr. Johnson, ditto Mr. Woolsey, ditto, Mr. McKenzie, ditto, (3) Messrs. Wyatt, Messrs. Baker, Steerage Mrs. Gunon, Mr. Carr, Mrs. Carpen, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and child, Mr. Dall, and Mr. Turner.

Per Dalhousie.—Lieut. Thabateau, 1st Mad. Fus. Per B. Inc from MOULMEIN.—Mrs. Lute and two children, Mrs. Evans, McEuen, H. Rushin, E. Rushin, R. Roberson, J. Laurie, and E. Hussell. From RANGOON.—Messrs. A. Hooer, S. Fay, Pullock, Bandler, and Penny, Rev. Humphrey and Rud, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, and two children, Capt. Wright, late of the ship Naval Brigade, J. Coriol, chief officer of ditto.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Alma, for MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Mr. T. H. Everard, Lieut. Col. Byng, Asst. Surg. T. G. O'Grady. For GALLE.—Capt. Du Verney, Mr. W. Anderson, and Mr. A. Brand. For BOMBAY Mrs. Turner. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. B. L. Gordon, Mr. W. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, and Mr. Deacon. For Marseilles.—Mr. C. Twissie and Mrs. Prendercast. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Woodgrasse Hon. Capt. Brown, Mrs. De Morney and child, Capt. Mackenzie, Lieut. Orchard and Jones, Mr. T. B. Simson, Dr. Kilgour, Mr. A. Wall, Mr. W. Angus, Capt. F. Howell, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Barrett, Master Barret and two children, Miss Adams, Capt. Farman, and Ens. H. Wheeler.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, October 8, 1858.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | 5 fl.        | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Three Sixes 4 do. ....                 | 13 8 to 14 0 |      |
| New Co's 4 do. ....                    | 13 8 to 14 0 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 6 12 to 7 0  |      |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bill and Notes do. ....         | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co's Paper .....        | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit A/c. ....              | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Good, &c. ....                   | 7 per ct. |

## BANK SHARES.

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co's Rs. 4,000) .....        | 2000 to 2050 |
| Agna and U.S. Bank (Co's Rs. 500) .....   | 125 to 150   |
| N. W. Bank (Co's Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150   |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725 |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                            |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to 2 0 |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 2 1 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 7 per ct.   |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 1 1½        |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0         |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                    |              |             |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ... | Sa. Rs. 100  | Co's Rs. 88 |
| Do. ....                           | Co's Rs. 100 | 88          |
| 5 Do. ....                         | 100          | 88          |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....          | each, Rs. 9 15 to 10 0          |
| Doubtous .....            | 32 0 to 32 2                    |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....  | 16 3 to 16 4                    |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....     | 22 4 to 22 6                    |
| New Gold Mohurs .....     | 15 0 to 15 4                    |
| China Gold Bars .....     | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2 to 16 4 |
| Gold Dust .....           | 16 0 to 16 2                    |
| Silver Co's Rs. 100 ..... | 104 0 to 104 3                  |
| Siam Dollars .....        | per 100, Rs. 220 0 to 221 0     |
| Mexican do. ....          | 220 8 to 221 3                  |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. 0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, October 8).—On produce market has been very brisk under the active demand which has and still prevails for shipment both to Europe and America; but the continued light supplies and advancing prices of the principal staples prevent large operations. *Indigo*.—The selling season has already commenced. *Rau Silk*.—On the receipts of the London mail of 25th August, the demand for this article has somewhat fallen off, and in consequence a limited business has been transacted in it during the fortnight for the English market at a decline of 0-5 to 1-0 per cent. For Bombay a good business is doing in low quantities. In European furniture there is very little doing, and prices may be quoted a little lower. *Stoe*.—In dealer's hands have increased to 7 to 8-0 manilla. *Silk Piece goods*.—In Corahs a moderate business has been done since our last, and confined chiefly to good and middling qualities, and their value is maintained. In Bananones, Choppah, and Tassar there is nothing doing. Stocks of Corahs are about 12,000 pieces, and of Tassar 3,000 pieces. *Oil Seeds*.—Supplies of used have considerably fallen off, and prices have an upward tendency, both Patna and Up-country cleaned being a present at Rs. 4-0 to 4-2 and Hansally at Rs. 3-10 to 3-14. *Rape*.—Shipments of a fair extent are in progress for Great Britain. *Jute and Hemp*.—A fair business in Jute is going on for Great Britain. Supplies of the new crop are still very sparing, and prices do not show any alteration. Good picked

is still at Rs. 18 to 19 Fair Rs. 16 to 17-8, and Orissa y Rs. 14 to 15 per bale. *Hemp* has been in limited supply, and may quote value at Rs. 16 to 18-8 per bale. *Hides and Skins*.—The former continue in active request for Great Britain, France, and America. Our market is at present bare of desirable quality *Goat Skins* are scarce, and command our best quotations, viz., Madras at Rs. 45 to 50, and Calcutta and Patna at Rs. 35 to 40 per hundred.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 8).—The extreme high prices both on *Tea* and *Pice Goods*, and the approaching holidays of the Duggi Poojah, which commenced on the 12th inst., have kept off buyers from the market. The dealers are still engaged in clearing off their former contracts, and have no great desire for fresh operations, business has, consequently, been limited, and prices on both *Mule Twist* and *Gay Goods* have somewhat receded. The only exceptions in demand at present are bleached light goods for the use of the holidays, at well nigh mint prices. *Mule Twist*—A very limited business has been done since our last, owing to extreme prices. The retail buyers from the second-hand dealers having kept back, have caused an accumulation of stores in the bazaar to about 2,000 Bales; prices have, consequently, receded 5 to 4 pice from the extreme rates. *Coloured Yarns*—*He-man* and *British Dye Turkey Red* are in limited request, and have fallen in price 6 pice to 1 anna per lb. since our last. *Imperial Red* is also rather slower. *Chintzes and Prints*—*Madder Red* Calcutta Chintzes are saleable to a fair extent. *Scarfs*, *Shawls*, *Shawls*, &c. are selling to a fair extent for the approaching holidays. *Crathor* better prices. *Iron*—A limited quantity for local requirement. There are no up-country buyers, and stocks in both first and second hands are rather heavy. Prices of the day show a slight fall on English flat square and bolt. *Copper*—Excepting *Sheet*, which is rather heavy in the hands of importers, all other descriptions are very light. Present quotations show a rise on bronzes, tin, bolt, and ingot.

## MADRAS.

### RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

Religious neutrality in the army! The phrase recalls the days when George III of blessed memory, drove from his councils the ministry of "all the talents" for the ferocious Jacobinism of proposing to enable Catholic officers to hold the rank of colonel in the army. To advocate religious neutrality in the army at this time of day must seem to many innocent people a mere combat with a phantom. Facts, however, prove the reverse of this. The spirit which thrust from power the best ministry which ever served George III, the spirit which kept Mr. Canning out of power during many of the best years of his life, the spirit which staved off the measures of Catholic relief in a manner that gave them, when at last conceded, the appearance of forced and ungracious concessions, the spirit which still animates drunken mobs at Orange meetings and inflames the vituperation of a Spooner or a Newdegate, that spirit though put into a strait waistcoat by the thing which a noble sectarian indignantly denounces as "what is called toleration" is as full of spiteful vitality as ever, and when, after long and unwearied activity, it manages to get one arm out of its confinement, strikes a blow against religious liberty, which is the more dangerous, inasmuch as it is the more unlooked for. In pursuance of our comments upon the various measures and propositions of reform which have been or are in course of being brought forward in connection with the army, it falls to our duty prominently to point out a foul blow of the above description; in order that the highest authorities at home may be warned of the danger which is incurred by pacing power in the hands of narrow prejudice and obstinate zeal. The instance in question is perhaps one of the strangest cases of human perversity that has ever occurred in the history of the British army in India. As an example of pernicious civilian intermeddling with military affairs, and ignorance of the temper which exists in bodies of European soldiers, it is quite without a precedent. When, also, we consider the circumstances of the time, the position of the British Army in India, the pressing demands for men from England, the urgent necessity of stimulating, by a generous policy, the ardour of our soldiers to the utmost, the love and gratitude which their deeds and heroism universally inspired, the glow of reassurance which the mere aspect of their gallant and cheery countenances brought to the hearts of us Anglo-Indians, we are lost in astonishment at the brain which should conceive, and the obstinacy which should sustain, a policy,



at once so ignoble, and so prejudicial to the best interests of the British nation.

It will be known to most of our readers that, among the advantages which a wise and liberal policy had conferred on the British soldier in India, was an allowance in money for his wife and family. It consisted of five shillings a month for each child up to the age of fourteen, which was extended by Lord Dalhousie to sixteen; and this, with a similar stipend for the wife, was called the "subsistence allowance." From 1840, the advantage had been enjoyed by all married soldiers without any condition whatsoever. It had resulted in improving generally the morality of the army, and in diffusing a spirit of content and gratitude among the soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Being widely known in England, it had formed one great attraction for men to enlist. India is not the place where ordinary inducements will suffice to recruit the army. Men will fight shy of long-continued exile from their native land, of an uncongenial climate, and of disease and temptations, peculiar to India. The greater the attractions we can offer, the larger and more respectable will be the crowd of applicants for admission into our Indian service. The plan of affording subsistence allowance to married soldiers had undoubtedly had its influence in this respect. Among its recipients were of course Christians of every denomination. Large numbers of these were men whom an enlarged spirit of liberality has made the Government of England to regard as entitled to all the privileges of Christians of the established sect. Thanks to the liberality of the Government—in this respect—these gallant, glorious, soldiers, were for years participating in all the advantages of the "subsistence allowance." They little knew that they were jealously watched by the dark and frowning spirit we have above alluded to. They little knew that there was one part of India where an arm would struggle out of the strait waistcoat to aim a foul blow at their little children. Yet it was so. By some extraordinary misconception on the part of the Home authorities there was appointed for Madras a governor with all the narrow-mindedness of a Newdegate, and more than the obstinacy of a Sir George Barlow. Lord Harris, though not deficient in some kinds of ability, is unfortunately gifted by nature with an intellect of the narrowest dimensions. Capable of warmth and liberality towards whatever assimilates to it, his mind stiffens like ice before anything that is opposed to its prejudices. Yet so painful to his poor weak reasoning powers is this compression, that it confuses and distorts them beyond remedy. The effect upon such an intellect of strong sectarian and personal sensibility is easy to conceive. We speak of it more in pity than in wrath—in sorrow than in anger. We can understand how it mistakes prejudices for principles, obstinacy for moral courage, spite for resolution, and how it can never see that there are two sides of a question; and we can therefore comprehend its excessive abuse of whatever opposes it, and its utter intolerance of contradiction. Drawing sweeping conclusions from particular facts, as exemplified in minutes upon the freedom of the press, and upon the Coast army—inventing fictitious personages as scapegoats, exemplified in the justificatory minute upon the appointments of Dr. Gundert, and the Rev. Mr. Percival—are but the natural and necessary consequences of a mind and temperament such as are possessed by Lord Harris. It would be well if their results terminated with acts such as these. But they do not. Lord Harris has all the restlessness of the sect of puritans. Had he lived in the days of the Commonwealth he would have been assuredly a Roundhead scribe. What minutes would he not have written about the Catholics! What panegyrics upon the massacre of Jeddah! Times, however, are fortunately changed. The puritan now a days

is limited to petty persecution in dark places. His teeth are drawn and his claws are clipped—not quite sufficiently. Lord Harris' zeal was developed, not after the manner of the Rev. Gideon Kettle-drumle, but in the petty persecution of Catholic soldiers' children, and in preventing the railway people from running special trains on a Sunday. He determined that all soldiers' children, without reference to the creed of their parents, should attend the regimental schools; and he made loss of the subsistence allowance the penalty of stopping away. The immediate result of this was, to deprive numbers of Catholic soldiers of the money with which they had hitherto supported their families. The Catholic Church objected to the schools; but though the nature of the objection was perfectly consonant with the doctrine of that Church, it is not necessary to enter into its discussion here. All that we have to recognise is the fact that the schools were objectionable to the Catholics. As for disputing the principle of the objection we might as well enter into an argumentation upon that of high mass. What was the effect? One that was painful, lamentable to witness. The Roman Catholic Bishop vainly remonstrated with Lord Harris, pointing out to him the unhappy consequences of his conduct. But his lordship, as usual, mistaking prejudices for principle, and obstinacy for moral courage, was not to be moved. He persisted in carrying out his order. Then followed a letter from the Catholic bishop, excommunicating the children who should attend the regimental schools, as well as the parents who sent them there. Still Lord Harris remained obstinate. His spirit, he no doubt flattered himself, rose with the occasion. He was little aware of the dangerous consequence of his act, and little knew how impossible it is to coerce soldiers in matters of conscience. Nay, he was even so frenzied as, in the heat of his excited imagination, to doubt the Catholic priests. A Protestant officer was ordered to attend and note the words of a minister performing divine service in a Catholic chapel. We can pity all this when we think only of the man—not so, however, when we lift our eyes to the position of the Governor of Madras—a functionary who has to watch over the fanatical religious susceptibilities of twenty-two millions of people. We may regard with sensible regret any ebullition of religious intolerance of a private nature at the present day, but we must emphatically condemn it when it experiments upon the spirit of a large proportion of the British army, not limiting itself even to that. It was not to be supposed that Lord Harris could conceive the non-recognition of his act by superior authority. No doubt he set it down as the most statesmanlike transaction of his four years administration. No doubt he was in a high state of exultation upon the subject. He had no "open council" like that in Ceylon to debate upon, and protest against, his measure. The neglect of Madras affairs, which is characteristic of the supreme Government, allowed the matter to lie over for eighteen months—eighteen months of heart-burning, and hope deferred, to Catholic parents. But relief came at last in the shape of the following order:—

"Pending further orders the Governor in Council authorises that the subsistence allowance to Roman Catholic children, who are withdrawn from regimental schools from religious scruples, shall be disbursed to those entitled to draw it, provided they attend other schools which are properly conducted, and where suitable instruction is afforded. It will be necessary for the commanding officer of the regiment or station to ascertain the point and certify to this effect, and certificates of the daily attendance of the children should also be furnished by the Roman Catholic chaplain or schoolmaster.

"The order in the preceding para. is to have effect from the 1st July, 1858.

"(Signed) W. H. WAPSHARE,  
Actg. Deputy Secy. to Govt."

The son of George Canning should have been less tardy. For though it is melancholy to chronicle the appearance of such an order and the necessity for it, at this time of day, it is still more melancholy to remark that being so long deferred, the order, like all other concessions of the nature that have been made to Catholics, looks as if it were extorted only by the necessities of the time. European soldiers are the crying want of India, and every inducement should be held out to incite them enlist. Now is not the time, in the midst of arduous campaign, to depress the spirits of the gallant men who, for England, are daily exposing and offering up their lives. The authorisation of the "subsistence allowance to Roman Catholic soldiers' children who are withdrawn from regimental schools from religious scruples," pending further orders, of course means for ever, but we would recommend the friends of the soldier and of religious liberty in general, not to forget this striking episode in the history of the British army in India. There is no deficiency of sectarian fanatics in the world, though they are generally better able to keep down their exuberant zeal and intolerance than the present Governor of Madras.—*Athenæum*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The Government of Madras has decided that the Engineers in the department of public works must exercise complete control over all the larger irrigation works for which separate establishments are allowed. The question of the complete transfer of all hydraulic works is left for future consideration. Where tanks supply only one village, the interference of the D. P. W. is considered unnecessary. Government, while deciding this matter, at the same time decided that enamdars must pay some small annual quit rent as contributions towards the repairs of tanks, &c.

**OOTACAMUND.**—The assistance of Government was lately applied for towards the formation of a public library at Ootacamund. It was likewise proposed to erect a building for the purpose, into which the local museum might be transferred, and the authorities were asked to contribute a site for the structure and half the cost of the project, which was roughly estimated at Rs. 15,000, the other half being raised by private subscriptions. Government in reply have expressed a regret that they did not feel themselves at liberty to assist the promoters of the scheme with a grant from the public funds to the extent solicited. They were quite willing to promise the site rent, and to admit the library to the same advantages as are enjoyed by similar establishments at Madras, and if any buildings they might raise afforded the necessary accommodation the Museum might be transferred, and the grant of Rs. 100 monthly now allowed for its support made over for the general purposes of the united institution, but further than this the Government did not think it had the power to go. There are few fixed residents at Ootacamund, it was argued, and the greater part of those resorting to the Hills were casual visitors, and the Government could not but entertain some doubts as to the stability or good management of the institution, and even if these were more assured, the circumstances of those who frequented the Neigherries were such that they might fairly be expected to provide for the establishment and support of a library from their own resources.—*Madras Spectator*.

**COIMBATORE.**—The Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. J. W. Cherry, and a party of some ten gentlemen have just returned from an exploring expedition to the unknown regions of the Anamallies. It was Lord Harris' intention to have visited these mountains, and the trip was originally designed with this purpose in view, but his lordship's serious indisposition has prevented his carrying out the plan. The party started from Coimbatore on the night of the 12th September, and were absent about ten days. The weather during this time was not the most favourable. They, however, climbed to a height of about 6,000 or 7,000 feet. Their report is every way most satisfactory, as they consider these hills almost equal to the Neigherries and every way suited for colonisation, with abundance of forest land well adapted for coffee. At present the higher ranges of these hills are entirely uninhabited. It is to be hoped that Government will take some steps to open out this unexplored country by the construction of roads, &c. Here

is a new and a promising field opened out for private speculation. Two of the party—Mr. Biddome, the officer in charge of the teak forest, and Dr. McPherson—had a very narrow escape. They had shot an elephant, and imagining the animal to be dead they incautiously approached and began to examine it more closely. Suddenly the elephant started up. Both gentlemen took to their heels and endeavoured to conceal themselves behind the trunks of trees. The huge beast rushed down in full charge, first on one and then another, Dr. McPherson unfortunately exposed himself in running across from one tree to another, and the infuriated animal rushed upon him. The doctor had sufficient presence of mind to dash his hat in its face, and in a moment was concealed behind the trunk of a tree. On this the elephant turned round, plunged into the depths of the forest, and was not seen again. The country generally is suffering greatly from want of rain. Prices very high and great distress among the ryots. With five successive years of drought, it is no wonder that Coimbatore maintains its notoriety for the prevalence of gang robberies.—*Madras Times*.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—It is generally believed in Madras that Capt. Roberts, military secretary to the Governor, is about to be appointed to the recently created office of fourth police magistrate; that Mr. Murray, private secretary, is to be made second judge of the Small Cause Court; and that Dr. Sanderson becomes private secretary.

**LIEUT. H. B. BELL**, 25th N.I., is about to resign the service.

**MR. J. TALBOYS WHEELER** has been directed to officiate as Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic in the Presidency College, vice Mr. J. D. Mayne, who has resigned the appointment.

**THE 32ND N. I.** are directed to proceed from Kamptee to Vizianagrum, and not to Pegu, as ordered on the 27th July.

**GRATITUDE BY PROXY.**—We noticed the passage through North Berar and adjacent provinces of some ten ata balls. An inquiry was made as to the route they had passed, and to discover the person who first circulated the balls. It appears that they were circulated by a certain Marwarree barber, in fulfilment of a vow. The man had promised to feed all the dogs of the province if he recovered. Being restored to health, he hit upon this ingenious device by which all the dogs were to be fed, but not at his own expense.

**THE ROYAL PUNTAH RIOT** case has called forth a minute from Government. The Commissioner of Police, Colonel Boulderson, has received "a wiggling." The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lafond, has been "dismissed, but without prejudice to his re-employment—in a less responsible position when an opportunity offers;" and Inspector Stuart and Duffadar Ramoodoo have been discharged. Colonel Boulderson is also blamed for the decision he came to after inquiring into the conduct of the Inspector and Duffadar. Although they admitted "they were guilty of gross neglect of duty"—the Commissioner considered it was "a mere relaxation of vigilance." The concluding paragraph of the minute conveys the thanks of the Governor in Council to Mr. C. Roberts "for the promptitude and energy evinced by him on the occasion of the riot, whereby the police were recalled to a sense of their duty, and the impending catastrophe averted."

**COCHIN, August 28.**—Some days ago, a juggler was assaulted in Ernacollum by three men (two Illoouens and a Malabar Christian), and knocked down in the street senseless. The man died the same night from the effects of the blows he had received. The Malabar Christian, it is reported, offered a large sum of money to the relations of the deceased to hush up the prosecution, but they, although poor people, refused "the price for blood," and prosecuted the assailants, who were committed to prison. A notorious brigand of the Moplah caste, who, with his gang, infested, for a series of years, the territories of Travancore, as far as the frontiers of Cochin, both on shore and by river, and had committed several murders, was at length captured, a few days ago, through the instrumentality of his paramour. She effected her purpose by plying him with strong liquor. The ruffian is shortly to pay the last penalty of the law, a punishment he richly deserves. An East Indian lady at Nagercoil, in Travancore, was lately robbed of about 5,000 rupees in cash, in the absence of her husband. The burglars effected their entrance in the dead of night, by the door. The watchmen took to their heels, terrified at the savage appearance of the men, who were armed to the teeth.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE ARMS ACT** appears to be very partially acted upon in the Madras Presidency. Soon after its promulgation all the sulphur in Canara was collected by the Police Ameen and stored in his cutcherry, pending

the issue of licences to the owners. The same was done in other districts, but in Canara, the whole store, except nineteen maunds, was destroyed by fire. The Government, therefore, were compelled to compensate the owners, and directed that the remainder of the sulphur should be sold by auction. If the new owners are not to store their sulphur under the care of a Government officer, the Arms Act seems a dead letter.

**ARCHDEACON v. BISHOP.**—Sir C. Rawlinson has given an opinion in the case of Archdeacon Shortland v. the Bishop of Madras. It will be recollected that some time since the Bishop of Madras appointed the Rev. Mr. Lugard, Assistant Commissary of the diocese of Madras, and that Dr. Shortland brought a suit in the Supreme Court, calling on the Rev. Mr. Lugard to show by what right he filled the office of Assistant Commissary, and the matter was referred to Sir C. Rawlinson for his private arbitration. The opinion of the chief justice is, that the bishop has no right to appoint an Assistant Commissary, while the Commissary is in the diocese.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—We understand, upon good authority, that some Sikh regiments are about to proceed to this Presidency, and that Madras regiments are to take their place in Bengal. This seems like the commencement of a new policy in our military system, of which we augur the happiest results. We also learn that a European cavalry regiment is to be stationed here, in lieu of the 8th Light Cavalry disbanded, and that one European and several native regiments are to be added to the army of this Presidency. Rumours are already afloat respecting the speedy assimilation, in all respects, of the Madras Artillery to the Royal Artillery, but we trust that they are, to some extent, unfounded. Surely the authorities will not be so hasty as to order an immediate assimilation, without first ordering a mixed committee to inquire into the points of difference.—*Spectator*.

**PALMYRA TREES.**—Owing to the reckless destruction of Palmyra trees growing on waste lands in the Guntur district, the Madras Board of Revenue have imposed a tax on each Government tree felled, and a tax of one anna upon every one hundred Palmyra leaves cut. The tax is not levied in cases of extreme poverty. The preservation of Palmyra trees is of great importance, as the wood is likely to come into extensive use in the public works department. We should be very glad to hear that precautionary measures had been taken to preserve the gutta percha trees also, which in the Straits are recklessly felled to obtain the juice, which might equally well be obtained by tapping. It is stated, in the report on the Madras museums, that the gutta percha tree exists in that presidency. The subject is of the more importance just now, because of the vast increase of submarine and fluvial telegraphs.

**THE ASSIMILATION ORDER.**—The *Madras Athlete* observes that the order assimilating the artillery and engineers of the Indian army to the same branches in Her Majesty's service is causing great excitement in Madras. That order permits the Commissions of the present Lieutenant Colonels to be antedated to the dates of their majorities. No such reckoning is allowed to officers of a higher grade than Lieutenant Colonels. Thus Colonels, and even Major Generals, will be superseded by officers of a much lower standing. For instance, a Lieutenant Colonel of 1848 obtained his majority in 1842, he therefore antedates his Lieutenant Colonelcy to the former period. A Major General in 1848 whose majority is dated in 1832, and Lieutenant Colonelcy in 1842 is not permitted to antedate his commission. That is a Major in 1842 and Lieutenant Colonel of 1848 is put upon the same footing as a Major of 1832, a Lieutenant Colonel of 1842 and Major General of 1848. The order of assimilation is therefore manifestly a blunder. We should like to know whether the assimilating suggestion comes from the Court of Directors, from Sir Colin Campbell or Colonel Durand. In the Madras Presidency it will supersede such men as Major Generals Whinyates, Blundell, Grantham, Prescott, Budd, Hutton, Coffin, Whitlock, Cameron, Prior, and Johnson, with Colonel A. Cotton.

**THE VESTRY ORDER.**—A Madras contemporary, alluding to the recent order of Government that Chaplains are not, without permission, to reside in the church vestries, says:—"In one church, not a hundred miles from the Presidency, we know that the Communion Table has been turned into a common cupboard, the receptacle of old candlesticks and other rubbish! We doubt if the Vestry rooms of St. George's cathedral are sufficiently commodious for even ordinary uses; and certainly we should not envy our esteemed friend the Chaplain of the Black Town District the occupation of his Vestry, even as a temporary place of residence."

**OFFICIAL APATHY.**—At Cannanore the district engineer in excavating a tongue of land to the eastward of the fort came upon a bed of pure quicksilver. The discovery was reported to the Quarter-Master General by Brigadier Fitzgerald on the 10th September. It appears that to work the quicksilver would, without due precautions, endanger the safety of the fort. The Madras Government have taken no steps to discover the value of the deposit, on the plea that their mineral viewer is about to resign! The Madras Government appear to think that they live under the old regime. The resources of the country are not to be ignored even if a Mr. Wale be disposed to resign, and the foundations of an old fort be undermined. No pains have been taken to ascertain whether the quicksilver would repay the cost of working.

**A RUMOUR.**—It is rumoured in Ceylon that Sir Henry Ward is to be transferred to the government of Madras, and that Sir Charles McCarthy will be his successor. The good people of the colony are, however, very unwilling to part with their present ruler.

**LEGAL.**—On the 1st October, Mr. Benjamin Brooks and Mr. George Edward Branson were sworn in, admitted and enrolled Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of the Supreme Court.

**PROGRESS.**—The Rance of Vizianagrum is, we hear, coming down to Madras with her two sons, who are to be educated at the Presidency College. Mr. Armour will continue, as heretofore, their private tutor. We are inclined to attribute this in no small measure to the wise counsels of Mr. Reid, the Government agent.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 30. Royal Albert, Punchard, London.—Oct. 1. Elizabeth, Jacque, Pondicherry.—9. Str. Encland, Adderley, Cocanada.—6. Araby Maid, Pennie, Cocanada.—8. Str. Coromandel, Rangoon; Sally, Ruge, Cocanada; Eskdale, Steward, Cocanada; General Havelock, Pounder, Cocanada.—9. Golconda, De Berque, Pondicherry.—11. Melium, Humphrey, Cocanada.—12. Benjamin Buck Greene, Grier, Pondicherry.—13. Isabella, Page, Mauritius; str. Bengal, Kenoldson, Suex.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30. Lucio, Briand, Marseilles; Zolichique, Genstron, Cocanada.—Oct. 1. Koh-i-Noor, Murray, Penang; Marinas, Simons, London; Alert, Price, Calcutta.—2. Conference, Webster, Mauritius; Str. Italian, Webster, Cannanore and Bombay; Lany Valiant, Montgomery, Tutucorin; Cossipora, Hellyer, Calcutta.—5. Empress, Parkin, Cocanada; City of Durham, Blacklock, Cocanada.—6. Myrtle, Mordeue, Penang and Singapore; Str. Harbinger, Millar, Calcutta.—9. Empress Eugenie, Rickerts, Calcutta; Helen Baird, Wyeth, London; City of Bristol, Gregory, Cocanada.—10. Moulin, Nicholson, Liverpool.—11. Royal Bride, Watson, Port Blair and Rangoon; George Avery, Small, Cocanada.—13. Edmundsbury, Plant, Manipatnam and Cocanada; Str. Bengal, Rennoldson, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Royal Albert.—Mrs. Punchard.  
Per str. Encland.—Mr. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Doll, Miss Lugard, Lieuts. Brown, Steer, Townsend, and Tulloch.  
Per str. Coromandel from RANGOON.—Maj. gen. Bell, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Christie 10th N.I., Capt. Butler 23rd N.I., Capt. Bradley 24th N.I., Lieut. Magrath, Lieut. and Mrs. Church 19th N.I., Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller 4th N.I., Lieut. Hay 44th N.I., Lieut. Middleton 23rd N.I., Ens. Kirth 44th N.I., Ens. MacDougall 41st N.I.  
Per Golconda from PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bluffed, Mr. Boutier, Granier De St. Mangon.  
Per Isabella from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Page, child and servant, Maj. Prior, Dr. D'Almeida, Dr. Wilmut.  
Per str. Bengal from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Nelson, Mrs. Shawe, Miss Benson, Mr. Batten, Mrs. Smith, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Owen, Mr. Goldie, Mrs. Nickle, Mr. Way, Capt. Rideout, Mr. Russell, Dr. Scott, Mr. Williams, Mr. Eldale, Mr. Green, Mr. James, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Smith, and Dr. Findlayson From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Gravier and child, Mr. Poulain, Mr. Barrelet, and Mrs. Comat and child. From HONG KONG to MADRAS.—Lieut. Pawles. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Capt. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. J. G. Campbell.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Cashmere to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Irenous.  
Per str. Italian to CANNANORE and BOMBAY.—Ens. Woodhouse, 11th N.I., Ens. Hughes, 52nd N.I.  
Per Empress to COCANADA.—Mr. P. Melitus, Capt. Crew, 34th M.N.I.  
Per str. Harbinger to CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Lord, Mr. Seymour.  
Per Moulin to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. T. Harford and three children.  
Per str. Bengal to CALCUTTA.—Ens. Whitlock, Lieut. Macdonald, Lieut. Heath, Capt. Sir C. Cuffe, Bart.  
Per str. Alma, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. B. Daunt, Mrs. Shelley, Maj. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Condy, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Surg. C. Kevin, Miss Higginson, Capt. C. Bradley, and Mr. F. Daubney. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Cannon and infant. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. Brown, Lieut. C. B. Steer, Lieut. T. H. Townshend, and Lieut. A. B. Tallock.



To London, 15s. to 21. 15s.; Liverpool, 16s. to 21. 5s. per ton.



## CHINA.

China news, again, is insignificant. The Earl of Elgin awaits, at Shanghai, the arrival of the commissioners for arranging the tariff; and as these gentlemen did not leave Peking until the middle of last month, their appearance is not looked for until the first week in the next (October).

As the American treaty was made first, the tariff for it should be created in similar order. His Excellency Mr. Reid does not see this, and has gone to Japan.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatine, avails himself of the present opportunity to proceed to Europe, carrying a treaty recently concluded by his Excellency at the Court of Jeddo. Tariff details for the Chino-Russ Treaty are of no moment apparently—we hear of no Legation for arranging them either at Shanghai or Tien-Tsin.

French journals will announce to Europe the success of Admiral De Genouilly in effecting a landing on Cochin China. In China we know little more than is contained in the following announcement, as made to this Government through M. de Bourboulon, H.I.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary:—

I, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish forces charged with the demand of reparation due for the wrongs done to the Governments of France and Spain, and in virtue of the powers belonging to me as Commander-in-Chief, declare: That from the first of September, 1858, the Bay and the River of Turon, and the port of Chang, Callao, are held in a state of effective blockade by the naval and military forces placed under my command. Any ship which shall attempt to violate the blockade will be proceeded against according to international laws and the treaties in vigour with neutral nations.

G. RIGAUT DE GENOUILLY.

Turon Bay, 1st September, 1858.

News of the unresisted capture of the forts at Turon was brought here by the chartered steamer *Scotland*. This vessel returns to Turon to day, carrying some guns for the forts, and a quantity of fresh provisions. The latter articles are greatly needed it is said. Annexation is the order of the day in Cochin China. With the Russians on the north, and the French on the south, English security in China will be well assured (1)—*Overland Friend of China*, Sept. 28.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

On the 26th of August, Sooltan Mahomed Khan gave an entertainment to Dost Mahomed and many Sirdars. Sooltan Mahomed Khan presented the Dost, at the breaking up of the party, with a horse and silver saddle, &c., and two Cashmere shawls. On the 27th, Dost Mahomed received news from Herat. The Shah had written to Sultan Ahmed Jan, requiring him to send Rahim Dil Khan with all his property to Mushed. Rahim Dil Khan was very glad at this, and started at once, escorted by 500 horsemen of Sooltan Ahmed Jan's. On the 29th, Dost Mahomed received letters from the British authorities, through Nawab Foujdar Khan. On perusal, the Dost immediately forwarded the letters to Mahomed Afzul Khan, at Balkh, with orders to send men (it is not clear whether troops or messengers are meant) to Oorgunge and Herat. On the 31st, Dost Mahomed received a letter from Balkh. The writer stated, that Mahomed Afzul Khan had accepted secretly 3000 tillas, worth about Rs. 19 each from Meer Atalik Beg, the ruler of Koondooz, and had recalled the troops he had sent to attack Koondooz. When Dost Mahomed read this he was very angry, and said that when his own brothers commenced to be bribed off by their enemies, an evil time had indeed come upon him. The Dost added, that if Mahomed Afzul Khan would not proceed against Koondooz, he would do so himself.

On the 2nd of September, Mahomed Shereef Khan having had two new guns made, was engaged in try-

ing them. Shere Ally Khan is very ill indeed, and can scarcely eat any food. On the 3d, Dost Mahomed held a council of war, to determine what should be done about Koondooz. Mahomed Oosman Khan advised him to lose no time in sending troops at once to Balkh, where being joined by those of Mahomed Afzul Khan, they should proceed at once to conquer Koondooz. On the 4th, two regiments were started towards Balkh. On the 6th, Gholam Mahomed Mookhtar represented to Dost Mahomed Khan, that Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan, ruler of Furreh, has permitted the sepoy and sowars, with their families, to go towards Herat and Mushed, taking Rs. 40 per man, and Rs. 20 per woman, for them. The Dost replied, that he, also, had heard this, but he believed that Sirdar Futeh Mahomed, also, has a hand in it, to whom a letter was sent, desiring him not to allow any sowar to go to the Herat side without taking Rs. 50 per head, which will check every one from going there. On the 7th, the Dost summoned Sirdar Wulle Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, and Mahomed Shereef Khan, and ordered them to send their sowars under Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to Candahar, and themselves to remain with him (the Dost). He also ordered that his own force (except Meer Akhor Kasim Khan, Shah Ghasee Sheredil Khan, and Shah Pusund Khan), under Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan, and Sirdar Ahmed Khan to go to Balkh, and thence, joining with the force of Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, to go to Koondooz. On the 8th, news of Bokhara was received from Sirdar Ufzul Khan, that the King of Bokhara had written to his chiefs to gather their forces and repair towards Sumur Kund, and that after the Mochurrum he himself will go to Kogand, the ruler of which place was gathering his forces. The King of Bokhara has gone to Shahur Subz.

We learn, through another source, that a Kafilah arrived at Peshawur on the 8th inst. After leaving Cabul, they were attacked by robbers, and plundered of merchandise and other property, and several of their number wounded. On arriving at Jellalabad, with the remnant of their property, they prepared a list of their losses, and turned back, intending to lay a complaint before the Dost. On the way, they were attacked by the Lowanee tribe, and again plundered of horses, &c., and four of their number were carried away prisoners. Being afraid to proceed, they stopped at Naia Hazam, a place near Jellalabad, and went in a body to Yah Yah Khan the Hakim of the place, and laid their complaint. He first said,—“Give me Rs. 20, and I will escort you to my boundary in safety,” but apparently thinking better of it, he said:—“No, you are taking horses, &c., for the Feringhees, and the thieves have done well to plunder you.” So the men were obliged to proceed as best they might. They were not, however, again molested. One of the men said, that before the Kafilah left Cabul, a Saiud from Gooner had gone to Dost Mahomed for aid, in order that he might proceed to wage a religious war with the infidels. The Dost said that it rested with kings only to wage war. Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and two or three other Sirdars, however, gave the Saiud Rs. 3000, and he went off towards Jellalabad. It is said to be this man who plundered the Kafilah, and it is reported he is now in the Khyber with his prisoners and booty.

On the 9th, the Dost ordered Surwur Khan Luvance to take the treasure from the house of Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan to that of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, which was accordingly done. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan has recovered from his illness. Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan asked permission to go to the Kohistan as several murders were perpetrated there. The Dost granted him permission, but ordered him to return soon. The Sirdar went away the same evening with thirty sowars. On the 10th, the Dost ordered Surwur Khan Luvance to go and take charge of Meer Atalik Beg's brother's place, and to collect tax from the people who had come from Koondooz and Indrah with a large amount of merchandise. Surwur Khan accordingly went there and collected Rs. 700. On the 11th, Dost Mahomed Khan ordered Mirza Ahmed Khan to bring Meer Atalik Beg's brother, and Kazee Meer Budukhshan, with their attendants, to whom the following khillats were given:—To Meer Atalik Beg's brother, Cashmere shawl, one piece; Khimkhab cloak, one piece; Mahoot cloak, one piece; Dacca muslin, two pieces. To Kazee Meer Budukhshan, Cashmere shawl, one piece; Mahoot cloak, one piece; Dacca muslin, one piece. To the rest of their attendants one chogah each was given, and all were permitted to go to Toorkistan. On the 13th, the Dost ordered Sirdar Zoolfekar Khan to go to Huzara, and collect revenue there, which the Sirdar accordingly did.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## CEYLON.

**THE RAILWAY.**—The working survey of the rail-road is complete for upwards of twenty miles; and as soon as the land is made over to the Company the works will progress rapidly. During a recent inspection Mr. Dayne altered the line in one or two places, the variations being very slight. The upper part of the road is now undergoing a most careful survey, in order to select the route least objectionable, and to determine whether the incline at the mountains shall be ascended by locomotive or stationary engines. Considering the nature of the ground to be gone over, the peculiar features of this mountain pass, and the heavy gradients that must necessarily occur, we incline to the opinion that fixed engines at certain distances up the incline will be the best and cheapest. We believe that no determination on this point has as yet been arrived at by Mr. Dayne. It is one on the decision of which will greatly depend the success or failure of the whole scheme as a commercial speculation.—*Examiner*, Sept. 9.

**IMMIGRATION.**—The *Colombo Observer* anticipates that the immigration into the island of coolies for 1858 will not fall short of 100,000. The arrivals to the end of August had reached 84,000. The whole difference between the administrations of Ceylon and Madras is shown by this emigration and immigration. The administration of the one country, ruled by interlopers, attracts population; in the other officials expel it from her shores; in the one country land is brought into cultivation, in the other land is steadily and surely thrown out of tillage. It is apprehended that in five years Ceylon will actually export yearly one million cwt. of coffee. Already the export has reached 600,000 cwt.

COLOMBO at length possesses a salt-water bath, where no sharks can enter, and perfectly clear and clean. The bath holds 37,000 gallons of sea-water, raised by a Persian wheel, worked by a windmill. The water is thus ever running into the bath, and flowing off from the surface. Colombo owes this luxury to the energy of two gentlemen, Dr. Elliott and Mr. Pereira, the one furnishing brains and the other money.

MR. RAREY's book, it appears, does not contain his secret. Dr. Thwaites, of Ceylon, wrote to Rarey, and the reply has been printed in the *Colombo Observer*. Mr. Rarey volunteers to visit that island if a class of 200 subscribers at two guineas each can be formed, and says, “The method cannot be learnt by any written instructions, but must be seen to become acquainted with it.” Were Mr. Rarey to visit Calcutta on these terms, there would be no difficulty in securing a class of 200 persons at Rs. 100 each.

## Operations in Central India.

From the Depy.-Adj.-Genl. of the Army, to the Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Mil. Depart., with the Gov. Gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C.-in-C., to transmit for submission to the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., a despatch dated 26th ult., from Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Rose, K.C.B., commdg. Cen. India field force, reporting the operations of the 2nd brig. of the force subsequent to the capture of the fort of Garakota, embracing the forcing of the pass of Mudinpoore, and capture of the forts of Serai and Marowra.

2. His Exc. considers that these operations were most skillfully conducted.

H. W. NORMAN, Major,

Depy.-Adj.-Genl. of the Army.

Hd.-Qrs.: Camp Futehgurh, 26th April, 1858.

Camp before Jhansi, 26th March, 1858.

From Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., to Maj.-Gen. Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, Cawnpore.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the C.-in-C., the operations of the 2nd brig. of the Cen. India field force, under my orders, since the capture of the fort of Garakota.

A halt of four days at Saugor was necessary for the repair of my siege guns; I therefore marched back to Saugor, in two days, leaving Maj. Boileau, with the Sappers and Miners, at Garakota, to demolish all he could of its defences.

The rebels had held a steep and thickly-wooded hill, a few miles to the north of Garakota, which gave them the command of the road to Dumoh; after the fall of Garakota, they then abandoned it, leaving open the communications between Saugor and Dumoh.

My siege art. was ready in four days, on the 18th inst. But want of supplies, caused by the devastation of the Saugor and the neighbouring districts by the rebels, and other circumstances, did not allow me to leave Saugor till the 27th inst.

This delay did away, very much, with the good effects of the speedy fall of Garakota. The rebels not seeing any further operations, or movements to the front, against them, regained courage, and occupied again in force the strong positions in the Shaghur and adjoining districts, such as the forts of Serai and Marowra, and the difficult passes in the mountainous ridges, which separate the Shaghur and Saugor districts.

These passes are three in number. The pass of Narut, and the fort of Carnelgurb, near Malthone; of Mudinpora; and of Dhamooney.

My object was to reach Jhansi, against which I was ordered to move, as quickly as I could; but on my road there I wished to take up my 1st brig., which I had marched from Mhow and Indore to Goonah, for the purpose, as previously stated, of clearing and opening the Grand Trunk Road from Bombay to Agra, in obedience to my instructions.

I anticipated resistance to my advance on Jhansi, at the passes, the forts of Serai, Marowra, and Thal-Behut, at which latter place it was said that the Rajah of Banpore intended to make his last stand.

It was also affirmed by some, but denied by others, that the fort of Chundeyree, to the west of the river Betwa, formerly a family possession of the Rajah of Banpore, would be defended.

It was necessary that the 1st brig., on the west, and the 2nd brig., on the east of the Betwa, should be concentrated for the attack of Jhansi.

I determined to force these obstacles to the forward movement of my force, and to the union of my 1st and 2nd brig.; and accordingly gave orders to Brigdr. Stuart, commandg. my 1st brig., to move from Goonah, westwards, and take Chundeyree, whilst I forced my way northwards, and crossing the Betwa, marched with both brigs. against Jhansi.

An operation against the passes was more than usually difficult, on account of the great length of my line of march. For knowing the danger of a want of ammunition, I took with me abundant reserves of it, having besides to take care of a convoy of fifteen days' supplies for my force and its camp-followers.

The pass of Narut was by far the most difficult; and the enemy having taken it into their head that I must pass through it, had increased its natural difficulties by barricading the road with abatis, and parapet, made of large boulders of rock, fifteen feet thick; all passage by the sides of the road being made impracticable by the almost precipitous hills, covered with jungle, which came down to the edge of the road. The Rajah of Banpore, who is both enterprising and courageous, defended this pass with 8,000 or 10,000 men.

The next most difficult pass was Dhamooney; very little was known about the third, Mudinpora, except that in the ordnance map it was described as "good for guns."

Under these circumstances, I requested Maj. Orr to reconnoitre these passes, whilst I was detained at Saugor for supplies.

Supplies for my force having come in to Saugor, I marched from that place on the 27th inst., to Rijwas, a central point, from which I could move against any one of these passes. Maj. Orr's force joined me at Rijwas. With his usual intelligence, he had collected information which made me select the pass of Mudinpora for my point of attack.

In order to deceive the enemy as to my intention, and prevent the Rajah of Banpore from coming from the pass of Narut to the assistance of the Rajah of Shaghur, who defended Mudinpora, I made a serious feint against Narut, by sending Maj. Scudamore, commandg. H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags., with the force stated in the margin,\* with their tents and baggage, to the fort and town of Malthone, just above the pass of Narut, whilst I made the real attack on the pass of Mudinpora. Having taken the ruined little fort of Barodia, and left a small garrison in it, to keep up my communications, I marched, on the 3rd inst., against the pass of Mudinpora, with the force stated in the

margin. As the column approached the pass, the enemy's skirmishers fired on the advanced guard, from a ridge of hills on our right, near the village of Noonee. I sent up a party of the salt customs, under Mr. Bartie, who, advancing, drove them back.

At about 800 yards from the entrance of the pass, we saw the enemy in force, on the hills, on the left of the pass. Maj. Orr made some good practice at them with round shot, and spherical case.

The pass was formed by a sudden descent of the road into a deep glen, thickly wooded. To the right, farther on, the road ran along the side of a lake. The left of the road was lined by rocky and precipitous hills.

The ardour of an excellent officer induced him, at this time, to make an incautious movement with his guns to his right front, with the view to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy. But he had not taken into consideration that this movement brought him to within fifty or sixty yards of the edge of the glen, in which lay concealed some hundred sepoy, who, before he could unlimber, opened a very heavy fire on his guns, which he was unable to depress on them. The sepoys fortunately fired too quick, and too high, and the officer retired his guns out of the range of their musketry, with only a few casualties. The sepoys hailed this little reverse with shouts. But their success had only brought on their more rapid defeat. For knowing now their exact position, and seeing the necessity of showing them that a calm retreat was only the prelude of a rapid offensive, I advanced 100 of the Hyd. Contingent inf. under Capt. Sinclair, at double time, and made them charge into the glen, bring their right shoulders forward, and sweep it down towards the road, following this up by a movement of a co. of the 3rd Europ. against the front of the sepoys, and of the salt customs, from the extreme right, against their rear. To still further discomfit them, I sent a troop of H. M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. to a knoll quite in rear of the glen, and commanding a view of the lake and the other end of the pass. The rebels were driven with loss from the glen, and, crossing the road, ascended the hill on its left, for the purpose of joining the large body of rebels who occupied the hills divided by ravines on the left of the road. The troop of h. a. would have swept them away with grape, had not the officer commandg. it mistaken the rebels, on account of the similarity of dress, for men of the salt customs.

Not giving the rebels time to breathe, I directed Capt. Macdonald, my asst. qr. mr. gen., to storm the hill to the left of the road, with two cos. of the 3rd Europ. Capt. Macdonald conducted them ably and gallantly up the almost precipitous height, and extending the grenadier co. from the right, and supporting them with the other co., drove them from the first to the second line of hills. As soon as Lieut.-Col. Liddell had come up, with the rest of the 3rd Europ., I moved him up the hill, in support of his two cos., directing him to advance, and drive the enemy successively from all the hills commanding the pass. He performed this movement entirely to my satisfaction.

The glens and hills which protected the pass having been taken, I sent Capt. Abbott, with the 4th Hyd. cav., to clear the pass, and drive in the enemy's front. This he did effectually.

The enemy, repulsed in flank and front, retired to the village of Mudinpora, in rear of the end of the lake. The village was fortified by a formidable wall, in the shape of a bund of great thickness of earth and solid masonry, which dammed up the lake. The enemy had placed the few guns they had in rear of the bund, and had been firing with them on the 3rd Europ. on the hill.

The pass having been gained, I sent directions to Brigdr. Stewart, whom I had halted in rear of the pass with the reserve and siege train, to advance through it, and occupy the head of the lake. As soon as they had arrived, I opened with the 8-inch howitzer, and the 9-pdrs. in advance of it, a fire on the rebel guns.

At this time, I received a message from the officer commandg. the rear-guard, that the enemy had fired from the range of hills running to the pass of Narut, on him and his long line of baggage. I had all along thought it likely that the Rajah of Banpore might come to the aid of the rebels at Mudinpora, as soon as he had discovered that the move of Maj. Scudamore was a feint, and my attack the real one. I therefore sent a troop of H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags., and a regt. of Hyd. cav., to cover the rear guard.

A few rounds drove the enemy from their position in rear of the bund, and they retired from Mudinpora, through the jungle, towards the fort of Serai.

I directed Maj. Orr to pursue, with the remainder of the Hyd. cav.

The cav. which I had detached with Maj. Scud-

more, and to assist the rear-guard, rendered the force available for the pursuit small.

Maj. Orr and Capt. Abbott under him, pursuing along the road through the jungle, came up with the rear of the rebels, consisting principally of the 52nd B. N. I., and killed a good many of them, amongst the number, the notorious mutineer, Lall Turbadio, who, as havildar maj. of the 52nd, was instigator of the mutiny in that regiment, and whom they made their commanding officer.

I owe my acknowledgments to Maj. Orr and Capt. Abbott, for their conduct on this occasion. Capt. Pinkney, who accompanied my force as political agent at Jhansi, distinguished himself in the pursuit.

I marched the force several miles beyond the pass into an open and level country. The line of baggage was so long that it did not come up till the next day; but owing to the precautions I had taken it did not sustain the slightest loss.

The results of the success of Mudinpora were as numerous as they were favourable. My force had got into the rear of the passes, and the enemy's line of defences, of which they thought so much. The pass of Narut, considered by them to be impregnable, was turned.

Mudinpora, it is true, was the weakest of the passes; but, on the other hand, it had been defended by the sepoys of the 52nd and other regiments, and by 7,000 picked Bundelas. The sepoys and the Bundelas quarrelled, the former declaring that the latter had run away, and left them to fight at the pass; general mistrust and a panic ensued in the rebel camp.

The fort of Serai, or Seyrage, a fortified palace of the Rajah of Shaghur, perfect in architecture, now used as an arsenal for the manufacture of powder and shot, fell the next day into the hands of my troops. The dyes of the old Saugor Mint, from which the rebels were making balls, were found here in quantities.

The day after I took possession of Marowra, an ancient fort with a double line of defences, in an important position, on the road from Saugor to Jhansi, and from Shaghur to Malthone.

The Shaghur territory was attached to the British possessions by Sir Robert Hamilton, and, in consequence, the British flag was hoisted on the fort of Marowra, in presence of my brigade.

The passes of Narut and Dhamooney were abandoned, and Sir Robert Hamilton established a police station at Malthone.

In fact, the whole country between Saugor and Jhansi, to the east of the river Betwa, which since the outbreak of the rebellion had been in the hands of the insurgents, was now, with the exception of Thal-Behut, restored to the Government.

I beg leave to recommend to your Excellency, for their conduct at the forcing of the pass of Mudinpora, Lieut.-Col. Liddell; Maj. Scudamore, for the skillful manner in which he conducted the feint against Malthone, which neutralised the force of the Rajah of Banpore; Maj. Orr; Capt. Abbott; Capt. Sinclair; Capt. Macdonald, Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Gen.; and Mr. Bartie, commandg. the Salt Customs Police, who had a short time before been strongly recommended for his gallant conduct in attacking the rebels' position at Dhamooney.

HUGH ROSE, Maj.-Gen.,  
Commandg. Gen. India Field Force.

## Reduction of Powrie.

From Brigdr. Gen. Napier, C.B., commandg. Gwalior Div., to the Chief of the Staff.

Hd. Qrs. Allahabad, Camp Powrie, 30th Aug. 1858.

Sir,—My telegram of the 21st and 22nd, and my demi official letter of the 20th, will have put you in possession of the principal occurrences here, which I will now report more fully.

Brigdr. Smith, commandg. the Brig. at Sepree, received information that the fort of Powrie, 20 miles N.W. of Sepree, had been seized on the 4th inst., by Maun Sing, the Raja of Narwar, who corrupted the garrison, most of whom joined him, after letting him into the place. His force was reported to be 4,000 men, of whom 700 were rebel sepoys, well armed with flint and percussion muskets.

Very urgent applications for protection were made by the local authorities to Brigdr. Smith, as Maun Sing was on the point of seizing other valuable towns, and alarming the well-disposed inhabitants of the district. The Brigdr. therefore moved at once to Powrie on the 6th, but found it too strong to be attempted with field guns, and encamping at a distance of three miles, applied to me for 2 12-prs., 2 8-inch mortars,

\* Maj. Scudamore's Force.—3 trps. H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags.; 1 trp. 3rd Lt. cav.; 100 irreg. cav.; 1 32-pdr. howitzer; 3 Bhoppal 9-pdrs.; 24th regt. By. N.I.

Sir H. Rose's Force—Advanced Guard.—500 Hyderabad cav.; 200 Hyderabad inf.; 4 guns art.; 1 comp. 3rd By. Eur. Centre.—1 trp. H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags.; sappers and miners; 4 guns H.A.; right wing 3rd By. Eur.; 3 9-pdr. guns. Capt. Lightfoot's batt.; 2 54-inch mortars; 1 6-inch mort., 1 8-inch howitzer; left wing 3rd By. Europ.; siege train; 3rd By Lt. cav.; baggage and convoy. Rear Guard.—125 Hyderabad inf.; 1 howitzer, and 1 gun H.A.; 1 trp. H. M.'s 14th Lt. drags.; 50 Hyderabad cav.

and reinforcements. The requisition reached me at Gwalior on the 9th.

On the 11th the Siege Train left Gwalior, and arrived at Powrie on the 20th, where I encamped with Brigdr. Smith's force, total strength as per margin,\* just out of range of the enemy's guns. A party of 100 Inf., with 233 Inf. and two guns in support, under command of Maj. Vials, immediately seized a temple four hundred yards from the main gate. The enemy's picket retreating into the place, from which a smart fire of round shot and musketry was opened, and replied to by our rifle. I then proceeded with Brigdr. Smith; Capt. Turnbull, Chief Engnr.; Col. Blake, Comdg. Art.; and my staff to reconnoitre the north-east side, whilst Col. Robertson, 25th B.N.I., accompanied by Major. Chetwode, with a strong escort of cavalry and guns, reconnoitred the west side.

Having determined on the necessary arrangements, 4 8-inch mortars were sent down to the temple at sunset, and continued to play without intermission during the night.

A breaching battery for 2 18-prs. was commenced at 300 yards from a bastion on the east side, and nearly completed by morning.

A battery for the howitzer to give an oblique fire on the defences of the east side, and cross-fire on the breach, was also commenced at 400 yards, but being interrupted by a party of the enemy in the thick jungle, the bildars ran away, and could not be re-assembled. The mortars continued to play all day of the 21st, and had a sensible effect on the enemy's fire, which had been maintained with much briskness on the temple, and on all approaches. During the night of the 21st both batteries were completed, armed, and on the point of opening, when I received a message from the fort, to say that Maun Sing, with his followers, had escaped in the night, and praying that the mortars might cease.

I regret that it was out of my power, with my force, to invest the place properly. It is a mile and a-half in circuit. One side rests on an impracticable precipice, flanked by large ravines and jungle, and backed by a deep torrent, and a forest extending for many miles. In front of the other side is open ground, with tanks and marshes. The main gateway is very strong, having three gates, and numerous lofty bastions to flank them.

The Draug, or jungle gate-way, has two gates, and opens on ravines and jungle; a wicket leads down by the one side of the precipice, and there is also a path sufficient for escape of men in single file down the other.

The walls, though ancient, and in some places dilapidated, are generally ten feet thick, of massive stone, and from 25 to 50 feet high, and are well protected by the precipice above mentioned, by deep tanks, and a wet ditch, except at two or three points.

I found on the walls seventeen guns, all of which have been burst, except four of the smallest, which have been disabled.

No one at Gwalior, with intelligence enough to describe Powrie, could give me a correct idea of its size and strength; but a native plan, procured through the Political Agent at Gwalior, gave me correct information in some details which were valuable.

I received every assistance from Brig. Smith, comdg. Rajpootana brig.; and his brig. maj. Lieut. Golds-worthy; from Col. Blake, comd. art.; from Capt. Todd, 14th drags, assist. adjt. gen.; and Capt. Field, R.A., in charge of the siege train.

Maj. Vials, of H.M.'s 95th, at his own request, retained command of the advanced party at the temple.

Capt. Turnbull, chief eng.; Lieut. Festing, R.E., and Lieut. MacLachlan, B.H.A., Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., worked without intermission at the batteries, aided by Lieuts. Budger, Pearson, and Anderson, 95th regt., assist. field engs.

Capt. Turnbull and Lieut. MacLachlan, supported by a party of twelve volunteers from the 95th and 10 regts under Lieut. Crealock, 95th, examined the ground up to the foot of the proposed breach, both to see that there were no obstacles to the assault, and to find the best way.

This was a service of some danger, as the enemy were on the alert, and outside the walls. It is entirely owing to the exertions of these officers, and the efficient practice of the mortars under Capt. Field and Lieuts. Harris and Strutt, comdg. detachments, and their officers, that we recovered a place of such strength as Powrie in forty-eight hours. The escape of Maun Sing is to be regretted, but it could

not have been prevented without a large force, and it would have been equally inexpedient to draw away troops from any other quarter, or to let the enemy remain in possession of a place in front of our force a day longer than could be avoided.

The troops have borne exposure and fatigue with the utmost cheerfulness, and very little sickness.

On the 23rd, Brigadier Smith came on the track of Maun Sing's party, near the Koonoo River, and recovered two guns, which they had carried away from Powrie; and Col. Robertson, with a light column, is now following them closely.

R. NAPIER, Brigd.-Gen.,  
Comd. Gwalior Division.

### Capture of Forts Dehaign and Tiroul.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following two despatches from Brig. F. Berkeley, C.B., comdg. Soraon field force, dated the 15th and 18th inst., the former reporting the capture of the village and fort of Dehaign, and the latter reporting the subsequent capture of the fort of Tiroul.

R. J. H. BRICH, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.,  
with the Gov.-Gen.

From Brigdr. Berkeley, C.B., comdg. Soraon field force, to Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Soraon, 15th July, 1858.

1. Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C-in-C., that I yesterday attacked and captured the village and fort of "Dehaign," employing for that purpose the force as per margin.\*

2. The rebels retired into the fort on our approach, allowing the skirmishers to occupy the village with very little opposition.

3. I directed patrols of cav. to encircle the fort, and posted the H.A. with a cav. escort on ground where they would have a good view of any rebels attempting to escape from the north side.

4. On the arrival of the heavy guns, I caused them to open in the direction pointed out to us by natives, but it was impossible to judge what effect was produced, the fort being completely hidden by trees and thick scrubby jungle. I determined, therefore, to attack at once with the Inf., and ordered the 7th Pun. Regt. to advance in skirmishing order, supported by the detach. of the 54th Regt., under command of Maj. Gillum; the 24-pr. howitzer followed close in rear, guarded by a coy. of H.M.'s 32nd L.I.

5. The 7th Punj. Inf. in two bodies, respectively headed by Lieut. Gordon, who was in command of the regt., and Capt. Colla, of the 32nd L.I., Field Engnr., dashed gallantly forward, and following the enemy rapidly up, entered the wicket along with them, closely followed by the detach., H.M.'s 54th Regt.

6. About two hundred and fifty of the rebels were killed in the ditch, the rest were rapidly chased through the jungle, and cut down in every direction. About one hundred and fifty of those that escaped from the fort were cut up by the Cav. and H. Arty., but several parties succeeded in getting off, owing to the paucity of Cav.; in all about five hundred were killed.

7. "Dehaign" cannot properly be called a fort; it is a large area of jungle, surrounded by a dilapidated earthen wall and ditch, and fenced with a thorny abattis. In the centre is a square brick house; in this I have left a strong Sikh picquet to protect the labourers Mr. Willock has procured to cut the jungle, level the walls, &c.; when that is done the picquet will be withdrawn, and the house destroyed; no guns were found in the fort.

8. Both officers and men exerted themselves to the utmost, and I trust will be considered to have merited the approbation of H.E. the C-in-C. Mr. Willock, joint magistrate, accompanied me, and rendered every assistance in his power.

F. BERKELEY, Brigadier,  
Comdg. Soraon Field Force.

\* 3 E troop, R.H.A., Major Mitchell, No. 4 Co. 4th B.R.A.; No. 1 Co. 18-pr.; No. 1 Co. 8-inch mortar; No. 1, Co. 24-pr. howtzr.; No. 2 Co. 54-inch mortar, Lieut. Cottingham. H.M.'s 32nd L.I., 210 bayonets, Lieut.-Col. Carmichael. Det. H.M. 54th, 80 bayonets, Brev. Maj. Gillum. 7th Punj. Inf., 543 bayonets, Lieut. Gordon. Det. Sikhs Ferz, 70 bayonets, Lieut. Richard. Det. 6th M.L.C., 32 sabres, Lieut.-Col. Whistler. Lahore L.M., 60 sabres, Capt. Balmain.

From Brigdr. Berkeley, C.B., Comdg. Soraon field force, to Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Mansfield, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Soraon, 18th July, 1858.

1. Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of H.E. the C-in-C., that on the 16th inst. I proceeded with the Soraon field force as per margin\* to attack the fort of Tiroul, seven miles north of this camp.

2. We found the village deserted, and took up our position on the only open side of the fort, which is to the west, without any more resistance than an occasional round shot from the fort.

3. The fort is surrounded on three sides by an impenetrable thorny jungle, a few footpaths being cut in it, which are known only to the natives. It is also surrounded by a very thick thorny abattis, has six bastions, and mounted three guns; the escarp and parapet are about twenty-five feet high, in some places rather less; on the west or open side is the gateway, closing with a strong door, which is the only entrance to the fort. This side was fenced in with a double abattis, having a passage twelve feet wide between them; in rear of the inner one were trenches and "places d'Armes" for the defenders of the breastwork, who could, if forced, retreat into the fort through the gateway, and leave the attacking party exposed to the close fire of the loopholed walls.

4. Although I call this side open, it is only comparatively so, as what with the high thorny abattis, and the trees, it is with the greatest difficulty that a glimpse can be obtained of any part of the wall.

5. The mortars and 24-pr. howtzr. did their work luckily and well, and the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, leaving three guns, five hundred rounds of gun ammunition, and a quantity of powder behind them.

6. I have left three hundred of the 7th Punj. Inf. as a guard in the fort, until arrangements are made by the joint magistrate, Mr. Willock, for its destruction, which will be a work of some time.

7. I have to thank Maj. Michell, R.H.A., for the good service he rendered in directing the fire of the heavy guns, and Lieut. Cottingham, R.A., for the unflinching energy he displayed in working his mortars.

8. I also wish to bring to H.E.'s notice the gallant conduct of Capt. Colla, H.M.'s 32nd L.I., Field Engnr., who guided a small party of Punj. Inf., under the walls of the place, and succeeded in introducing portfires into the abattis. The enemy rushed out, and drove them away, killing the Naigue; they then put out the fire, so that no effect was produced, but Capt. Colla's endeavour to fire the abattis was not the less meritorious.

9. Capt. Middleton, Brig. Mij., with a covering party of ten men of H.M.'s 32nd L.I., also placed, in the middle of the night, before I was aware of the evacuation of the place, a bag of combustibles in the middle of the abattis in front of the wicket.

10. I received every assistance from all officers engaged, and the Punj. Inf., on whom, from necessity, after the Artillery, the hard work fell, were most zealously and ably commanded by Lieut. Gordon, H.M.'s 61st Regt.

11. Mr. Willock, the joint magistrate, was kind enough to assist me in everything that lay in his power.

F. BERKELEY,  
Brigdr. Comdg. Soraon Field Force.

#### Description of Tiroul.

The fort is of mud, and nearly square in form, with seven round bastions, connected by curtains. The curtains are about seven feet thick at top, with a loopholed parapet, and on the inside have a sufficient slope to enable the defenders to ascend with ease to the terre plaine. This shape gives a great increase to the thickness of the curtains near their base. The place is surrounded (except at the gateway) by a dry ditch, about six feet deep, and the height from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet varies from twenty to twenty-five feet. On the north-east and south-east sides there is an impenetrable jungle of trees and thorny underwood.

On all sides there is a breastwork outside the ditch, with flanking rifle-pits, and a thorny abattis in front; on the west there are two lines of this abattis, about fifteen feet apart, and very thick at the north-west angle, outside the tank. There is an ingeniously contrived labyrinth of entrenchments,

\* 1 gun, 1 howtzr., R.H.A., Maj. Michell. 1 18 pr., 2 8 inch mortars, 1 24 pr. howtzr., 2 54-inch mortars, R.A., Lieut. Cottingham. H.M.'s 32nd L.I., 200 bayonets, Lieut. Col. Carmichael. H.M.'s 54th Regt., 80 bayonets, Major Gillum. 7th Punj. Inf., 543 bayonets, Lieut. Gordon. Det. Sikh, 71 bayonets, Lieut. Richard. Lahore L.M., 60 sabres, Capt. Balmain. 6th Madras Cav., 33 sabres, Lieut.-Col. Whistler. Cavalry attached to Punj. Inf., 28.

\* Europ. Art., 149; Native Art., 11; Europ. Cav., 156; Native Cav., 280; Engineers, 49; Europ. Inf., 552; Native Inf., 730.

screened from view at a distance, a part of which enfilade the approach to the gateway. There is only one entrance to the place. The west front of the fort is comparatively open, and a view of a portion of the south-west bastion and a small part of the curtain can be obtained at the distance of four hundred yards; the remainder of the place is concealed by trees. The abbatis forms the greatest obstacle to an attacking column, as the stormers would be delayed by it many minutes, exposed to a close fire from the body of the place and outworks.

R. COLLS, Captain,  
19th July, 1858. H.M.'s 82nd L.I.

### Affair at Mohan.

No. 381 of 1858.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adj.-Gen. of the army, No. 713, dated 13th Aug. 1858, forwarding copy of a report from Col. F. C. Eveleigh, C.B., H.M.'s 20th Regt., comdg. at Nawabgunge, of an affair with insurgents in the neighbourhood of Mohan, on the 8th Aug., 1858.

R. J. H. BRACH, Colonel,  
Sec. to the Gov. of India, Mil. Dep., with  
the Gov. Gen.

From the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to the Gov. of India.

Mil. Depart., with the Gov. Gen.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the C.-in-C., to forward for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., a report dated the 9th inst., from Col. F. C. Eveleigh, C.B., of H.M.'s 20th Regt., comdg. at Nawabgunge, of an affair with insurgents in the neighbourhood of Mohan, on the previous day, which H. E. considers to have been very well managed.

W. MAYHEW, Lt.-Col.,  
Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, 13th Aug., 1858.

From Col. F. C. Eveleigh, C.B., comdg. at Nawabgunge, to the Offg. Depy. Assist. Adj.-Gen., Lucknow.

Dated Nawabgunge, 9th Aug. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Brigdr. at Lucknow, that yesterday morning, at five o'clock, I received a letter from Mr. Carnegie, Deputy Commissioner at Mohan, stating that enemy in force had attacked the Police Battalion stationed there on the previous evening (7th inst.), crossed the bridge, and driven in the Police picquets, and as he expected to be again attacked the following morning, he requested me to come to his aid.

I accordingly started from Nawabgunge with the troops named in the margin\* at 6 A.M. yesterday morning, the 8th inst., and on my arrival at a village three miles this side of Mohan, I turned to the left towards the village Hussengunj, as I conceived that should the enemy in the tops about Mohan obtain intelligence of my approach, he would, in all probability, retire in the direction of that village, which is on the direct road to Ru-soolabad, and where he has generally a force of from six to seven hundred men.

On crossing the open maidan towards Hussengunj, and when about a mile from it, I perceived the enemy's Sowars and Inf. rapidly retreating from the village, apparently towards Ru-soolabad.

I immediately pursued at a gallop for about a mile and a half, but finding that the guns could not approach near enough to open fire, I halted them, and sent on two squads of the Irr. Cav., under Lieut. Godby, who followed the enemy in pursuit for about five miles.

The result was most satisfactory, for between forty and forty-five men of the enemy were killed, his only gun, a brass 3-pr., captured, together with one elephant and two camels.

After a short rest I proceeded through Hussengunj to Mohan, about three miles off, and met the Deputy Commissioner coming out with the police force.

I remained at Mohan, under a tree for some hours, to refresh the troops, and finally arrived at camp at 3.30 P.M.

The enemy's forces did not appear to be more than about one hundred and fifty Sowars and two hundred Inf., but I am inclined to think, from information afterwards received at Mohan, that numbers were lurking about in the neighbouring topos, which are thick and numerous.

The brass gun I left at Mohan, and it was placed in an excellent position to command the bridge.

I beg to express my thanks to Lieut. Godby for the able manner in which he handled his Irreg. Cav.

F. EVERAUGH, Colonel,  
Comdg. at Nawabgunge.

\* 300 1st Sikh Cav.; 2 guns B.H.A.; 25 gunners mounted, to support the guns; 12 rank and file H.M.'s 20th Regt., mounted on Mambars.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The Pres. in Council is pleased to attach the following civ. servants of Bengal pres. to N.W. Prov., Punjab, and Oude:—

Messrs. M. Brodhurst, S. Lushington, A. C. Barnard, H. R. Clarke, C. E. Chapman, H. B. Simson, W. J. Money, E. Waterfield, H. A. Harrison, and J. C. Colvin.

Sept. 21.—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. com. at Loodiana, has indulgence leave for 1 mo. from 25th inst.

Mr. D. C. Macnab, asst. com. at Shahpoor, has indulgence leave for 1 mo. from 15th inst.

Capt. D. Mocatta, cantonment jt. mag. of Sealkote, has leave m.c. 3 mo. from 1st prox. to Bombay, prep. to Eur.

Capt. A. LeGallais, com. Goojeranwalla levy, will offic. as cantonment jo. mag. of Sealkote from date of Capt. Mocatta's dep.

Public Works Dep., Sept. 16.—Mr. D. P. Mackenzie, exec. eng. of Nuggur div. in Mysore, has leave 6 mo. in ext.

Sept. 18.—Capt. R. De Bourbel, exec. eng. 8rd class, to offic. as exec. eng. of Barrackpoor dur. abs. of Capt. Elliot.

Fort William, Sept. 21.—No. 1,330.—Ord. by officer com. Bentson's horse confirmed as a temp. arrangement:—

Dated Aug. 24.—Appg. Lieut. Lennox, adj., to act as 2nd in com. and Lieut. Clay, 30th Bombay N.I., to act as adj. of 2nd regt.

No. 1,331.—Mr. H. H. Birch, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on Bengal estab. was announced June 1, is admitted into the serv. as a cadet of inf. from 14th inst., and prom. ens.

Fort William, Sept. 22.—No. 1,339.—Orders by the chief commis., Punjab, confirmed:—

Lahore, Sept. 8.—12th Punjab Inf.—No. 677.—Regtal. ord., dated Aug. 26, by Lieut. H. H. Christian, offic. com., directing Lieut. J. Liston to offic. as adj., as a temp. arrangement, confirmed.

11th Punjab Inf.—No. 678.—Regtal. ord., dated Aug. 18, by Capt. E. S. Dennis, app. Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, of late 30th N.I., to do du., is confirmed.

5th Punjab Cav.—No. 682.—Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, do du., has leave fr. Aug. 6 to Nov. 6, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, on m.c., under new rules.

Leave of abs.:—  
No. 1,840.—To Eur. on m.c.

Col. H. Forster, com. Shekhawatee batt., for 13 mo., under new reg.

Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd Bengal Eur. I. c., 18 mo., under old reg.

Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., 15 mo., under new reg.

Fort William, Sept. 28.—No. 1,351.—Eng.—Lieut. J. St. J. Hovenden, to be 2nd capt. fr. Aug. 27, v. 2nd Capt. M. G. Geneste, dec.

No. 1,353.—Surg. G. Harper, ret'd. to du., arr. at Fort William, Sept. 21.

No. 1,354.—Asst. surg. G. A. Watson has leave fr. July 26, 1858, to Aug. 30, to Bombay, prep. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

No. 1,356.—The following order issued by the chief commis., Punjab, and published in the Punjab Gazette, No. 55, of Sept. 11, 1858, are confirmed:—

18th Punjab Inf.—No. 687.—The regtal. order, Aug. 27, by Capt. Williamson, comm., assuming ch. of the adj.'s office, with effect fr. 24th idem, consequent on Capt. H. King, offic. 2nd in com., and Lieut. Hunter, doing du. and offic. adj., having been detached fr. hd. qrs., is confirmed.

No. 688.—The regtl. ords. by Capt. J. H. Balmain, com. Lahore lt. horse, dated July 16 and Aug. 15, the former appg. Lieut. Shepherd to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. T. C. Graham, m.c., the latter directing Lieut. Shepherd to continue to act as adj., are confirmed.

4th Punjab Inf. No. 693.—March 20.—By Maj. Wilde, commanding, appg. Lieut. A. M. Stewart, do. du. acting adj. v. Willoughby, confirmed.

No. 694.—March 29.—By Capt. W. M. Cafe, appg. Lieut. P. C. E. Willoughby to act as 2nd in com., confirmed.

15th Punjab Inf.—No. 695.—August 26.—By Lieut. W. L. Bunlall, appg. Lieut. Mackenzie, do. du. officer, to offic. as adj., v. Armstrong.

No. 1357.—The services of Surg. J. A. Guise are pl. at disp., of Lieut. gov. of Ben. al.

No. 1358.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted into the service, as cadets of cav. and inf., on this estab., and prom. to rank of cornets and ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. G. A. P. Arbuthnot arrived at Fort William, Sept. 24, 1858.

Inf.—Messrs. T. T. Tucker and R. M. Clifford arr. at Fort William, Sept. 24, 1858.

No. 1359.—Lieut. B. L. Gordon, Madras art., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 12 mo., new reg.

Lieut. C. E. Nairne, art., has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., new reg.

Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., new reg.

Oct. 1, No. 1,365.—To Europe, on leave of abs., m.c., Ens. H. I. Wheeler, inf. att. to H.M.'s 19th foot, 18 mo., under new reg.

No. 1,366 of 1858.—The following orders, issued by the chief commissioner, Punjab, and published in the Punjab Gazette, No. 56, of Sept. 15, confirmed:—  
Lahore, Sept. 15, No. 697.—17th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. E. T. Kemp, att. to 21st Punjab Inf., to do du. as a supernumerary.

No. 699.—1st Punjab Inf.—The Delhi field force order, Sept. 17, 1857, by Maj. gen. A. Wilson, transf. Capt. W. J. F. Staflord, attached to 1st Eur. Fus., to 1st Punjab Inf., and directing him to assume command, is notified.

No. 1,367.—Admitted to the serv. as asst. surg.:—  
Medical Dept.—Mr. D. Wright, date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 25.

No. 1,368.—The serv. of Capt. W. T. Fagan, 44th N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

No. 1,374.—Capt. F. J. Eager, 25th N.I., is perm. to proc. to sea, on m. c., for 3 mo., old reg.

No. 1,375.—To Europe, on leave of abs., m. c.:—  
Lieut. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., offic. com. of 8th Irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new reg.

Foreign Depart., Fort William, Sept. 30.—Mr. J. Murphy, extra assist. commis. at Delhi, has leave for 1 mo. from 1st prox.

Sept. 28, 1858.—Lieut. T. G. Geldart, 65th N.I., superint. of the Frontier Bridle-road in Pegu, has been brought on the regular public works estab. as an assist. eng. 2nd class.

Oct. 5.—No. 1880.—Orders issued by the chief commissioner, Punjab, and published in the Punjab Gazette, No. 57, of 18th Sept. 1858, are confirmed:—  
Lahore, Sept. 16.—Maharatta horse.

15th (Pioneer) Punjab Inf.—No. 706.—Lieut. F. M. Armstrong has leave from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 to Bombay, on m. c., prep. to Eur.

17th Punjab Inf.—No. 711.—Ens. J. Forsyth, 49th N.I., to do du. as a supernumerary.

1st Sikh Irreg. Cav.—No. 712.—The Delhi field force order, dated 17th Dec. 1857, by Maj. gen. N. Penny, transf. Ens. R. G. Sandeman, 33rd N.I., do. du. with 2nd Eur. fus. to 1st Sikh Irreg. cav. is notified.

No. 1,381.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. S. W. Fraser, 28th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Sept. 28.

No. 1,382.—Admitted into the serv. as cadets of inf., and prom. to ens.:—

Inf.—Messrs. M. C. Smith and J. K. McCauland; date of arr., Sept. 27.

Mr. M. G. Taylor; date of arr., Sept. 29.

No. 1,383.—Admitted into the serv. as cadets of art. and inf., and as asst. surgs. on this estab. The cadets of art. and inf. are prom. to lieut. and ens. respectively:—

Art.—Messrs. F. A. Stubbs and W. J. W. Muir; date of arr., Sept. 27.

Messrs. H. G. Willis, J. P. Cottam, A. B. Cunningham, and F. Lindsay; date of arr., Sept. 28.

Inf.—Mr. G. Young; date of arr., Sept. 28.

Medical Dept. Messrs. J. C. Whishaw, A. M. Verchere, and C. Hatchell; date of arr., Sept. 27.

Messrs. O. Byrnes, W. P. Harris, E. Brown, P. M. Croasie, F. W. A. De Fabeck, J. J. McDermott, H. Potter, and J. B. White; date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 1,387.—Lieut. P. R. Crolly, 62nd N.I., has leave from Aug. 30 to Feb. 28, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to leave m. c. to Eur. under new reg.

No. 1,388.—The following orders, issued by the officer com. Beatson's Horse, are confirmed as temp. arrangements:—

Sept. 1.—Making the following exchanges:—Lieut. R. Johnstone, fr. 1st to 2nd regt.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, fr. 2nd to 1st regt.

Sept. 5.—With reference to G. O. No. 385, Aug. 28, Maj. Wilson, com. 2nd regt., will be struck off the strength of the corps, as soon as he has delivered over charge of 2nd regt. to Capt. Wood, who is app. to comm. 2nd regt.

Appg. Lieut. Johnstone, 18th Bombay new offg. as adj. 2nd regt. N.I., to act as brig. maj. and directing Lieut. Lennox to resume duties of adj. in addition to those of 2nd in com. of 2nd regt.

Sept. 6.—Directing Ass. Surg. Beaumont, 2nd regt., to rec. ch. of staff from 4th inst., Ass. surg. Sylvester having proc. with his regt. to Mhow.



*Home Dept.—Fort William, Oct. 5.*—The Pres. in council attaches Messrs. W. G. L. Lane and F. H. Fellow, Civil Serv., reported qual. for the Pub. Serv., to Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William.

The Pres. in council attaches Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Civil Serv., reported qual. for the Pub. Serv., to N. W. Prov., the Punjab and Oude.

*Foreign Dept.—Fort William, Oct. 5.*—Mr. A. Levien, asst. commis., Punjab, has leave for 20 days, fr. Sept. 20.

*Public Works Dept.—Fort William, Oct. 4.*—Mr. J. Fennesy, sub eng., 3rd class, Midnapore embankment, is app. to ch. of South Hidgelee embankments div., as a temp. arrangement.

*Oct. 5.*—The Pres. in council grants 1 mo.'s leave on m.c., to Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. eng., 3rd class, fr. the 4th inst.

*Oct. 4.*—The leave granted to Mr. W. J. Ellis, med. off. of Mumbhoom, 13th ult., is cauc. at his request.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*For. Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 13.*—No. 3,207.—The app. of Capt. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fus., to be cantonment jt mag. at Lucknow, is sanctioned as a temp. arrangement.

*Sept. 15.*—No. 3,231.—Lieut. G. Bradford, district com. Oude mil. police, has leave for 2 mo. to Pres. prep. to leave on m.c.

*Public Works Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 13.*—No. 69.—Lieut. col. A. Cunningham, chief eng. of 2nd class in Pegu, app. chief eng. of 1st class in N. W. Prov., v. the late Col. H. Fraser.

Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, engs., to be chief eng. of 2nd class in Pegu, v. Cunningham.

Maj. R. Strachey, engs., to be consulting eng. to Gov. of India in railway dept., v. Maj. Goodwyn.

Capt. W. H. Greathed, engs., to be offi. consulting eng. to Gov. of India, whilst Maj. Strachey continues to offi. as sec. in the Public Works Dept. at Pres.

Capt. G. Sim, dep. consulting eng. railway dept., to act in that capacity in N. W. Prov. in the abs. of Capt. Greathed.

Capt. J. Puckle, 3rd Madras N.I., to offi. as asst. to offi. chief eng. of Mysore du. abs. of Col. Green, chief eng.

*Sept. 14.*—No. 403.—Lieut. col. H. M. Durand, engs., on spec. du. with the Gov. gen., to proc. to Pres. and thence to England, on du.

No. 404.—The honorary rank of major is conferred on Capt. G. Holroyd, comd. inf. of Calcutta Volunteer Guards.

*Sept. 16.*—No. 406.—Mr. H. B. Hanna, a student of Roorkee College, to do du. with 1st Cav. Punjab Irreg. Force, and to rank as local lieut.

No. 407.—Punjab Irreg. Force.—1st Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. R. F. Godby, adj., to be 2nd in com., v. Maj. Barchard, res. Lieut. R. Beadon, 10th L.C., to be adj.

2nd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. R. D. Osborn, 26th N.I., to do du. temp.

11th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, 30th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. Crolly.

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. R. D'O. C. Bracken, adj., 2nd Sikh Inf., to be 2nd in com. dur. period Lieut. White may offi. as com.

13th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. Beville, 8th Bombay N.I., 2nd in com. 1st Belooch Batt., to be com. This cancels appt. of Lieut. Kennedy of July 19, who reverts to his appt. in Corps of Guides.

18th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. E. J. Maidman, 24th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. O'Malley, res.

Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson to have med. charge. This canc. appt. of Asst. surg. Fairweather (notified in G.O. No. 270, July 9), who reverts to the med. ch. of 4th inf.

23rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. N. Hodgson, 9th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. Hunt, transf. to another appt.

25th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. P. W. Powlett, 58th N.I., to be adj.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. P. Sherriff, 35th N.I., do. du. with 2nd Punjab Inf., to be adj. temp., v. Lieut. Bracken, app. 2nd in com. 12th Punjab inf.

No. 408.—The appt. of Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th Madras N.I., to do du. with 8th Punjab Inf., is cancl.

*Judicial Dept. (Criminal).—Allahabad, Sept. 15.*—Mr. H. J. McGeorge, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bail-tool, vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. C. Home to offi. as mag. and coll. of Jounpoor.

*Sept. 15.*—The priv. leave for 1 mo. to Rev. F. Hine, chapl. of Nynee Tal, by the archd. of Calcutta, is confirmed.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 16.*—Capt. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fus., to be asst. to chief of police in Oude.

The undermen. officers have joined their appointments in Oude military police:—

Lieut. W. G. Manson, div. adj., Sept. 4.

Lieut. W. Rose, dist. comdt., Sept. 1.

*Sept. 18.*—Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, 72nd N.I., to be div. adjt. in Oude mil. pol., v. Lieut. Lambort, res.

The following temp. arrangements in Oude mil. police sanctioned:—

Capt. J. Dawson, div. 2nd in com., to offi. as div. com., f. Aug. 1, till arr. of Maj. J. G. Stephen.

Lieut. F. W. Graham, dist. comt., to act as div. 2nd in com., v. Capt. Dawson.

Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, div. adj., to offi. as dist. comt., v. Lieut. Graham.

Lieut. G. W. Manson, div. adj., to act as dist. comt., v. Capt. Hearsey, m.c.

Lieut. B. H. Smith, dist. adj., to act as div. adj., v. Lieut. Manson.

Lieut. J. H. Worsley, dist. adj., to act as div. adj., v. Lieut. Hawkins.

Capt. J. B. Hearsey, dist. comt. in Oude mil. pol., has leave for 2 mo., prep. to Eur. m.c.

Lieut. C. H. Boileau, 61st foot, to be a dist. adj. in Oude mil. pol.

*Public Works Dept.—Sept. 16.*—Lieut. col. Hender son, chief engineer at Hyderabad, has leave to Bombay, prep. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.

No. 409.—The leave m.c. to Capt. J. H. M. Babington, 48th Madras N.I., by the Govt. of Fort St. George, and confirmed in G.O., No. 1,174, dated September, 1857, is ext. to March 15.

*Allahabad, Sept. 20.*—No. 410.—The order issued by Maj. gen. Penny, comdg. Meerut div., No. 12, dated Jan. 14, appg. (the late) Officg. Supering. Surg. T. C. Hunter to be officg. supering. surg. of the Agra Circle, v. Supering. surg. C. Mackinnon, transf. to Meerut Circle, is confirmed.

No. 411.—Assist. surg. D. Scott, M.D., officg. medical storekeeper at Allahabad, is appd. permanently to that situation.

*Foreign Dept.—Sept. 22.*—No. 3321.—Lieut. C. F. Sharpe, appd. div. adj. in the Oude military police, Sept. 18, joined 10th.

*Public Works Dept.—Sept. 21.*—No. 74.—Capt. F. W. Peile, engs., exec. eng. of the Ramgurh division, to officiate as executive eng., Allahabad, in room of Capt. A. Impey, appd. officg. civil architect at pres.

Capt. J. Dawson, 43rd N.I., to be officg. exec. eng. of the Ramgurh div.

Capt. J. G. Medley, engs., to be a dep. consulting eng. in railway dept.

Capt. Medley proc. to Lahore, where he will rec. instructions from chief commis. of Punjab.

*Pay Dept.—Sept. 23.*—No. 414.—Brev. maj. T. G. St. George, dep. paymr., Benares Circle, to be dep. paymr. Jullundur Circle, v. Maj. Hill.

Brev. maj. R. J. Edgell, 53rd N.I., to be dep. paymr. Benares Circle, v. Maj. St. George.

No. 415.—The serv. of Lieut. E. K. O. Gilbert, 27th N.I., replaced at disp. of the C. in C.

*Allahabad, Sept. 28.*—Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop to offi. as mag. and coll. of Mooradabad.

*Sept. 29.*—Mr. R. H. Dunlop vested with powers in district of Mooradabad.

*Sept. 30.*—Major W. C. Erskine, comm., Jubbulpore div., has leave 2 mo., prep. to Eur. m. c.

Mr. D. G. Barkley to be an assist. in Benares div.

*Oct. 2.*—Mr. C. Horne to be mag. and coll. of Jounpoor.

*Sept. 28.*—Mr. R. Wall, assist. mag. and coll. of Agra, has leave for 1 mo.

*Rev. Depart., Sept. 29.*—Mr. J. Simson to be dep. superintendent (not supt.) of the Rajah of Benares' domains.

Mr. J. A. Loch to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

*Military Police Depart., Sept. 30.*—Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, late 44th N.I., to offi. as adjt. of military police in Budaon district, dur. abs. of Lieut. Hawkins.

Mr. C. J. Daniell, C.S., under-sec. to government of North-Western Prov., for 3 mo., on m. c., in lieu of priv. leave granted July 20.

Mr. R. H. Smith, prin. Sudder Ameen of Benares, 6 mo., on m. c., to Europe.

*Oct. 1.*—Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll., placed in charge of Treasury at Cawnpore.

*Sept. 29.*—No. 425.—*Commissariat Depart.*—Capt. A. S. Haig, 55th N.I., to offi. as sub-assist. commy. gen.; and proc. to Cawnpore, and there report himself to dep. commy. gen. Central Circle, at Lucknow.

No. 426.—The appt. of Lieut. H. C. P. Rice to be adjt. 4th Punjab cav., as announced in G. O. G. G., July 21, 1858, is cancelled.

No. 427.—The appt. of Capt. C. W. Miles, 23rd N.I., to offi. as sub-assist. commy. Gen. (notified in G. O. G. G., July 29, 1858, is cancelled.

No. 430.—The appt. of Assist. surg. A. Baggs, 6th Madras L.C., to offi. in med. ch. of 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, announced in G. O. G. G., July 24, 1858, is cancelled.

No. 431.—*Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Inf.*—Lieut. H. Justice, 38th Madras N.I., to act as adjt.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Sept. 29.*—Lieut. Bradford, app. to offi. as 2nd in com. of irreg. horse, which is being raised by Capt. H. O. Mayne, with effect from Aug. 6.

Maj. J. G. Stephen, app. dival. com. Oude military police, July 17, joined his appt. 16th inst.

*Allahabad, Sept. 30.*—No. 429.—The serv. of unatt. Lieut. W. Sheffield placed at disposal of foreign dept. with gov. gen.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*Sept. 14.*—Mr. J. Monro to be asst. to jo. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.

*Sept. 17.*—Capt. J. S. Davies, sen. asst. to commis. of Chota Nagpore at Lohardugga, has leave of abs. for 1 mo.

*Sept. 18.*—Mr. F. G. Millett to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. M. Davis, med. offi. of Noacolly, has leave of abs. for 2 mo.

*Sept. 21.*—Rev. H. Smith to be chap. of Hazarcebaugh.

*Sept. 22.*—Mr. R. J. Wigram to offi. as jo. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. S. C. Bayley to charge of sub-div. of Kalarooa, and to exere. spec. powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll. in districts of Baraset and Nuddea.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to be asst. to mag. and coll. of 24 Pergunnahs, and to exere. spec. powers of an asst. mag. and the powers of an asst. coll.

Mr. A. Magniac to offi. as mag. of Dinagpore.

*Appointments.—Sept. 23.*—To be dep. mag. and dep. collectors, and to exercise respectively the powers of a covenanted assist. to a mag., in districts named, viz.:—

Messrs. F. J. Pratts, at Beerbhoom; A. C. Wright, at Bhaugulpore; S. C. Hampton, at Bancoorah; and W. Blundell, at Chumparun.

*Sept. 24.*—The serv. of Maj. C. V. Jenkins, com. Behar irreg. cav., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in military dept., at his own req.

*Sept. 25.*—Mr. F. Bilderbeck, probationary asst. eng., is posted to circular and eastern canals.

*Sept. 27.*—Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Barrh, vested with special powers of an asst. mag. in Patna and Monghyr.

*Sept. 28.*—Mr. M. Ainger to offi. as civil asst. surg. of Hooghly.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to be asst. to mag. of Howrah.

*Sept. 29.*—Capt. J. R. Pughe to be com. of 5th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. A. Turnbull to be com. of the 3rd Bengal police batt.

The above apps. will take effect from 14th ult.

*Sept. 30.*—Mr. W. Vincent to be lieut. and adjt. of 2nd Bengal police batt.

*Oct. 2.*—Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. J. A. Guise to be civ. surg. of Moorshedabad.

*Oct. 4.*—Mr. M. Ainger to be register of deeds and marriage register at Hooghly.

*Sept. 30.*—Mr. N. A. Garstin has leave for 2 mo. on m. c.

*Oct. 1.*—Mr. T. C. Trotter, has leave for 1 mo. new rules, in ext.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 11.*—By Col. T. J. Fischer, comm. Madras troops in Bengal, 2nd ult., directing Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, art., on app. to mounted branch to continue to do du. with C. company, 5th batt., till relieved.

Rohilcund div. order, 4th ult., app. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, to med. ch. of Kemaon levy from 1st idem, and directing him to afford med. aid to Rohilcund horse and to detach. of 2nd Punjab cav., at Bareilly.

By Capt. W. Montriou, comm. field detach., 24h ult., directing Lieut. G. T. Estridge, 24th Bombay N.I., to perform du. of staff off. to detach.

By Maj. G. G. McDonell, comm. Dorundah field force, 4th ult. app. Lieut. E. Faunce, 27th Madras N.I., to be staff off. to force, v. Lieut. W. E. Hamilton, dec.

By Capt. J. W. Younghusband, comm. at Kota Kangra, 6th ult., app. Capt. A. Cumine, 4th N.I., to offi. as detach. staff to troops in garrison, fr. June 19.

Pres. div. order, 25th ult., placing serv. of Asst. surg. G. E. Givins, A. D. Campbell, and T. S. Venle, the former at disposal of chief commis. of Oude, and the two latter at the disposal of the offi. superintending surg. of the Lucknow field force.

Leave of absence:—

2nd E. B. Fus.—Capt. W. D. Harris, fr. Sept. 5 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.

48th N.I.—Maj. C. Hasell, for 2 mo., in ex.

58th N.I.—Col. H. C. Cox, fr. Oct. 12 to March 12, 1859, to v. Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur.

Med.—Asst. surg. R. Fryer, fr. July 16 to Aug. 16, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur., on m.c.

The undermen. officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut. W. Wilson, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur., m.c.

Lieut. E. D. Elliot, Aug. 23 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, m.c.

Shekhawattie batt.—Brev. col. H. Forster, from Aug. 17 to Nov. 17, to Presidency, prep. to fur. to Eur., m.c.

Cawnpore Levy.—Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, from April 15 to May 14, to Calcutta, prep. to fur. to Eur., m.c.

*Head Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 14.*—Lieut. col. G. Burney, rem. from 32nd to 65th N.I., and Lieut. col. R. Y. B. Bush from latter to former corps.

The undermen. officers passed colloq. exam. on dates specified:—

Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld, 8th N.I., Lieut. W. W. F. Hay, 17th N.I., and Asst. surg. B. Daly, med. dep.; Aug. 16.

Ens. F. W. Grant, inf., Aug. 13.  
Meerut div. ord., placing servs. of Capt. G. C. Lloyd, 56th N.I., at disposal of dep. superint. of studs, N.W. prov., for employ. in Haupper Stud.

Orders by Brig. gen. R. Walpole, com. Rohilcund div., confirmed:—

Dated July 12.—Directing Brev. capt. F. G. Thel-lusson, 29th N.I., to proc. to Moradabad and assume com. of detach. 24th Punjab regt. (pioneers), v. Ho- venden.

July 17.—Appg. Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th Madras N.I., to do du. with 17th Punjab inf.

Dated 23rd ult.—Appg. Asst. surg. T. J. Duthoit, M.B., to do du. in gen. depot hosp.

Dated 21st ult.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to proc. to Raneeunge in med. ch. of a detach. of European cav. recruits.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Troop 2nd brig. H.A.—Lieut. T. Present, fr. Sept. 2 to Nov. 30 to Simla m.c.

Dated 9th ult.—Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, rec. arr., to do du. in gen. hosp.

Asst. surg. C. Prentiss, ret. from Dacca, to do du. in gen. hosp. from 3rd idem.

Asst. surg. L. H. Lees to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of Bengal Eur. lt. cav. by rail to Raneunge.

Dated 10th ult.—Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, do. du. in gen. hosp., to take med. ch. of a detach. of troops proc. to Upper Prov.

Asst. surg. C. Prentiss to do du. with a detach. of troops in the Town-hall.

Sept. 20.—Capt. T. Wright, app. an asst. adj. gen. of div., is posted to Peshawar div.

Brev. maj. T. F. Wilson, app. a dep. asst. adj. gen., of div., is posted to Dinapore div.

Brev. maj. W. Lydiard, asst. adj. gen., is transf. fr. Dinapore to Cawnpore div.

Capt. P. Drummond, 22nd N.I., is app. offic. com. of Bareilly levy, dur. abs. of Capt. R. Bridge.

Ens. A. Lindsay, do. du. with 64th regt., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 21st ult.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following ap- pointment:—

Agra Levy.—Lieut. E. Teddle, of H.M.'s 35th foot, to be 2nd in com., and to conduct duties of adj.

Lieut. J. J. H. Gordon, 29th foot, is app. adj. to Lieut. col. W. W. Turner, com. troops along Grand Trunk road, v. Capt. O. Wilkinson.

Lieut. E. J. N. Mackenzie, 52nd N.I., is app. to act as adj. to 9th irreg. cav., in room of Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond.

Asst. surg. A. Maclean, 32nd Highlanders, app. to med. ch. of Darjeeling depot. Nomination to Mucur- roe cancelled.

Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, 70th foot, app. to med. ch. of Murree convalescent depot.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjutant General's office, H.M.'s Forces, Calcutta, Sept. 16.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Aug. 17.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. proms. and appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. O. Bird to be capt., by purch., v. Pinckney, who ret.; Aug. 24.

38th Foot.—Ens. B. B. Thompson is perm. to ret. from the serv., by the sale of his commission, subject to approval by H. M.

Ens. K. Ap. E. P. Jones to be lieut., by purch., v. Wardlaw, who ret.; Aug. 24.

60th Foot.—Capt. C. D. C. Ellis, 3rd batt., is app. to 1st batt.; and Capt. C. H. S. Churchill, 1st to 3rd batt.; Aug. 17.

71st Foot.—Lieut. C. J. Mounsey to be capt., by purch., v. Sir L. Smith, ret.; Aug. 5.

Ens. W. F. V. Harris to be lieut., without purch., v. Neave, dec.; June 17.

Ens. R. J. Isacke to be lieut., by purch., v. Moun- sey; Aug. 5.

89th Foot.—Lieut. R. E. Beck to be capt., by purch., v. Tom, who ret.; Aug. 24.

Ens. O. H. Strong to be lieut., by purch., v. Beck; Aug. 24.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. Eyre, 2nd batt., ret. fr. the serv., by the sale of his commission, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Aug. 18.—Asst. surg. A. Maclean, 42nd foot, is app. to med. ch. of Murree convalescent depot.

## Pergunnahs of Etah.

Sept. 18.—No. 1,370.—The Pergunnahs under con- trol of the joint magistrate and dep. collector of Etah are formed into an independent district. They are as follows:—Etah, Sakety, Subawur, Kursana, and Sir- poora from Mynpoory; Bilram, Saran, Fizpoor, Oolae, and Nidhpore from Budoon; Azimnuggur, Puttiale, and Burns from Ferruckabad; Muhrera and Puch- lanah from Allygurh.

## Interpreters.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Sept. 11.—The govern- ment have ruled that officers app. to act as interpre- ters, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 1,293, dated Oct. 13, 1857, shall receive the allowances of that situation, with effect, retrospectively, from the 2nd idem, whether such officers shall have passed the prescribed examination or not.

The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the right hon. the Gov. Gen. has sanctioned the same staff and the same allowances as are granted at the Landour depot for the convalescent depot at Dugshaie, so long as it may have exceeded 150 men, or may continue in excess of that number.

## Batta.

Oct. 1.—No. 1,376.—The hon. the Pres. of the Coun- cil of India in Council directs the publication in G. O. of the following extract of a military letter from the hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 224, Aug. 18:—

2. We have much satisfaction in apprising you that letter dated May 26,\* the donation of six months' batta granted by our order of March 31 to the force under the command of Maj. gen. Sir H. Havelock, which entered the residency at Lucknow on Sept. 25, 1857, and was engaged in its defence from that time till Nov. 22, 1857, is to be in addition to the donation to the same amount granted by your Government, as announced in G. O. of Dec. 22, 1857.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1.—Mr. R. G. Clarke to act as civil and sess. jud. of Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Mr. T. I. P. Harris, on m. c.

Lieut. J. M. Grant, act. brig. maj., Bangalore, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., has leave for 2 mo., from July 30, to the presidency, prep. to proceed- ing to Eur. on m. c.

The Rev. A. Kinloch, A.B., has leave for 1 mo.

Maj. J. H. Bell, mint master of Madras, resumed ch. of Mint, Sept. 29.

Mr. S. R. Dawes, 2nd class district Moonsiff of Cuddalore, to be 1st class district Moonsiff Tanjore, in the Zillah of Combaconum.

Military Depart. Fort St. George, Oct. 1.—No. 378.

—17th regt. N.I., Brev. Capt. J. H. Keyes to be capt. and sen. ens. W. Rowlandson, to be lieut., vice Cannon, dec. fr. Sept. 16.

Colonel J. F. Glencairn Campbell, c.s. of H.M.'s 91st regt., to be a brig. of 2nd class to complete the estab.—to have effect from the date on which H.M.'s 91st foot may be admitted on the estab. of this pres.

Lieut. R. H. Sankey, engs., is permitted to visit Bangalore and east. coast, during the leave granted by the govt. of India.

Surg. H. Smith, 7th L.C., has leave to Bombay on m. c. to obtain a final m. c. to Europe.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5.—Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., is to offic. as asst. exec. engr., dept. public works.

The Rev. B. O'M. Deane, B.A., to be a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses to this diocese.

Order by off. com. Beaton's horse confirmed, as a temp. arrangement:—

App. Lieut. Lennox, adj., to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. Clay, 30th Bombay N.I., to act as adj. of the 2nd regt.

Lieut. J. Somerville, 26th N.I., to com. of detach. 3rd inf. of the Nagpore irreg. force, at Bilaspore.

Hyderabad Cont.—Art.—Lieut. R. C. Henchy, h. art., to be comdt. of 4th co. v. Campbell.

Lieut. S. H. E. Chanier, h. art., to offic. as comdt. of 3rd co. dur. abs. of Lieut. Biden.

2nd Inf.—Lieut. J. Woodcock, adj. 3rd inf., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Speid, app. comdt.

Brev. maj. R. Hunter, 1st N.V. Batt., to officiate as comdt. of gen. dep. of European pensioners at Cud- dalore, during abs. of Maj. Leggatt, on leave.

Maj. H. D. Sheppard, 19th N.I., has leave to Eur. on m.c., for 18 mo., reg. of 1854.

Cor. A. Farrer is removed at his own request from 5th to 2nd L.C., to rank next below Cor. P. D. Hen- derson.

Pub. Works Dep., Fort St. George, Oct. 8.—Lieut. col. F. C. Cotton, engs., superint. engr. N. Circle, re- sumed charge of his office, Sept. 30.

Lieut. col. C. Cotton, has 6 mo. leave to Neil- gherry Hills and Western Coast.

Fort St. George, Oct. 6.—T. A. Chellapoe, to be a dep. insp. of schools, and to offic. as second master in the Vernacular Normal School at Vellore.

Mil. Dept.—Fort St. George, Oct. 5.—No. 388.—Brev. lieut. col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., and dep. sec.,

\* Request early instructions as to Court's intention in re- gard to the amount of batta to be granted to the troops which proceeded under the command of the late Maj. gen. Sir Henry Havelock, in September, 1857, to the succour of the garrison of Lucknow.

to act as sec. to gov. mil. dept., during abs. of Col. Browne.

Oct. 8.—No. 389.—Mr. G. Thomas, now abroad, has been app. a cadet of inf. on this estab., subject to the usual conditions and to his being found qualified agreeably to the prescribed test.

No. 391.—Surg. A. Lorimer, M.D., has leave to Eur. on m. c. for 15 mo., reg. of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., has leave to Eur. on m. c. for 15 mo., under reg. of 1854, to embark fr. Madras.

Rec. Dep. Oct. 8.—Assist. surg. J. Miller, M.D., has leave for 3 mo. on m. c. in ext.

Jud. Dep. Oct. 8.—Assist. surg. W. R. Cornish has leave for 30 days fr. Oct. 1.

Fort St. George, Oct. 8.—Mr. J. T. MacLagan to be auditor of accounts of the Mauritius and West India emigration agencies.

Oct. 12.—Mr. H. S. Thomas has leave for 4 mo. to Coimbatore and the Neigherry Hills on m. c.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Sept. 27.—Maj. G. Harvey, 2nd Eur. lt. inf., fr. Oct. 2nd, two mo. privilege leave, Ossoor.

Oct. 1.—The following posting is ordered:—

Brig. J. F. G. Campbell, to Tonghoo.

Adj. Genl's Office, Fort St. George, Sept. 29.—The undermentioned medical officers, recently admitted to do du. under surgeons of corps:—

Assist. surg. W. H. Roberts, Assist. surg. G. H. Alexander, with H.M.'s 1st royal regt.

Assist. surg. W. F. Davis, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Assist. surg. W. J. Busted, Assist. surg. J. Welsh.

Under orders of officer com. Pegu div. for employ. with Eur. regt.

Sept. 30.—The following removal is ordered:—

Lieut. col. W. Halpin, from Eur. veterans to 1 N.V. battalion.

Ens. A. J. Arnott, 30th N.I., relieved from do. du. with 25th N.I., to join.

Sept. 29.—The following posting is ordered:—

Ass. surg. J. T. Fraser, to 5th batt. art., but to join and do du. with det. art., &c., at Labuan.

Lieut. J. W. Watkins, art., app. qr. mr. and interp. of 5th batt. art.

Lieut. J. Blair, 1st batt. art., to act as adj. and qr. mr. of the art. in the Straits, v. Watkins.

Lieut. J. W. Watkins, qr. mr. and interp. 5th batt. art., will act as interp. to detach. of r. art. at Mount.

Order confirmed:—

By the officer com. Hyderabad subsid. force, app.

Lieut. R. C. Henchy E. troop horse art., to act as interp. to No. C Company, 9th batt. royals from Aug. 19.

The leave granted on July 5 to Lieut. J. Simpson, 48th N.I., is commuted to sixty days privilege leave.

Capt. R. Jones, 8rd L.I., has leave for 6 months—Bangalore and Neigherries, m. c.

Adj. Genl's Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 6.—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language.

Ass. surg. S. T. Heard, M.D., d. d. 3rd Eur. regt., has passed exam. in Hindostani for medical charge.

Orders issued by Brig. gen. R. Walpole, c. s., comm. Rohilcund division, confirmed.

July 17.—App. Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th N.I., to do du. with 17th Punjab Inf.

Lieut. J. H. Doveton, 3rd L.C., has leave in con- tinuation till Nov. 30, 1858—Madras on m. c.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 4.—Confirmed.

By the off. com. 49th N.I., July 15.—App. Lieut. W. G. M. Strickland to ch. of qr. mr. dep. 49th N.I.

Oct. 11.—Lieut. G. W. Playfair, 34th L.I., has fur- nished a cert. of qualification in surveying.

Leave of abs.:—

Capt. C. J. Bradley, 24th N.I., pres. m.c., prep. to Eur. m. c.

Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I., till March 31st, 1859, Madras, Bangalore and Neilgs m. c.

Ens. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I., pres. a.c., prep. to Eur.

Ens. G. S. Keith, 44th N.I., 6 mo. Madras and East Coast m. c.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 23.

No. 946.—Orders confirmed:—

July 28.—By Brig. gen. J. Jacob, app. Lieut. Leith 2nd in com. 1st Jacob's rifle regt., to act as comt. to that regt.

July 30.—By Maj. gen. Farrell, directing asst. surg. Sylvester, civil surg. Sholapore, to rec. med. ch. of 3rd N.I., during abs. of asst. surg. Joynt.

Aug. 13.—By Maj. Lye, app. Lieut. Cooper to con- tinue to perform du. of adj. to 13th N.I., till arr. of Lieut. Consens.

Aug. 18.—By Maj. gen. Michel, app. Surg. Lodwick, 4th N.I., to perform du. of superin. surg. of Malwa div., till arr. of superin. surg. Ritchie.

Aug. 15.—By Maj. gen. Roberts, app. Lieut. Vibert, art., to continue to perform du. of field commissary of ordn. Rajpootana field force while Lieut. Swanson remains with his troop.

Aug. 31.—By Col. G. Macan, app. Lieut. Sanders to act as qr. mr. to 7th N.I., v. Cunningham.

Sept. 22.—No. 950.—Admitted to the service as cadets of art., inf., and asst. surg.:

#### ARTILLERY.

Ranked and prom. in G. G. O.:

Aug. 12.—No. 444.—Mr. M. A. Chaldecott; No. 446.—Mr. J. G. Edwards, and No. 515, Mr. H. Stevenson; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9.

No. 519.—Mr. C. W. Godfrey, and No. 523, Mr. F. W. M. Spring; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9.

#### INFANTRY.

Ranked and prom. in G. G. O.:

Aug. 12.—No. 440.—Mr. F. P. Worthy; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9.

#### MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 141.—Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, and No. 142, Mr. G. Y. Hunter; date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 9.

Oct. 4.—No. 966.—Order confirmed:

Aug. 24.—By Maj. gen. comdgr. Malwa div., app. Lieut. col. Lockhart, H. M.'s 92nd highlanders, and Capt. St. John, of same corps, the former to com., and the latter to be staff off. of a force proc. on field serv.

No. 969.—The foll. transfers are ordered:

Ens. G. J. Bogle, from 26th N.I. to 1st Eur. regt. fus., as jun. of his rank, and to stand next below 2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris.

Ens. H. C. Morse, from 10th N.I. to 8th N.I., as jun. of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. H. Gardiner.

Ens. E. H. Noyes, from 8th to 10th N.I., as jun. of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. C. C. Blowers.

Ens. C. H. Coles, from 1st gren. to 9th N.I., as jun. of his rank, and to stand next below Ens. A. J. Bannerman.

No. 970.—Surg. H. Smith, Madras estab., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., new reg.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Oct. 2.—The undermen. officers having been reported by the garrison surg. at Bombay as requiring a further ext. of leave at the Pres. have their leaves prolonged to 31st inst.:

Lieut. W. Williams, 1st fus.

Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. C. C. G. Cowper, 8th N.I.

Capt. F. McGowen, 10th N.I.

Maj. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Kaye, 17th N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Johnson, 29th N.I.

Lieut. R. Litchfield, 30th N.I.

Capt. F. G. Green, Na. vet. batt.

26th N.I., Dhoolia, Ens. E. H. Davidson, fr. Oct. 1 to 22, 1858.—In ex. to enable him to join.

#### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 23.)

Mr. J. R. Morgan, act. coll. of Tanna, is perm. to proc. into districts of his collectorate on du., on the opening of the season.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, supern. third asst. to coll. and magis. of Broach, has been placed in perm. ch. of rev. and magl. duties of Brouh Pergunnah from 23rd ult.

The Gov. in Council confirms an order, dated Aug. 26, by Maj. Powell, directing Surg. Batho, 26th N.I., to perform du. of civ. surg. at Dhoolia on dep. of Asst. surg. Mackenzie.

The Gov. in Council confirms an order by Brig. Stuart, dated July 27, appg. Lieut. Young, 23rd N.I., to offic. as post-master to 1st brig. Central India field force from 24th idem, v. Holland.

The undermentioned gentlemen are app. members of the municipal commission of Kurrachee:—The civil surgeon, the bazaar master, and the executive engineer, Kurrachee station and district, *ex officio*; Capt. De Lisle, dep. superint. eng., railway dep.; Mr. J. N. Warren, agent Sind railway; Mr. G. Entwistle, merchant; Capt. Leckie, maj. of brig.; Capt. P. L. Hart, engineers; Capt. Vincent, paymaster; Mr. E. Waller, firm of Warwick, Walker and Co.; Mr. Meiklejohn, firm of Treacher and Co.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17.—No. 176.—The serv. of Asst. surg. Lalor replaced at disposal of C. in C. of L.N.; and Asst. surg. G. Asher having completed his tour of du. in L.N., is relieved therefrom.

Sept. 21.—No. 180.—Mr. C. S. Mainwaring, app. a volunteer for L.N., is admitted to the serv. fr. 8th instant.

Superintendent's Office, Sept. 24.—The order of July 14 last, transf. Mr. W. Booth, acting 1st class 2nd mr., fr. *Achar* to *Berenice*, is hereby cancl.

Lieut. Dickson, supern. on board the *Achar*, transf. to *Auckland*.

Mr. J. Morgan, acting mr. fr. *Auckland*, transf. to the *Berenice*.

#### BIRTHS.

BACON, wife of H. d. at Parsewalkum, Sept. 30.  
BAPTIST, wife of W. s. at Madras, Oct. 1.  
BLAKE, wife of B. A. d. at Bellary, Sept. 25.  
BOWMAN, wife of H. H. d. at Galle, Oct. 14.  
BRAGA, wife of J. J. s. at Hong Kong, Sept. 21.  
BRODERSEN, wife of C. d. at Hong Kong, Sept. 19.  
BRUNKE, wife of Col. s. at Colombo, Oct. 15.  
BULLEN, wife of J. N. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 29.  
DAVIDSON, wife of Col. C. d. at Deccan, Sept. 18.  
DRACON, wife of A. s. at Macao, Sept. 10.  
D'ESTERRA, wife of R. s. at Kandy, Oct. 11.  
FAITHFUL, wife of R. W. s. at Kussowlie, Sept. 13.  
FENNELL, wife of Rev. A. s. at Madras, Oct. 8.  
FOLEY, wife of W. d. at Dacca, Sept. 18.  
FROST, wife of J. s. at Hoshiarpore, Sept. 8.  
GARDEN, wife of Lieut. W. A. s. at Assam, Sept. 18.  
HILL, wife of J. T. d. at Maulmain, Oct. 6.  
HOUGHTON, wife of H. L. s. at Sept. 11.  
KIDD, wife of Rev. J. T. D. d. at Vepery, Oct. 10.  
LACKERSTEEN, wife of W. R. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.  
MACLEAN, wife of L. H. J. d. at Umritsur, Sept. 13.  
MAGRY, wife of E. s. at Black Town, Oct. 5.  
MILLER, wife of J. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 16.  
MOOLE, wife of W. M. s. at Madras, Sept. 26.  
O'DOWDA, wife of D. s. at Howrah, Oct. 2.  
POWER, wife of M. d. at Bengal, Oct. 6.  
STRANGE, wife of R. K. s. at Madras, Oct. 4.  
THORNHILL, wife of G. s. at Chicago, Sept. 24.  
UNDERDOWN, wife of E. M. d. at Adyar, Oct. 3.  
VANE, wife of G. d. at Colombo, Oct. 2.  
WAIT, wife of G. s. at Colombo, Oct. 4.  
WOODRUFF, wife of S. C. s. at Hong Kong, Sept. 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

BACON, Maj. G. Madras art., to Caroline J. Cutting, at Fort St. George, Oct. 4.  
BENNETT, W. to Amelia A., d. of the late Capt. F. W. Horne, at Calcutta, Sept. 20.  
BROWN, George to Hannah, d. of John Thomas, at Calcutta, Oct. 2.  
DONTHE, Rev. J. to Annie, d. of S. Lea, at Madras, Sept. 30.  
D'ESNA, J. to Catherine C., d. of J. E. Melson, at Colombo, Oct. 6.  
HEATHCOTE, James A., Lieut. I. Navy, to Eliza M., d. of the late Capt. J. Barton, Bombay art., at Calcutta, Sept. 29.  
HOLTON, W. A. to Miss Catherine J. McCarthy, at Calcutta, Sept. 6.  
HURLOCK, R. J. to Frances A. L., d. of the late Capt. P. L. Spry, at Palaveram, Sept. 30.  
LANG, Lieut. A., Bengal eng., to Sarah, d. of Col. Boileau, Bengal art., at Simla, Sept. 1.  
SIEBEL, J. B. to Miss G. M. Van Dort, at Colombo, Sept. 30.  
LYONS, J. to Miss Ann Davis, at Hong Kong, Sept. 20.  
RENNELL, J. to Miss Isabella Torrick, at Cuttack, Sept. 13.  
SCHMIDT, J. P. to Miss R. R. Ross, at Bangalore, Sept. 28.  
TULLOCH, John to Lucy, d. of J. Cosserat, at Dinapore, Aug. 7.  
WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. H., Mooltan Regt. of Cav., to Ellen B., d. of Maj. gen. Nosh, at Mussoorie, Sept. 9.  
WISH, Lieut. C. B., H. M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons, to Miss Annie Doroker, at Poona, Sept. 16.  
WORMS, S. L. to Miss Matilda C. Lyons, Colombo, Oct. 4.  
YOUNG, R. J. to Ellen E., d. of the late D. Ferrier, at Mussoorie, Aug. 26.

#### DEATHS.

BAPTIST, Francis at Agra, aged 4, Sept. 14.  
BISS, John S. at Calcutta, aged 53, Sept. 27.  
BONNYMAN, Capt. (*Chincha*), at Hong Kong, Sept. 8.  
BURN, Lucy P. inf. d. of Col. H. P. at Mussoorie, Sept. 11.  
CLARKE, Daniel O'B. at Simla, aged 61, Sept. 11.  
CUMMING, John P. at Singapore, Sept. 24.  
DAVIDSON, Elizabeth at Calcutta, aged 19, Sept. 15.  
DAY, John at Hong Kong, aged 39, Sept. 21.  
DRYSDALK, William at Hong Kong, Sept. 13.  
EGERTON, Randle inf. s. of R. E. at Mussoorie, Sept. 13.  
EISKINE, Angelique relict of the late D. at Elam-bazen, Sept. 26.  
FLOTART, Charles at Macao, Sept. 14.  
FRANKLYN, Mrs. A. at Calcutta, aged 22, Sept. 13.  
GOSSE, Frederick M. at Hong Kong, aged 29, Sept. 19.  
HARDING, Madame D. at Madras, aged 56, Sept. 30.  
HARLAND, William A. at Hong Kong, aged 36, Sept. 12.  
HILL, Charlotte C. inf. d. of J. T. at Maulmain, Oct. 13.  
HILL, Henry on board the *Northfleet*, leaving Hong Kong.  
HOKZ, G. A. at Hong Kong, Sept. 12.

HOSSACK, Annie, inf. d. of Capt. at Hong Kong, Sept. 21.

HUTCHINSON, Mrs. Maria at Cuddalore, aged 78, Oct. 4.

MCALISTER, George on board the *Falcon* at Hong Kong, Sept. 19.

MILLER, George A. inf. d. of W. G. at Allahabad, Sept. 11.

MILMAN, T. W. at Hong Kong, aged 47, S-pt. 21.

MINNOCK, William at Hong Kong, Sept. 12.

MONIN, Mrs. Delphina at Rangoon, aged 52, Sept. 27.

Moss, Phillip M. at Chandernagore, aged 39, Sept. 20.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 9.

2nd Drag. Gds.—E. Metcalfe, gt., to be cor., by purch., v. Renshaw, prom. in 13th lt. drag.

9th Lt. Drags.—H. A. Bushman, gt., to be cor., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. F. R. C. Grant, prom. in 5th lt. drag.

Military Train.—Capt. G. P. Blake, fr. 100th foot, to be capt., v. Swift, who exch.

4th Foot.—L. MacLaine, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Middleton, prom.

10th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. M. G. Sparks to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. J. S. Cotton, prom. to rank of maj. gen.; Brev. maj. S. F. C. Annesley to be maj., without purch., v. Sparks; Lieut. T. C. Robertson to be capt., without purch., v. Annesley; Ens. J. Rudge to be lieut., without purch., v. Robertson; Lieut. J. B. Marston, from 1st King's Own Stafford militia, to be ens., without purch., v. Betson, prom.

13th Foot.—G. Kemmis, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Yardley, prom.

23rd Foot.—J. F. Sparrow, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Gerard, prom.

27th Foot.—F. Coffey, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Clay, prom.

29th Foot.—Capt. E. H. Westropp to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. col. Sir E. Lugard, prom. to rank of maj. gen.; Capt. G. A. Ferris, from 16th foot to be capt., v. Westropp; Ens. G. E. Fursdon to be lieut., without purch., v. Dickinson, prom. in 11th foot.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. R. T. Knox to be capt., without purch., v. Clapcott, prom.; Ens. C. G. Stanley to be lieut., without purch., v. Knox; Ens. C. H. Trueman, from 47th foot, to be ens., v. Stanley.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Lee to be capt., without purch., v. Elkington, dec.; Ens. and a lj. R. H. Ross to be lieut., without purch., v. Lee.

37th Foot.—Capt. H. M. Sall to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. col. Dames, prom. to rank of maj. gen.; Lieut. G. W. Savage to be capt., without purch., v. Sall; Ens. F. C. Forbes to be lieut., without purch., v. Savage.

38th Foot.—Ens. J. P. Boyd to be lieut., without purch., v. Wardlaw, who ret.; J. B. Brady, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Byron, prom. in 11th foot.

42nd Foot.—A. F. Kidston, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Ceely, prom.

44th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. G. McDowell, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. J. Johnson, dismissed the service by the sentence of a general court-martial.

50th Foot.—T. H. Fernley, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Ege, prom. in 11th foot.

51st Foot.—J. V. Nugent, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Tompon, prom.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. J. C. W. Lever, from Royal Sussex Lt. inf. militia, to be ens., without purch., in suc. to L. Stopford, prom.

54th Foot.—Ens. W. P. Hodnett, from Ceylon rifle regt., v. Fawcett, app. to 33rd foot.

60th Foot.—Ens. H. St. G. Barton to be lieut., by purch., v. George, prom.; J. Miller, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Barton, prom.

64th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Pack to be adj., v. Hudson, prom. 15th foot.

75th Foot.—H. P. Dawson, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Butt, prom.

83rd Foot.—Maj. C. W. Austen to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. B. Trydell, prom. to rank of maj. gen.; Capt. J. F. Murray to be maj., without purch., v. Austen; Lieut. E. Murant to be capt., without purch., v. Murray.

86th Foot.—H. V. Cullinan, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Sewell, prom.

87th Foot.—Maj. B. O'Brien to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. M. C. Johnstone, prom. to rank of maj. gen.; Capt. W. P. Lea to be maj., without purch., v. O'Brien; Lieut. A. Fitz Gerald to be capt., without purch., v. Lea; Ens. B. D. Musgrave to be lieut., without purch., v. Wall, killed in action; Ens. G. W. Marsden to be lieut., without purch., v. Musgrave, whose prom., without purch., on Sept. 7, has been cancl.; Ens. J. G. Leadbitter to be lieut., without purch., v. Marsden, whose prom., without purch., on Sept. 17, has been cancl.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Serj. J. W. Arrowsmith, fr. corps of permanent instructors of musketry, to be ens., without purch., v. Hodnett, app. to 54th foot.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AND NATIVE PREJUDICES.

*Surtout, point de zèle.* Now, more than ever, is it of consequence to impress this salutary maxim on the minds of English magistrates in India. No small degree of moral courage is necessary to withstand the pressure from an affectedly liberal but really narrow-minded portion of the British public. The education and evangelisation of the gentle Hindoo is at present the cuckoo-cry most in fashion. The fancy will, no doubt, wear out in time, but, it is to be feared, not before much irreparable mischief shall have been done. The Court of Directors were fully aware of this new danger to the stability of our Indian empire, and one of their latest despatches from their Public Department was directed to the maintenance of their "ancient policy of perfect neutrality in matters affecting the religion of the people of India." This document, which is distinguished for its perfect honesty and high-toned feeling, was called forth by the Machiavellian conduct of the Inspector of Education in Behar. That gentleman, in reporting on the extensive district under his superintendence, complains of the difficulties arising from the prevalent and inveterate belief of the natives that Government is bent upon their conversion to Christianity. These prejudices, he states, are strengthened by every attempt to reason against them—an admission little to the credit of his own tact and judgment. But if his discretion and argumentative powers seem to be defective, still more so are his notions of rectitude and good faith. He shall speak for himself:—

"While, therefore, keeping up the theory of eliciting voluntary effort, I find it to be the most efficient and satisfactory course, in practice, to take for my starting point, and to allow my subordinate to do the same, that it is the order of Government that people should now educate their children, and that the people ought to be satisfied that Government would not command that which is not good for them. Having laid down this principle, we then proceed to prove, by every argument at our command, that in so doing the Government has no intention whatever to interfere with the religion of its subjects."

This gentleman appears to hold the jesuitical doctrine that the end justifies the means. Not so the Court of Directors. No sooner had they become acquainted with this most pernicious and disgraceful proceeding on the part of a public servant entrusted with a delicate and responsible duty, than they instructed the Governor-General to administer a severe reprimand to the officer who had so strangely forgotten the first elements of public honour. The views they express are so just in themselves, and so creditable to their expounders, that we feel we cannot do better than transfer them to our own columns.

"We desire," say they, "that you will express to Mr. Chapman the serious displeasure with which we have viewed his conduct, in thus inducing the natives to believe that it was the order of the Government that their children should attend the schools under his inspection."

"It is our intention that it shall be entirely open to all with the natives whether they will avail themselves of the facilities of education which we afford to them or not."

"It is the duty of all public servants to carry out with good faith the declared intentions of the Government under which they act. There is no safety for a State if over-zealous individuals be permitted, in the execution of the duties entrusted to them, to substitute their own policy for that of the Government."

"A Government must not be supposed to say one thing and mean another."

"In the above passages, and in many other parts of Mr. Chipman's Reports, there are statements of the most important character, with respect to the apprehensions entertained by the natives of interference with their religion on the part of the Government in their educational proceedings."

"The Government will adhere, with good faith, to its ancient policy of perfect neutrality in matters affecting the religion of the people of India, and we must earnestly caution all those in authority under it not to afford by their conduct the least colour to the suspicion that that policy has undergone, or will undergo, any change."

"It is perilous for men in authority to do, as individuals, that which they officially condemn. The real intention of the Government will be inferred from their acts, and they may unwittingly expose it to the greatest of all dangers, that of being regarded with general distrust by the people."

"We rely upon the honourable feelings which have ever distinguished our services for the furtherance of the views which we express. When the Government of India makes a promise to the people, there must not be afforded to them grounds for a doubt as to its fidelity to its word."

### AN IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

A MAN who shows his cards is tolerably certain of losing the game. This blunder was made by no less a person than his Imperial Majesty the Great Mogal, or, as he styles himself, Bahadur Shah Padshah Ghazee Muhammed Darn Bukht Wali Nizamut Kadif Mirza Kareem ool Sonjah Bahadur. Not that we suppose for one instant that this many-titled potentate would have had the slightest chance of success had he kept his cards well in hand, and played with the science of a Hoyle. Under any circumstances his case would have been desperate, but he himself has told to all the world how wretchedly he proposed to play. Ordinary men are content to ventilate their folly in a book, which may possibly never be seen beyond the magazines of their publisher, but a Great Mogal can be satisfied with nothing short of a Proclamation, posted up in the most conspicuous places for the benefit of all men, both of those who can read and of those who can only listen and interrupt. This veracious document, dated August 26th, 1857, commences with the predicate that "in this age the people of Hindustan, both Hindus and Mahomedans, are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English. It is therefore: the bounden duty of all the wealthy people of India, especially of those who have any sort of connection with any of the Mahomedan royal families, and are considered the pastors and masters of their people, to stake their lives and property for the well-being of the public." Starting from these premises, this "Ishtahar" proceeds to show that "the ancient works, both of the Hindus and Mahomedans, the writings of the miracle-mongers, and the calculations of the astrologers, Pandits, and Rannals, all agree in asserting that the English will no longer have any footing in India or elsewhere." This assurance will, no doubt, be particularly agree

able to M. de Cesena, and other writers patronised by our faithful ally *d'outre Manche*. The sway of the British being doomed by inexorable fate to come to a close, it is incumbent on all to assist in "promoting the common good, and thus attain their respective ends." Otherwise they may lose a golden opportunity, and have leisure afterwards to repent of their folly—a state of things thus described by a poet:—"Never let a favourable opportunity slip, for in the field of opportunity you may meet with the ball of fortune; but if you do not avail yourself of it, you will have to bite your finger through grief." It is absurd to suppose that "the present slight inconveniences usually attendant on revolutions" will continue when the Imperial Government is established on a firm basis. Those who may now suffer at the hands of a sepoy or any other marauder have only to make known their grievances, and they shall receive immediate redress from the public treasury—but not a word about the punishment of the offender.

This preamble is followed by five sections, given at full length in the *Delhi Gazette*, but which our narrow limits compel us to epitomise. The first section sets forth that the British Government in making zemindary settlements have imposed an exorbitant land-tax, and, not content with the gratification of their avarice, have dishonoured and ruined many zemindars by putting up their estates to public auction for arrears of rent, and by allowing "a common rascal, a maid-servant, or a slave," to institute suits by which "respectable zemindars are summoned in court, arrested, put in jail, and disgraced." There is no question as to this being a substantial grievance in the eyes of the natives, who shrink with loathing from the degrading necessity of having to appear in court, even were it only as a witness. Then, the cost of stamps and the tediousness of litigation in the Company's Courts are only too justly reprobated, while exception is also made to the annual subscriptions for schools, hospitals, and roads. Under the Imperial Government all these extortions are to be done away with. "The jummas (assessments) will be light, the dignity and honour of the zemindars safe, and every zemindar will have absolute rule in his own zemindary." This grand old feudal principle has been sadly overlooked by British philanthropists, and we are now suffering for their absurd determination to govern the dependencies of the Crown according to the system that prevails in the mother country. Certain recompenses and advantages are next offered to zemindars who are ready to oppose the unbelievers, and promises are made which might stagger the most credulous.

The second section regards merchants. These worthies are assured that "the infidel and treacherous British Government have monopolised the trade of all the fine and valuable merchandise, such as indigo, cloth, and other articles of shipping." The people of the country have now nothing left to them but trifles, and even on these customs and stamp fees levy a contribution. "Besides this, the profits of the traders are taxed with postages, tolls, and subscriptions for schools." But when the Imperial Government shall be securely established, "all these aforesaid fraudulent practices shall be dispensed with, and the trade of every article without exception, both by



land and water, shall be open to the native merchants of India, who will have the benefit of the Government steam-vessels, and steam-carriages for the conveyance of their merchandise gratis; and merchants, having no capital of their own, shall be assisted from the public treasury." No wonder if after this we read that it is the duty of every merchant to take part, openly or secretly, against the unsympathising stranger.

We now arrive at the third section, which is addressed to public servants. This is so exceedingly characteristic and cogent, that we copy it *verbatim*.

"It is not a secret thing, that under the British Government natives employed in the civil and military services have little respect, low pay, and no manner of influence, and all the posts of dignity and emolument in both the departments are exclusively bestowed on Englishmen. Few natives in the military service, after having devoted the greater part of their lives, attain to the post of Subadar, the very height of their hopes, with a salary of 60 or 70 rupees per mensem; and those in the civil services obtain the post of Sudar Ala, with a salary of 500 rupees a month, but no influence, jagere, or present. But under the Badshahi Government, like the posts of Colonel, General, and Commander-in-Chief, which the English enjoy at present, the corresponding posts of Pansadi, Punj-hazari, Half-hazari, and Sippah-salari will be given to the natives in the military service; and like the posts of Collector, Magistrate, Judge, Sudder Judge, Secretary, and Governor, which the European civil servants now hold, the corresponding posts of Wuzeer, Qazi, Safr, Suba, Nizam, and Dewan, &c., with salaries of lacs of rupees, will be given to the natives of the civil service, together with Jagere, Khilluts, Inams, and influence. Natives whether Hindus or Mahomedans, who shall fall fighting against the English, are sure to go to Heaven, and those killed fighting for the English, will doubtless go to Hell. Therefore all the natives in the British service ought to be alive to their religion and interest, and abjuring their loyalty to the English, side with the Badshahi Government and obtain salaries of 200 or 300 rupees per month, for the present, and be entitled to high posts in future. If they, for any reasons, cannot at present declare openly against the English, they can heartily wish ill to their cause, and remain passive spectators of the passing events, without taking any active share therein. But at the same time they should indirectly assist the Badshahi Government, and try their best to drive the English out of the country.

"All the Sepoys and Sowars who have, for the sake of their religion, joined in the destruction of the English, and are at present, on any consideration in a state of concealment, either at home or elsewhere, should present themselves to me without the least delay or hesitation.

"Foot soldiers will be paid at the rate of 3 annas, and Sowars at 8 or 12 annas per diem for the present, and afterwards they will be paid double of what they get in the British service. Soldiers not in the English service, and taking part in the war against the English, will receive their daily subsistence money according to the rates specified below for the present, and, in future, the foot soldiers will be paid at the rate of 8 or 10 rupees, and sowars at the rate of 20 or 30 rupees per month, and on the permanent establishment of the Badshahi Government, will stand entitled to the highest posts in the State, to jagirs and presents:—

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Matchlockmen.....              | 2 annas a day. |
| Riflemen.....                  | 2½ do.         |
| Swordsmen.....                 | 1½ do.         |
| Horsemen, with large horses, 8 | do.            |
| Do., with small do. . . . .    | 6 do."         |

The fourth section is the most feeble of the quintett, and is intended to eulist the good-will of artisans, such as weavers, cotton-dressers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and shoemakers. It is assumed these industrious beings have been shorn of their occupations by the introduction of English manufactures into India, but they would probably retort that admitting their profits were now less than formerly—and it is not so—they have at least one advantage under the

Feringhee rule, that of enjoying their own without molestation.

In the fifth section rent-free lands are promised to all pundits, fakirs, and other learned persons, who shall make common cause against the avowed enemies of their respective religions, in conformity to the precepts of their holy books. And the Ishtahar or proclamation concludes with a terrific denunciation of all who shall still adhere to the British Government. Their estates shall be confiscated, their property plundered, and themselves with their families "imprisoned, and ultimately put to death."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "QUIETA NON MOVERE."

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The oracle of the Strand has spoken. In regard to my former letter to you, a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* writes as follows:—

"In *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 20th October, I observe that a correspondent, writing from the Oriental Club, dated 16th idem, accuses you of gross ignorance in stating that Sir Henry Montgomery, one of the new members of the Indian Council, a Madras Civilian, was on the Staff in Ireland. You may give this clever correspondent the 'retort courteous,' as Sir Henry was on the Staff in Ireland—on that of the Marquis Wellesley."

In the first place, I beg to remind the editor of the *Illustrated* that it was not the case of Sir Henry Montgomery solely, as the above would imply, that called forth my letter. His particular case was one only amongst many instances of "gross ignorance" noticed by me; and I would ask the editor what reply he can make to the other cases? He appears to have nothing to say on the subject. He allows judgment to go by default, but joins issue on that of Sir Henry Montgomery. In self-justification, therefore, I have examined into the evidence of this case, and will lay before you a brief statement of the results. The whole matter turns upon a reference to dates. The question is, was Sir Henry Montgomery, the member of the Council of India, ever on the Staff of the Marquis Wellesley in Ireland? The Marquis was first appointed Lord-Lieutenant in 1821, and Sir Henry was nominated a student of the College at Hailybury (by Mr. Canning, I believe) on the 1st of August in that year. On examining the Army lists, I find at that date only one Henry Montgomery inserted therein, and he was a lieutenant on half-pay. Was he the present Baronet? For the following reasons, this evidence is, I think, against this hypothesis. Firstly, because he (the lieutenant) is described simply as Henry, not Henry Conyngham, Sir Henry's second name. Secondly, because this officer entered the army in 1815; so that it is pretty clear he was not Sir Henry, who was born in 1803; for I ask, is it likely that any Administration in those pure days would have lent itself to such an enormous job as that of granting a commission to a gentleman of the mature age of twelve—an age when most gentlemen are about to enter on the second and most delightful phase of their scholastic career—that of the public schools?

As for the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, I can only feel pity for him. No wonder that he makes egregious blunders. Having to listen every day, and at all hours, to the enlivening strains of the 104th Psalm tune, as *staccato'd* out by the clock bells of the church immediately facing his office, I am not surprised, poor fellow, that the modicum of brain which he ever possessed should have become addled. I do not know whether the same excuse applies to his correspondent.

To the former, should he be in a position to understand and appreciate common sense, I would commend an attentive pondering on the motto with which I have headed this letter. The latter will, I trust, pardon my "quip modest" for his "retort courteous;" and so I bid them both heartily farewell.—Yours, Oriental Club, Nov. 9, 1858. ORIENT.

THE ANCIENT INDIANS, says Dr. Wilson, were unquestionably beef-eaters, while the fanciful doctrine of the Metempsychosis, which has ended in bringing their descendants under a superstitious fear of the lower animals, was utterly unknown to their fathers.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECT CADETS who passed their Examination on the 2nd of November: D. Adamson, H. M. Buller, J. H. Gaitskell, V. J. Hodson, E. Newbery, W. J. Pickance, C. F. H. L. Way.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.—The following notice has been issued by the Hon. Board of Customs at Southampton:—"Notice to Passengers.—A clerk is in attendance in the baggage warehouse to receive Customs' duties on articles subject thereto, brought by passengers with their baggage. No charge is made by the Customs for receiving these duties; and passengers, if so inclined, may pay them and pass their effects without the intervention of an agent.—Custom-house, Southampton, October, 1858."

A CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM, in reference to the new description of clothing for India, has been issued from the Horse-guards to all commanding officers of battalions, regiments, and depots. It announces that draughts for India must in future be provided, prior to embarkation, with one suit of drab-coloured India clothing, a pattern of which is deposited in the pattern-room at Pall-mall. This suit must be provided regimentally at the expense of the men, and will form part of the Indian clothing required to be provided on the arrival of troops in India, which by the last regulation consists of two suits of drab-coloured twill, and of other minor articles. The memorandum further states that when troops proceed to India by the overland route, it is desirable that this drab suit should be considered a part of their sea-kit, and a corresponding reduction should be made in the articles provided under that head.

APPOINTMENTS (Downing-street, Nov. 8).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Capt. C. Sim, R.E., to be Surveyor-General for the Island of Ceylon; and the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Legislative Council of the colony of New Zealand, viz.—G. A. Arney, Esq. (chief justice); C. R. Bakistoun, Esq.; G. Cutfield, Esq.; J. H. Harris, Esq.; J. Johnston, Esq.; J. Menzies, Esq.; and Maj. gen. R. H. Wynyard, C.B.

PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S FLEET IN CHINA (Admiralty Nov. 8).—In consideration of the successful operations against piratical junks in the Chinese Seas, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd inst., the following promotions have taken place:—Lieut. L. Wildman to be Commander, by commission dated Oct. 15; Lieut. J. W. Webb to be commander, by commission dated Nov. 5; Mr. W. Brabazon to be acting lieut. (to be confirmed on passing at the Royal Naval College), by commission dated Nov. 5.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—The General Committee of this fund previous to issuing their annual report, have directed that the following abstract of their proceedings to the present date be published:—The total amount of subscriptions, with interest and premiums on investments, up to the 27th ult., is £433,620. 17s. 6d.; loans repaid, £1,108. 2s. 1d.; total, £434,728. 19s. 7d. The expenditure has been as follows:—In remittances to India, £127,286. 18s. 7d., exclusive of power to draw for £10,000; relief granted to sufferers in this country, donations, £30,739. 2s. 4d.; loans, £5,018. 7s. 6d.; expenses of management for fourteen months, advertising, £4057. 8s. 1d.; salaries, stationery, rent, and other expenses, £2,166. 15s. 10d.; total expenditure, £169,268. 12s. 4d. The balance at this date is £265,460. 7s. 3d., but this is subject to applications for further assistance, which are still made from Calcutta, and it is certain that, in numerous cases, both in India and Great Britain especially, those of widows, orphans, disabled soldiers, and other sufferers incapable of contributing towards their own support, further provision will ultimately be requisite, involving the appropriation of capital to a very large amount, which cannot at present be calculated. The expenditure for relief in the United Kingdom granted by the committee has been as follows:—Donations to 32 officers, £3,055; to 86 widows and orphans of officers, £9,653; to 25 orphans of officers, £1,410; to 25 wives of officers, £2,133; to 51 other relatives of officers, £3,504; to 82 relatives of soldiers, £529; to 13 disabled soldiers, £29; to 298 widows and 423 children of soldiers on weekly allowances, £2,928; to ladies' committee for clothing £61. Loans to 9 officers, £946; also to 21 relatives of officers, £2,224. Donations to 10 clergymen and missionaries, £729; to 6 widows of clergymen, £386; to 1 wife of missionary, £100; to 23 widows and orphans of civilians, £1,470; to 75 indigo planters, merchants, railway officials, &c., £4,248. Loans to 17 civilians, £1,847. Total amount of relief in United Kingdom, £35,757.

**MILITARY ON DITS.**—In all probability (says the *Times* of yesterday) the 14th Light Dragoons and the 9th Lancers will return from India next year. Should two more cavalry regiments be ordered out, the 11th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons will, in all likelihood, be those selected.

**BREVET.**—The undermentioned promotions to take place in succession to Col. B. F. D. Wilson, prom. to be maj. gen., v. Maj. gen. Lord C. Wellesley, dec.:—Lieut. col. J. Fraser, half pay unatt., fort maj. at Jersey, to be col.; Maj. T. Lillie, Ceylon rifle regt., to be lieut. col.

**THE MUSEUM AT THE INDIA-HOUSE.**—This important institution, the efficiency of which was placed in great jeopardy by the death of the late lamented Dr. Royle, is now likely to become extensively and permanently useful as a means of developing and diffusing information regarding the productive resources and manufactures of India. Dr. Forbes Watson has been appointed, we learn, to the post held at the India-house by Dr. Royle; and the widow of that gentleman has placed at his disposal her late husband's valuable MS. histories of many articles in the museum not fully described in the catalogue. It will be remembered that the arrangement of the museum had not been completed when Dr. Royle was unexpectedly removed by death when in the zenith of his usefulness. Dr. Watson has already done much good service in connection with the productive resources of India, and is in all respects a worthy successor of a great man.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. British Lion, English, Calcutta; Sclavonia, Mutter, Headeldia Bay.—5. Lord Nelson, Hole, Algoa Bay.—8. Scotsman, Fraser, Bengal; Beaton Castle, Corney, Bengal; Isaacshire, Roe, Melbourne; Empress, Thom, Rangoon; Devon, Campbell, Bombay; Calphurnie, Westlake, Singapore.—9. Wildflower, Bain, Foochoofoo; Bullfuch, Wood, Algoa Bay; Eliza Mary, Black, Bengal; Tigris, Fletcher, Bengal.—10. Arica, Hall, Ceylon.—11. Eleanor, Tryselius, Batavia; Edingham, Stewart, Mauritius; Solide, Wahlgren, Singapore.—12. Thomas, Mitchell, Singapore.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

Rose, the wife of W. H. of Madras, s. at Mill Hill, Hendon, Nov. 6.

### MARRIAGES.

TWEEDALE, Capt. Alexander late Bombay cav. to Maria K. d. of John Roche, at the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Nov. 6.

### DEATHS.

HUDDLESTON, Lieut. col. Henry late of the East India Co.'s Service, at Purse Caundle, Dorset, aged 56, Oct. 25.

KERR, Amelia B. d. of Maj. Alexander B., 24th Madras N.I. at Cheltenham, aged 12 years and 5 mo., Nov. 4.

PHIPPS, Col. Pownell, k.c., Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, at Oaklands, near Clonmel, aged 79, Nov. 5.

SPORTSWOOD, William, formerly of Singapore, at 40, Fitzroy-square, Nov. 7.

## East-India House,

November 11, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. N. Harward, Art.; Capt. W. H. Parish, Art.; Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 3rd Cav. *Madras Estab.*—Surg. G. Morrogh; Capt. R. S. Couchman, 12th N.I.; Capt. A. Cannan, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Palmer, 4th N.I.; Ena. J. G. Maitland, 46th N.I. *Bombay Estab.*—Surg. F. Harrison.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. B. Lane, G. A. Pepper, W. R. Best, 6 months; G. B. Willock, 3 months. *Madras Estab.*—E. B. Thomas, 3 months. *Bombay Estab.*—F. Macnaghten, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. C. J. Brownlow, 1st Eur. Cav.; Capt. J. T. S. Hall, 12th N.I.; 2nd Capt. W. Hichens, Enga.; Capt. H. Stokes, 12th N.I.; Lieut. L. H. Williams, 6th Eur. Regt.; Surg. J. R. Withecombe, 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. Thompson and W. S. Paterson. *Bombay Estab.*—Ass. surg. T. Boycott, Assay Master.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lt. col. E. Wintle, 24th N.I.; Lieut. F. E. Laing, 17th N.I. *Madras Estab.*—Brev. Lieut. col. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I.; Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th cav.; Capt. W. D. Stanley, 29th N.I.; Rev. C. D. Gibson. *Bombay Estab.*—Maj. H. Vincent, 10th N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. R. Ghristie.

### APPOINTMENT.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. E. Templeman, B. A., Ass. Chaplain.

## BOOKS.

*Government in its Relations with Education and Christianity in India.* By the Rev. G. P. Badger. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A SENSIBLE and well-argued plea in defence of a perfect neutrality in religious matters, and worthy of the calm consideration of both legislators and missionaries. The writer maintains the middle course with perfect consistency, and reasons from the ancient Scriptures and modern experience against the folly of thrusting Christianity upon those who are not prepared to receive its doctrines. Himself a minister of the Anglican Church, he is not likely to feel indifferent on the subject of religion, but his zeal is tempered with discretion, and he fully recognises the absurdity of giving that which is holy unto the dogs, and of casting pearls before swine. His knowledge of the native character enables him to appreciate the soundness of the "old traditional policy," and moderates any tendency to impatience with the little progress that has yet been made. The Governments of former days were often compelled by circumstances to accept certain clauses in their treaties with Native Powers which they would gladly have had expunged. But those clauses, having once been formally ratified, may not now be violated, or repealed, without a breach of public faith which nothing could justify. The Court of Directors, while regretting their apparent sanction of Pagan rites and ceremonies, rightly judged that no true religion could ever demand the sacrifice of honour, and therefore adhered to their engagements with scrupulous fidelity. No change in this respect, we rejoice to think, is likely to take place, so long as the direction of public affairs remains in the hands of Lord Derby, or that of the Indian Department in those of his gifted son. But it is appalling to think on the irreparable mischief that may be done should Mr. Bright and his compeers ever find themselves in a position to influence the internal administration of India.

With regard to secular education also Mr. Badger draws his conclusions from facts rather than from specious theories. He shows that thus far the only effect of education has been to refine and intensify the failings and vices common to both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and, indeed, to all Asiatics. It has failed alike to improve their moral character, and to secure their attachment to British rule. Such being the case, Mr. Badger wisely concludes that the Government is not called upon to make sacrifices in order that its subjects may become more vicious and disaffected than they have hitherto been. To retrograde would be neither just nor dignified, but nothing more need be done until the natives show a better appreciation of the efforts already made in their favour.

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.    | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | £. s. d.                                   |
| Madras    | 1s. 11 d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | — — —                                      |
| Bombay    | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2½d.                                              | — — —                                      |

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                            | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57            | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1839-33                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55            | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1843-45                | —          | —           | —             |

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                     | Paid. | Prices.         |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| £.      |                                                     | £.    |                 |
|         | India Stock                                         |       | 226             |
|         | India Loan Debentures                               |       | 99½             |
|         | India Debentures (2nd is.)                          |       | 99½             |
|         | India Scrip (2nd issue)                             |       | 99½             |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                                |       | 11s. to 14s. pm |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                                |       | 13s. pm.        |
|         | RAILWAYS.                                           |       |                 |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | 9     | par to ½ pm.    |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Capital, A                         | 6     | dis. to ½ pm.   |
| 18      | Ditto B                                             | 4½    | dis. to ½ pm.   |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)                          | 3     | ½ to 1½ pm.     |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 5     | par to ½ pm.    |
| Stock   | East Indian                                         | 100   | 116½ to 106½    |
| 20      | Ditto E Shares Extension.                           | 10    | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (gu. 5 per ct.)              | all   | 31 to 31½       |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 4     | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto                                               | 9     | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20      | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)    | 9     | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | all   | 18½ to 18½      |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)                          | all   | 20½ to 20½      |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | 15    | ½ to 1 dis.     |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 5     | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 7     | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)                        | 15    | ½ to 1 dis.     |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)                          | all   | 21 to 21½       |
| 20      | Ditto (ditto)                                       | all   | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 10    | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 5     | ½ dis. to 1 pm. |
| 20      | Panjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 5     | ½ dis. to par.  |
|         | BANKS.                                              |       |                 |
| 100     | Agra and United Service                             | 50    | 28 to 90        |
| 40      | Australasian                                        | all   | 26½ to 26½      |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt                                       | all   | 2½ to 2½ dis.   |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China       | 10    | 36 to 38        |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all   | 19½ to 19½      |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank                                        | all   | 19½ to 19½      |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.                                      |       |                 |
| 20      | Eastern Steam                                       | all   | 2½ to 2½        |
| 20      | Indian & Australian Tel. Co.                        | 9     | 7½ to 7½        |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all   | 1 to 1          |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Company                          | all   | 1 to 1          |
| 1       | Oriental Gas                                        | all   | 1 to 1          |
| 1       | Ditto New                                           | 16s.  | 1 d.s. to par   |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.      | all   | 55 to 87        |
| 50      | Ditto New                                           | 10    | 13 to 14 pm.    |
| 20      | Red Sea and Indian Telegraph                        | 2     | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | ½ to 1 dis.     |
| 1       | Ditto Registered                                    | all   | ½ to 1 dis.     |

**ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.**—Suttee, though not common in a province (Scinde) where Mahometanism was the prevailing creed, was patronised by the Hindoo priests, who derived a profit from it. "All nations," they said to the Governor, "had customs which should be respected, and this was a usage especially sacred." "Be it so," the Governor replied, "but my nation has also a custom. When men burn worn alive we hang them, and confiscate all their property. My carpenters shall, therefore, erect gibbets on which to hang all concerned, when the widow is consumed. Let us all act according to national customs." Though they had no compassion for burning women, they felt that it would be unpleasant to be hanged themselves; and there was an end of Suttee. Sir Charles Napier was accustomed in this fashion to reason quations with the natives, and his arguments and his rude banter made converts to his policy, or at least silenced opposition.—*Quarterly Review.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
9th November, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC  
WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA  
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready on **TUESDAY**, the 16th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate of Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
500 Tons of Dead Weight (Barrack Iron).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East India House, London,  
9th November, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC  
WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA  
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on or before **TUESDAY**, the 23rd INSTANT, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply **MALT LIQUOR** for Troops at Calcutta; and that the Conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left, any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 23rd day of **NOVEMBER**, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
13th November, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC  
WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA  
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on **FRIDAY**, the 26th NOVEMBER, 1858, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of 83 TROOPS of H.M.'s Service from Gravesend to Madras, on board a Ship of 400 Tons Register and upwards; and the Troops must embark on the 7th of DECEMBER, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed, neither will any Ship which has had Guano on board on her last voyage be engaged for this Service.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
12th November, 1858.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC  
WORKS COMMITTEE of the COUNCIL of INDIA  
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on **FRIDAY**, the 26th NOVEMBER, 1858, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Conveyance of 300 TROOPS of H.M.'s Service, from Gravesend to Bombay, and to Kurrachee in Sind, on board a Ship of 800 Tons Register and upwards; and the Troops must embark on the 9th DECEMBER, 1858.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

Every Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 370.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |        |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Bengal .....            | Oct. 14   | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Oct. 8 |
| Madras .....            | " 16      | Bombay .....           | " 25   |
| Agra .....              | " 16      | Ceylon .....           | " 18   |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Sept. 28. |                        |        |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 13th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Bombay Mail of the 25th October we receive satisfactory intelligence from all parts of India. The cessation of the heavy rains had enabled the British troops to take the field once more, and to act with vigour against their ubiquitous enemies. Lord Clyde, it is said, has completed his arrangements, and was about to give the *coup de grace* to the hopes of the insurgents. His lordship's subordinates, however, have not waited to learn the result of his deliberations, but have taken upon themselves to cut up the rebels wherever an opportunity presented itself. In Oude several gallant actions have been fought, in which fortune never for a moment wavered. The most important, perhaps, was that at Sundeela, where Captain Dawson, with 1,400 police infantry and 500 horse, drove an overwhelming force out of the town, and on the following day gained a decisive victory in the field. Three guns were captured, 1,000 men slain, and the rest dispersed after a ten miles' close pursuit. On the 8th October Sir Thomas Seaton added to his former laurels by intercepting a body of rebels on the frontier near Shahjehanpore, when three guns were taken, and 300 dead bodies left upon the ground. That same day another body attacked Powayne, but were repulsed, though with trifling loss. Three days earlier, Brigadier Everleigh took two guns, and put 200 rebels *hors de combat* at Meangunge, between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

In the Patna Division a success has been achieved at a cost all too dear. A rebel chief named Megha Sing had for some time past fixed his head-quarters at a village only twenty miles from Buxar. A small force went out against him on the evening of the 6th Oct., and succeeded in cutting up sixty of his followers. Unhappily, the two commanders, Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, Madras Cavalry, exposed themselves too unsparingly, and were mortally wounded while heading the charge.

The Jugdespore district, so long the rallying point of Oomur Sing's adherents, has been occupied in force by the column under Brigadier Douglas, without encountering the slightest resistance.

The most stirring intelligence, however, is from Central India. On the 2nd October the broken remnants of the Gwalior Contingent were at Esaughur, a fortress in Scindiah's dominions. Of this place they became masters without opposition, through the treachery of the garrison, and obtained an invaluable prize in the shape of 21 pieces of artillery. The approach of Brigadier Smith, however, induced them to beat a speedy retreat, and on the morning of the 6th, Esaughur was entered by a small detachment of cavalry under Captain Mayne. Still undaunted, Tantia Topee next marched upon Chandairee, the gates of which were thrown open to him by the commandant. But not even here was he allowed to enjoy any long respite from pursuit. If he remained at Chandairee, he would certainly be surrounded by

the British forces, for General Michell was moving upward from Seronge, and Brigadier Smith was pushing on from Esaughur. In this pressing danger the rebels divided into two bands, one under Tantia Topee, the second under the Nawab of Banda. The latter took the direction of Mungrowlie, but was stopped by General Michell on the 9th, and utterly defeated, with the loss of six guns. In the meantime, Tantia Topee fell back on the Betwa, which he crossed at a ford, seven miles N. W. of Tal Behut. General Michell, however, was too quick for him, and on the 19th overtook him at Sindwah, twenty miles from Teary, and brought him to action. The result was Tantia's complete defeat, with the loss of four guns and five hundred men.

The Bheel leader, Scotaram, has been slain by Captain Keatinge, at the head of a body of Holkar's Cavalry. Tranquility in Kandeish may now be expected to ensue.

The aged King of Delhi, with the youngest of his wives, Zenut Mahal and her son Jewan Bukht, had reached Allyghur on his way to Allahabad. His departure from the ancient seat of empire does not appear to have created any sensation among either Hindoos or Mahomedans.

It is not improbable that the Council of India may inaugurate their possession of office by the distribution of very considerable patronage. We have some reason to believe that an extensive promotion of officers, and consequent filling up of the lower grades, will follow upon the reconstruction of the Bengal army—a contingency no longer remote.

Our "Official Gazette" of this day, it will be seen, contains a long list of removals and postings in the Bengal Artillery.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSKEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Leckie, Capt. Disney, Maj. Grimes, Capt. Hardy, Mrs. Ponsonby and infant, Mrs. Moule, Lieut. Bayley, Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Thornhill, Rev. B. Tegeller and infant, Lieut.-Col. Green, C.B., Maj. Appleyard, Maj. Crawford, Lieut. Warden, Capt. Law, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Stiller, Mr. Strechler, Mr. Paul, Mr. Miller, Lieut. F.C. Hince.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Dansterville and two children, Lieut. Thomas, 18th Royal Irish, Mrs. Kelly and two children, Maj. Appleyard, Lieut. Armstrong, Mrs. Daly and infant, M.J. J. D. de Vitre, Lieut. Beattie, Maj. Crawford, R.A., Capt. Ring, 18th Regt., Messrs. Franco, F. Silva, S. B. Camm, J. Melton, Rev. B. Tegeller and infant, Mr. D. Cloudeley, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Dwyllgin, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Wood.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. William Moxon, late of the Bengal Army at Turquay, aged 79, Nov. 15; Ensign W. A. Pope, 17th Bengal N.I., at Bengal, Sept. 30; Lieut. Col. Lucius H. Smith, F.R.S., at Kussowlie, aged 65, Sept. 29; Surg. J. Macintosh, W. Division, Seikote, at Simla, Sept. 29; Lieut. Augustus Art. Winiett, 68th Bengal N.I., at Landour, Oct. 4; Maj.-Gen. H. J. Wood, C.B., Bengal Artillery, at Edinburgh, aged 69, Nov. 12; Capt. T. B. Ryley, of the late Gwalior Contingent, Asst. Commissary of Ordnance at Cawnpore, at Cawnpore, Sept. 30.

MADRAS.—Capt. J. S. Douglas, 4th Madras I.C., killed in pursuit of rebels on the Kurramnassah, Oct. 3; Capt. Douglas, 1st N.I., with Gen. Whitlock's force, Sept.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. Valentine Conroy, H.M. 8th Regt., at Gwalior, Sept. 27; Lieut. Patrick Kennedy, H.M. 56th Regt., at Beigam, Oct. 13; Lieut.-Col. James G. 89th Foot, at sea, on passage from Bombay to London, Oct. 12; Capt. Nason, Military Train, killed in pursuit of rebels on the banks of the Kurramnassah, Oct.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

**ALLAHABAD, 5th Oct.**—Captain Mayne reports by Telegraph that he left Seronge on the morning of the 30th September, with 400 sabres from Leo, the enemy said to be 14,000 strong with four guns, Tantea Topee, the Banda Nawab, the Rao Sahib, Ruheem Ali and Adil Mahomed Khan, fled towards Mogul Serai on the 28th September, saying that they were going to Esaufghur. They had forty wounded, and numbers of women and children. Captain Mayne reached Pachore on the 1st October, bringing sixty rifles from Leo in fifty hours. The enemy had left the previous evening, and were at Sarickparie twelve miles north of Pachore. Captain Mayne has recovered the Goona-road, and is in communication with that place; he intends keeping on the track of the rebels.

**ALLAHABAD, 6th Oct.**—The following intelligence has been received of the movements of the rebels under Tania Topee, and of our pursuing columns:—The main body of the rebels left Seronge on the morning of the 28th September. In the direction of Kuchnar Serai on the 29th, they were at Putchraj. Another body of rebels, under Adil Mahomed, of Umptapallee, was moving in another direction. Brigadier Smith was at Bakuja *en route* to Goona on the 1st October, his intention being to outflank the rebels, and, if possible, to get ahead of them. On the 2nd October Tania Topee attacked and took Esaufghur by the Chundaree and Shoopoor ghauts. The Soobah is in confinement; and it seems that Scindia's troops fraternised with the rebels. Brigadier Smith was, on the 3rd October, at Kuchnar Serai; General Smith either at Seronge or Mogul Serai.

The following, dated the 5th Oct., has been received from Lucknow:—On the 3rd October, Hureehand with 6,000 men and eight guns crossed the Goomtee ten miles north of Sundeela; he was joined by several other zemindars. On the morning of the 4th he came within three miles of Sundeela with 12,000 men and twelve guns. Captain Dawson, at Sundeela, entered a fortified enclosure with 1,400 infantry, and sent his 500 cavalry back to Nulliabad. There are 100 Police Foot at Raheemabad. On the 4th October the rebels entered the western side of Sundeela. On the same evening a force of 1,200 men, H.M.'s 88th Regiment, with two nine-pounder guns, and two five and a-half inch mortars, 250 police cavalry, and 600 police foot, marched to Mulhela, whence they will advance with 500 cavalry sent back from Sundeela.

**ALLAHABAD, 8th Oct.**—The following has been received from Captain Mayne, Esaufghur, 6th October:—Brigadier Smith's force arrived here this morning. The Rao Sahib with most of the treasure and guns left Esaufghur yesterday for Chunderee, Tania Topee with the rest of the force follows at sunrise, and will reach Chunderee to-night. Four guns were taken from this; about 800 Sowars have gone to plunder Ranode. A combined movement is proposed for surrounding the rebels at Chunderee with the Mhow, Goona, and Brigadier Smith's columns.

The Chief Commissioner of Oude sends the following from the civil officer at Nuwabgunge, Cawnpore. A force under Brigadier Eveleigh of four guns, 150 cavalry, and 200 infantry met the rebels at Meeangunge on the evening of the 5th, captured two guns, all they had; killed and wounded 200. The rebels numbered 100 infantry, 200 cavalry, and two guns, our loss two or three sowars killed, five or six wounded.

The civil officer at Sundeela reports that on the 7th October the rebels were driven out of the town after some hours fighting, losing one gun and more than 100 killed. Our loss is one police foot killed and one wounded; in Captain

Dawson's entrenchment, one artilleryman killed, more not known, but loss is very slight.

**ALLAHABAD, 11th October, 1858.**—A force marched from Shajehanpore on the 8th of October, and came up with the rebels, at Beek-homer, four miles on the other side of the Sookuta Nuddee; 300 rebels were killed, and two guns out of three taken. Our loss about twenty killed and wounded.

The following has been received from Lucknow:—Our column, after taking the village of Panoo, four miles from Sundeela, by assault, pursued the enemy for ten miles. The enemy were beat off very difficult ground, and there was a continued succession of single combats. Our loss, Europeans, two officers wounded,—Lieutenant Green, of the Rifles, severely, and seven privates. Police, four killed and forty-four wounded; five Hussars killed, and twenty wounded, or missing; the loss of the rebels on the second day all agree in estimating at about 1,000 killed on the field, and three guns captured. Many sepoy were in the field. 2,000 police foot, and 500 cavalry will be left at Sundeela.

Sir R. Hamilton reports the following intelligence from Tehree, dated 1st (*sic* in original) October:—

The Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpoor had reached Khanpoor with the Tehree troops. They were attacked on their way by the rebel Thakoors from Chundaree at Buldabas; seventeen rebels were killed, and the rest fled. Some troops from Jhansi had reached Tehree, and were to proceed at once to Banpore.

**ALLAHABAD, 12th October, 1858.**—The Commissioner of Jhansi reports on the 9th October, that Tania Topee on the 8th was at Sirrus Ghaut, seven miles north-west of Tal Behut, his force being partly on the north, and partly on the south bank of the river Betwa, and he appears undecided which course to take, whether to make for Tehree or to move on Jhansi. The Tehree state is assembling troops to resist him. Captain Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of Chunderee, was at Banpoor on the 8th; but was to leave that afternoon for Tehree with all his establishment, and join Colonel Liddell's small force at Pirtheepoor, three miles north of Tehree, on the Jhansi road. It was reported that 400 British Cavalry had reached Amolee, one march west of Kurrara.

The Commissioner of Rohilcund reported on the 10th October, that the rebels attacked Powaeen on the 8th and were firing from 1 A.M. to 2 P.M.; they attempted to carry the place, but were repulsed with loss of four killed, nineteen wounded, and one gun burst. Our loss, eight wounded.

**GWALIOR, 8th October.**—The following has been received just now from Seepree. From Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.—The Sooba of Chunderee reports to the Keemasdar of Seepree, that fighting there between Scindia's troops and Tania Topee's force had lasted three days. The rebels lost about 800 killed, our loss trifling, town plundered by the rebels. The brother of the Dewan all right in the Chunderee Fort.

**INDORE, 9th Oct.**—Capt. Keatinge reports from near Sindh, that the rebels' leader, Seeta Ram came out to forage; hearing of this, Capt. Keatinge went after him with Holkar's cavalry and some sowars, came up to them and attacked them. They fled towards Beejaghur, but the cavalry came up with them, and killed Seeta Ram, the leader, and ten more rebels, and captured six (alive), and took twelve horses and all their provisions. Seeta Ram's head has been brought into camp and recognised. There is no doubt about his being killed.

**DIRECT CADETS** who passed their examination at the India House on the 16th inst.:—C. H. Bridges, J. E. Harden, S. M. Hay, O. T. Lane, A. F. Lindsay, H. Porteous, F. A. Stoton.

## BENGAL.

## HILL SPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

MY DEAR SIR,—A love of sport, or a restless spirit, often carries the Anglo-Saxon servants of Government when on sick leave to scenes little frequented if ever traversed by Englishmen, and they thus pick up information geographical, geological, political, commercial, or zoological, which might be either interesting or useful to the public, even when carelessly recorded, if transmitted to the pages of our popular periodicals.

Having after a twelvemonth of hard work and exposure in pursuit of rebels and mutineers in the plains, been sent on six months' m.c. leave to visit the hills, avoid the rains, and recruit in pursuit of more agreeable if less exciting sport than that of last year in a better climate, I proceed, on the premises first stated, to give you some notes of my trip, either for publication, or cremation, as you may deem most fitting.

If you possess, or any of your readers who may peruse these notes possesses, a copy of the map of Kumaon and British Gurhwal, published by Captain Thuillier in 1850, chiefly from the researches of the Stracheys, you will find that near the Niti Ghât, which is just south of the great Thibetan marts of Gartok and Daba, the line of eternal snow through which our difficult and dangerous Ghâts into Thibet pass, takes a bend southward, leaving the watershed line which is our boundary, and along which the snow line, except in this instance, extends, and although all the highest of the Himalayan peaks are found on spurs south of the watershed, yet the line of watershed itself is throughout so elevated as to place, comparatively speaking, a tax of difficulties almost prohibitive on our commerce with Central Asia, China, and Thibet. It was this difficulty which induced Lord Dalhousie when at Simla to direct the commencement of the great Thibet road which takes advantage of the passage cut through the Himalaya by the Sutledge, to make a commercial artery between Central Asia and Hindostan; but the interminable windings of that road will require, to make it worthy the design of its projector, an amount of outlay which our Government will hardly disburse: the sum even necessary for proper repairs on what has been accomplished appears now to be obtained with difficulty, and, until railways cover the Punjab, the point where this road debouches on the plains must be deemed ill chosen as regards the further journey towards Europe of commercial staples from Thibet. Of the great value and importance of the Thibet trunk road, however, and the advantage it will give us in introducing our manufactures direct to Central Asia, instead of hearing as we have done of Manchester piece goods being procurable only from the Russian traders, there can be no doubt, and it is much to be regretted, that the present stagnation in its progress exists.

To return, however, to the point on the map to which I have alluded, the tract of land enclosed between the high snow range and the watershed line is now an uninhabited waste. It is above the range of tree vegetation excepting just at Gong, where birch trees and a kind of cypress are plentiful, but is covered with excellent grass, and an innumerable number of flowering plants. Vetch and lupins, wild onions, leeks, rhubarb, and atees (the fashionable substitute for quinine), grow in quantities.

The character of the slopes and the entire geological formation is more that of the table land of Thibet than of our precipitous hills, and there are throughout it numbers of small lakes or rather ponds, which, being supplied with water from springs warmer than the atmosphere around, form agreeable baths

throughout the summer. The names marked in the map, Rimkim, Shel-hel, Hoti, Septel, &c., are those of camping-grounds only, halting places for the numerous droves of goats, joobools, and oxen, &c., which traders take through the tract in the summer. The height of the numerous points on the watershed where paths from the tract enter Thibet is not much above the table lands bordering the Sutledge, and you will perceive that the Gong river, collecting as its affluents all the streams of Hoti and Septel, bursts through the line of snow hills, and thus forms what ought to be the gate of Thibet, if advantage were taken of the immense assistance given us by the Gong river, and we completed along it merely the narrow ledge which serves as a road in those regions.

It is already easy to go from the south as far as the junction of the Girtee stream with the Gong, and from the north to the junction of the Septel stream with that of Gong, but the intermediate portion is so precipitous that no human being has yet traversed it. Blasting the rock and the erection of platforms of the birch wood, there plentiful, would, however, accomplish all that is necessary.

The Gong river route not being practicable, the traders of Bumpa, Gumsali, Pharka, Malari, Jelum, &c., when bound for Gyancee, or other places east of Daba, all cross either the difficult and dangerous "Chor Hoti" pass, which is 18-300 feet high, or its still more dangerous and difficult neighbour, the "Drun-jun." There are droves of goats with their loads of merchandise and drivers frequently lost in snow storms just previous to the closing of these Ghats. The bones of the men are burnt the succeeding spring, but unless some near relative comes to remove the wool, borax, &c., which may have formed the consignment, as also the clothes of those who perished, they are left lying where they fell, an object of superstitious dread to the other traders.

All the inhabitants of our snow valleys trade. They reside from March until November in the villages just under the Ghats, where a scanty cultivation is carried on by their women, and whence they take flour, rice, sugar, cotton, &c., &c., into Thibet; bringing back borax, salt, wool, and pushum. Most of them have some member of their families residing at Daba, or Gyancee, on the Nunakhar Lake, to collect the amount of merchandise they require from the Bunneahs; and from November to March the inhabitants of all these valleys abandon their villages, and live along the banks of the Aluknunda about Kurnprag, Nundprag, &c., whence they effect their exchanges with the plain Beoparees at Nujeebabad.

These remarks will show how important a site for an entrepôt or dépôt of commerce the Hoti and Septel tracts would become, if the road along the Gong river course was made, and I am sure that a promise of a proportionately increased trade is all that is necessary to induce the Kumaon Commissioner, or his present intelligent assistant for Gurhwal, to find means of effecting the desired object.

The means of transport used are "the chowr gai" or yak, which carries a load of from 150 to 200 lbs., and is purchased for from twelve to fifteen rupees, but which dies if taken down to the lower ranges; the joobul, a mule, between the yak and the hill-breed of cattle, which carries from 100 to 150 lbs. weight, is purchasable for from twenty to thirty rupees, and can go without injury down to Nujeebabad in the cold weather. Lastly, goats and sheep, which cost from two to three rupees each, carry from ten to fifteen lbs. weight, and do not comparatively suffer from change of climate. The yaks and joobuls are all bred in Bussahir, whence they are brought for sale; the goats and sheep come from the Chumba district.

The feed of these animals costs nothing; they have ample grazing in Thibet, and in the cold weather throughout the whole course of the Aluknunda and Ganges to Nujeebabad, excepting just the day's march about Sreenuggur and Paoree, there is grazing for unlimited numbers. As nearly as I could ascertain, some fifteen or twenty thousand of these animals cross the tract I have alluded to yearly, and all the traders with whom I conversed said they would gladly pay a tax of one or two pie per goat to escape the difficulties of the Chor Hoti and Drunjun.

Borax costs at the mart of Gyancee from two to three rupees a maund. It comes from the Lake of Chäba, which is beyond the Kylas range of hills, about three weeks' journey for a drove of goats from Gyancee (which is called Gya Nima in the map); the road lies past Kylas, via Darchun or Gungree (which are marked Darchin and Kangri in the map). The road from Daba to Chäba leaves the road between Daba and Gartok at Soonoosorkya (marked in map Sunsurga). The Baboos, who have copied these names, have altered and improved upon them where practicable. At the lake of Chäba itself a tax of one rupee entitles the trader to load his drove with as much borax as they can carry, without any further payment.

The cost of sheep's wool at Daba and Gyancee is one kuldar or Company's rupee for four or five fleeces, or from one and a half to two annas per pound. The cost of pushum varies considerably, and it is generally bought in the goat's fleeces mixed with the other wool.

As Nujeebabad is close to Roorkee, these articles might find ready transport by the Ganges Canal and river to Calcutta: the mercantile community there will best be able to judge whether borax at the above rates and by the above route will pay.

It may be as well to mention that this year little or no borax has been brought across the Ghats for two reasons. The first is, that last year, owing to the road to Calcutta being closed, the Beoparees who came up declared that borax was dead, "Swaga mur gya," and the traders from Bhote sold what they had even as far down as Sreenuggur for three rupees a maund. Now, an English "Beoparee" would not have said that borax was "dead," but that it had become "a drug." You will as a philologist observe, *en passant*, the delicate connection between cause and effect shown in the mercantile technical phraseology of the two countries, like the legend of "death and the doctor," who "ride in a gig," and therefore visit the patients together. The second reason of stagnation in the borax trade is, that the garkoon of Gartok has lately chosen to proclaim for himself a monopoly of all the Swaga in the country, and fixed its price at thirteen seers for the rupee. This is but little dearer than I have mentioned (three rupees a maund), but as he has sold none this year, he may perhaps come to his senses next; even if not, however, should the traffic ever become one of suitable importance, the merchant princes of England will very soon put a stop to the vagaries of the Garkoon or any other savage whose antics interfere with their trade.

Hundës affords also a promising market for the coarser kinds of tea produced in our Himalayan manufactories. All the Hunnias drink tea: it is brought from China packed in lumps, the leaves badly dried and sometimes partly decomposed. The masses look more like tobacco than tea. I purchased a lump weighing two seers for seven rupees, which was the market rate. The Hunnias boil the leaves for some hours in an earthen vessel, then pour the decoction into a copper full of hot water, and mix with it salt and ghee. Our tea, even if thus prepared, would command the market.

The Hunnias are almost entirely dependant on our hill territories for their farinaceous food; the only kind of grain they grow on the table-land about the banks of the Sutledge is

oowa, a species of barley, but in small patches only. So sensible are they of their precarious position in this respect, that they keep in stores throughout Thibet about three years' supply of grain to provide against any accident interrupting their trade with this territory. They are thorough barbarians, and their rulers, the Chinese, have a great dread of any English travellers or English investigations entering their territories. They could, perhaps, be starved into submission if they misbehaved, by our closing the Ghats, and remitting, while they were closed, the trifling revenue paid by the inhabitants of the snow valleys. This measure would, however, injure our own subjects, and need not be resorted to while we have a regiment of Highlanders or Ghoorkas to march into the hills above Daba and Gartok.

All nations and creeds, excepting Europeans, are free to trade in Hundës. Ghoorkas, Hindustanis, Sikhs, and Willayutees, may all travel to Gartok, or elsewhere. But though the people of the country are friendly towards us, the authorities prohibit our entrance, and fine heavily the zemindars of any district through which Englishmen pass. The people say that if any foreign Raj is established in their country, they trust it may not be that of the "sings" (Sikhs) or Ghoorkas, but that they may have the same English Raj as our hillmen. Our assessment in Kumaon and Gurhwal is very light, more than the revenue being spent in the province by Government for establishments, troops, tea-planting, &c.; and the traders of the snow valleys, who used to pay large sums as taxes to the Ghoorkas, having but little land cultivation, pay us next to nothing. The Commissioners of those districts, which are extra regulation, have also been very lenient rulers. So we have a truly loyal set of subjects in the hills—men who have not yet forgotten the tyranny of the Ghoorkas, and who have fresh in their recollection the exertions of Major Henry Ramsay, their present Commissioner, to relieve their wants during the last two years of famine in the hills. No native government, some of them remarked to me, would have cared what the poorer classes suffered during the famine. The accounts, therefore, of their Raj, which they give to the Hunnias, naturally excites the envy of the latter.

The district officer of the Sutledge valley is the Zumpun of Daba. He appears to have almost absolute authority over the people of his district. He comes from a distant part of the empire—the province of Bood; has no income allowed him but what he can make by trade and fines, &c., and has only about a dozen police, and an unpaid writer, styled vizier, as an establishment. He can, however, call out any number of the inhabitants of his district for military or other duty. They have a very great dread of him, and he in turn has a very manifest respect for the Garkoon or Commissioner of Gartok, his immediate superior. The Garkoon's establishment, however, is not on a much more splendid scale than that of the Zumpun. He has under him for executive duties a sort of captain of police, styled Surpoon, who commands one hundred men, ragamuffin soldiers, armed with inferior matchlocks, and two, sometimes three, swords a-piece. This last awe-inspiring arrangement is intended to make them a match for the dacoits of Hundës, who are at times very numerous, and who come to the attack after discharging their firearms with a sword in each hand, and one tied round the waist.

The Zumpun generally holds office for about three years, and is sometimes promoted at the end of that time to the rank of Garkoon; the present Zumpun of Daba is supposed to be more intelligent than the generality, and has held the post now for five years.

The superior officer to the Garkoon is a sort of Lieutenant Governor, styled "Shibehid," who resides about a month's march from Gartok, in the province of Bood; this accounts for



all the district officials belonging to a clique from that province.

The geological strata on this side of the Passes is, like the greater portion of the Himalaya, the oldest kind of sienites, limestone, and argillaceous schists, formerly called primitive or primary strata, a term now abjured by geologists as wrong in the abstract; but why it should not be retained, when once in vogue, as a conventional term or arbitrary hieroglyphic merely, I don't understand. I observed a quantity of fine light green marble, and a good deal of quartz, on my way up the Doulma river. Nearly all the Himalayan streams contain gold, and there was a party of twenty goldwashers, or "Dunnias," as they are called at Summunga, when I passed; they had come to take advantage of the natural quartz-crushing effected by the impetuous current near that place during the rains. They used a very primitive cradle of their own construction for washing, and were quite ignorant of the use of quicksilver. There is a good deal of gold found in the sources of the Sutledge, but it is evident from the poverty of the men who follow the trade, that, by their system of extraction at least, the pursuit is not very profitable, and nuggets, I believe, are unknown. There are, however, some very fine specimens of rock crystal found in the hills about Niti. One of my men described three pieces of "dark blue crystal" found near his village of Bowa, and sold to some traveller for eight annas, but I think he probably had mistaken violet for blue, and that the stones were amethyst not sapphire, though I have no doubt but that all the varieties of crystallized alumina exist on the Thibet side of the passes. Turquois are common, every gipsy woman (kumba) wearing them in her hair. I observed in the *Friend* an extract from the *Times* of the 15th July last, regarding the museum of practical geology in Jermyn-street, in which it is mentioned that the great Austrian diamond is only a pure piece of rock crystal. I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers, possessed of the necessary works of reference, would inform me of the exact size and weight of the Austrian diamond, as I suspect specimens as fine might be got in Thibet. I have a very pure fragment which a trader found in one of the streams on the northern slope of the range separating the Sutledge from the Indus. Just across the passes, and even on the top of some of them, there are quantities of fossil bivalve shells, and in a bed of dark friable stone there are ammonites and belemnites in great numbers, extending all the way from Takoollee Shém to Salkh. The ammonites are of all sizes, from a pin's head to a hackery wheel, are generally found in clay boulders, the body of the fish often beautifully crystallized, and the shell portion sometimes sparkling with iron pyrites. I found twenty good specimens at Takoollee Shém in one day's search. The Hunnias also brought for sale numerous pieces of fossil bone which the coolies called "bijlee har," and along the summit of the snow range I found several aerolites, called "devee gola" by the natives.

The ammonites are much prized by pilgrims to Buddinath and Kylas; they seek for those chiefly which have been worn round by the action of the streams in which they are found; they are called sulgrams, or more correctly salik rams by the Hindoos, who in the plains suppose that they are procured by perseveringly praying on the banks of some river, and the sulgram comes swimming along the surface of the water to the holy devotee.

Volcanic rocks of various kinds, basalt, serpentine, and Amygdaloid, are scattered about Kyunglung and Kunchelhego.

I passed up the Niti valley in the end of June, just as the rains were commencing. But little rains falls in any of our snow valleys, and what little there is, generally in the form of Scotch mist. There is, however, a great deal

of cloud and fog, which prevents deer-stalking on the hill tops around.

There is an abrupt descent from the top of the Chor Hoti Ghat, on which a glacier lies, for a distance of two hundred yards. This is of course only traversable when covered with snow, but, as snow falls all the year round, the transit is never closed for more than two or three days at a time in the summer. Above and below the descent lie sundry parcels of borax, wool, &c., and remains of some hundreds of goats who have died buried in the snow.

On reaching Hoti I found the usual detachment of four Hunnias, with their tattoos and teapots, but without weapons of any kind, who, hearing of an Englishman entering Bhote, had come to watch my movements. These men had the regular Tartar features and dress; very few of them have any beard; the young men often look like young women, and when old, with a few hairs on the nose and chin, very like weird sisters. They consider all the country about Hoti and Septel as their own. Grazing numbers of ponies there during the summer, they held a long palaver with my men, the burden of their discourse being that I should go back at once; while we replied that no clique under the name of Hunnias or any other had a right to close any of nature's highways against a section of mankind. The Hunnias stated that some four or five years ago two Englishmen passed through the Byans Ghat, visited the Munsorawur Lake, and had the audacity to sail about in a leather boat on it. The Zumpun was called to account for permitting such an insult to the lake. He was fined Rs. 200, and afterwards arrested and sent to Gartok.

I forwarded an ambassador to the present Zumpun with a letter and a Victoria tartan Cashmere plaid, requesting an interview, and promising him a stereoscope and a number of daguerreotype slides which I had brought for the purpose. The wonders of the stereoscope would not, I knew, lose by the description of the coolie I sent with the letter, as it had been duly exhibited to all my camp. The Zumpun was absent from home at the time, but the plaid was taken by his wife, who promised that her lord should pay me a visit at Lurky, between the Niti Ghat and Daba. The Hunnias at that time were all talking of an expected invasion of Runbheer Sing's Sikhs, or Sings, as they are called in Hundés, who were said to be coming from Ladakh. Many years ago the Sikhs, under one Jwalla Vizier, invaded Hundés. The Hunnias did not, during the summer, attempt any resistance, and the Sikh commissariat arrangements appear to have been worse than our own in the Crimea. When the snow fell, the Sikhs, being apparently quite unprepared for it, died in numbers from cold. The Hunnias also attacked them, and destroyed the miserable remnants of their army. The greater number were killed at Kyunglung and Purung, north of Naipal, where Jwalla Vizier died, and the Hunnias had for some years a large collection of weapons taken from the invading army. These have probably been carried off by the last Ghoorka invaders, under Jung Bahadoor. The Hunnias say that Jwalla Vizier, having left no son, a disciple of his has got the command of fourteen thousand men, who are to advance from Ladakh. The Zumpun declared the report a fabrication; but the Hunnias were, nevertheless, carrying off all their property into the mountains, where they say they will locate themselves till the great Llama calls down snow to destroy the invaders. Most of their defence is then left, they say, to the Llama. I pointed out that it might be more convenient if in urgent cases he would call down the snow in the summer, instead of waiting till the winter, and that I could undertake to perform the latter ceremony myself. The coolies all laughed heartily at the Llama's dis-cretion.

My interview with the Zumpun took place, as arranged, at Surkya. He brought two small pals with him, one of which he used as a reception-room. Being on his own side of the Ghat, he said I must call on him, not he on me; and as the matter was unimportant, I waived all ceremony. He had more of the Chinese face than the Hunnias with me, was dressed in a sort of yellow flowered silk gown, with the usual mandarin hat, with a red silk fringe to it and plain glass button. He called the capital of the empire Gyanuk, said he knew the Yang-tse-kiang River, but did not know anything of the rebellion or the war with the European powers. He had brought a Llama as "domestic chaplain" amongst his followers. This man wore a dull red robe, and had his hair cut in the style of Mr. Cox, in *Box and Cox*. All the Llamas crop their hair, and wear the red robe. This individual had a high, though narrow, forehead, sharp semetrical eyes, high cheek bones, hollow cheeks, an aquiline nose instead of the usual Hunnia snub, but a sensual mouth. Altogether he would have made, in clerical black instead of Llama red, an excellent Belgravian Puseyite confessor.

The stereoscope which I presented to the Zumpun's son was greatly admired. The English ladies, however, depicted on the slides were pronounced inferior in beauty to the hours of Hundés. The captivating aspect of the latter can be appreciated by any one who has gazed on the visage of the female hippopotamus in the Regent's-park Zoological Gardens.

Our fraternisation ended with the usual request that I should leave Hundés as soon as practicable, otherwise the Garkoon would be angry. The Zumpun wished to prohibit my returning *via* Septel, which he considered within his jurisdiction; but I declined taking any *enseignements* from him with respect to my movements in what I considered British territory.

I was extremely anxious to push on to the Chava Lake, which no European has, I believe, ever visited, or at least to pass Gartok, which was the limit of Messrs. Moorcroft and Heaney's journey; but the Hunnias put on guard to watch my camp informed me that they had strict orders to prevent my going even to Gyancee; that if I persisted in forcing my way they would fight me. So I told them they had as much chance as a herd of bunchowr bulls of stopping me if determined to go, and the opinion of their Government I did not value a fig; but as coming to blows with them would probably compromise me with my own Government, I would forego entering any village, and merely shoot about Nybukchoung, Tazang, and Chounglas. The Hunnia villages are all moveable: there is only one pukka house in Daba, and two in Gartok, the remainder of these towns being permanent encampments only.

The only large game in Thibet are the burrul, or snow sheep; the nyau, or ovis ammon; the kyang, or wild horse; the bunchowr, or wild yak. The only beast of prey is the chanko, or wolf.

The burrul is already well known to most Himalayan sportsmen, being found on this side of the snow, and has been fully described by "Mountaineer" in the pages of the *Sporting Review*. Its gigantic congener, the ovis ammon, is more rare. In all but the horns it looks like a large burrul, has the same slate-coloured hair, with black marks on the legs, and fine pushum wool mixed with the hair in the cold weather. The male is generally found apart from the females. The latter have almost straight flattish-shaped horns, something like a goat, while the former has an enormously heavy pair of horns, shaped like those of the common English ram. Both are common in the ravines about Nyoukchoung and Tazang.

As a spectator stands on the elevated land by the watershed, he sees to the north the

course of the Sutledge running from east to west through a table land which is fourteen thousand feet high, and intersected with ravines. The Himalayas, to the south, look but an ordinary range of hills, scarcely so elevated in appearance as the range beyond the Sutledge which bounds the view, and in which, to the eastward, the peak of Kylas rises conspicuous. On the plains between the ravines herds of Kyang feed. They are more assinine than equine in appearance, are of a light red colour, with white belly and legs, and have the hog-mane stripe down the back and tail of the ass: the head is disproportionately large, and they bray instead of neighing. I caught a young foal after shooting the dam, but found it an untractable little brute: it escaped, or was stolen, shortly afterwards. The Hunnias say they cannot be tamed or made to do any work; but doubtless Mr. Rarey's system might, as it suits the zebra, succeed with them. They would certainly attract attention in a Hyde Park curricule, and it would be easy to lasso the foals if they were valuable for draught or riding.

The bunchowr is a noble-looking animal, something in appearance like the American bison, but larger. His bushy tail is often used as a fly-flapper in the plains; and two of them, as state appendages, are, or were, frequently to be seen behind the chair of the Governor-General at dinner. The white ones, however, which are the most prized, are those of the chowr gai, or tame yak. The bunchowr, or wild yak, is always black. The word "chowree," derived from the yak, is often also applied erroneously to fly-flappers of sandalwood, ivory, grass, &c. The females and young of the bunchowr are never seen in the nullahs of Shelsel and Keo, which alone are accessible to English sportsmen. The herds inhabit the hills by Gartok, whence, at the commencement of winter, the bulls come to the nullahs above named. These nullahs, having no thoroughfare through them, are not entered by human beings for perhaps years at a time. In them the bunchowr roams in solitary grandeur till the end of July, when all the bulls return to visit their families on the Gartok Hills.

The great difficulty in all Thibet shooting, but especially in hunting the bunchowr, is to prevent sound, sight, or scent reaching the animal. These are positive, comparative, and superlative dangers respectively, which the hunter must provide against. The state of the wind must be carefully and continuously studied while stalking.

I entered the Salkh Nullah on the 5th July last. It had not then been visited for three years. I came unexpectedly on six bulls together, but the wind being unfavourable they were aware of my advent, and on the *qui vive*, before I sighted them. I got within about 300 yards, but could not approach nearer without showing, so did not fire, under the delusion that I could track them to some more favourable ground for stalking the next day. They, however, abandoned that part of the country the same night, and I hunted nearly a fortnight in the neighbourhood. I never saw them again. On the same afternoon I sighted a gigantic solitary bull—the natives with me said they had never seen one so large before. He, too, scented our approach, and went off over snow and bad ground with the agility of a goat. The course he took, however, led the men with me to suppose that he was making for the Keo Nullah, and I determined at some future time to hunt for him there. I slept the same night in the Salkh Nullah, having left my camp at Shelsel. We all slept on the ground, but I had several blankets with me, and the cold may be imagined from the fact that the topmost blanket was white with hoar frost when I awoke in the morning.

On the 27th of July I reached the Keo Nullah with but little hope of finding bunchowr, as the season for their migration had

arrived. I was, however, fortunate enough to come a second time across the big bull of Salkh Nullah, and, wind and ground being favourable, killed him. He had shaggy hair about the head, and long curly hair like that of the tail all along the flanks and legs, reaching to the ground, which gave him a petticoated appearance. He measured nine feet around the chest, and his horns were sixteen inches in circumference at the base, and eleven inches half way up. The Hunnias feasted on his flesh, which was like good beef. The Rajpoots of our hills who accompanied me, though they hunted and helped to skin him, objected to partake of the flesh, from his cousinship to the Braminee bull.

Though the yak is so wild there is no difficulty in securing him if once wounded, as he never goes far from the spot where he is hit, and, unless disabled, charges furiously at the hunter. His charge is not one to be dreaded, however, by any sportsmen who may have met the elephant or tiger on foot. An imaginary line from the right horn to the left eye, and another from the left horn to the right eye, gave at the point of intersection the correct centre for the brain, and almost any rifle penetrates with ease. The Bhotas said that at the time of my visit only four Europeans had ever succeeded in killing the bunchowr.

As some of the numerous officers whom our military necessities have called to this country may wish to visit Thibet before returning home, I append a list of the necessities for the journey, an estimate of the expense and the routes from Almorah and Mussourie.

Those who may obtain six months' leave, and are desirous of making the most of their time in recruiting their health, and who prefer the wild free life of a hunter to the *deux temps* and silken dalliance of Simla or Mossourie, will not regret a visit to Hundès. The trip can be accomplished during those months which rain renders most disagreeable at our sanatoriums, giving a clear, dry atmosphere in exchange for fogs and constant wet, and, when England recovers from that dread of the responsibilities of her position in the world, that fear of acquiring territory which is at present an unreasoning mania,—when England enters on her share of the Anglo-Saxon heritages of Asia, may she find a band of pioneers in the hunters who have passed the snows!

September, 1858.

KEITH LESLIE.

[We hope the proper names are all right; but our friend's handwriting, clear while he writes English, becomes sometimes illegible in Thibetan words.—*Ed. F. of I.*]

To the snow:—Almorah to Hawulbagh, a short march of five miles as a start; Someswar, Bajnathi, Pindur River, Chiring Ka Kot, Samkot, \*Ghat, Ramnee, Elance, \*Dukhwanee, Tuppobun, \*Summun Ghenta, Jhelum, Malari, Bompā, \*Chor Hoti Pass, or by Niti Pass into Thibet.

These marches average twelve miles, and there are villages or Bunyas shops, at which food for coolies may be procured at all except those marked thus \*.

A perwannah from the civil authorities is as necessary as a passport in Europe.

From the snow:—Chor Hoti Pass to Bompā, Malari, Jhelum, \*Summun Ghenta, Tuppobun, Joshimuth, Pakce, Gopesur, Chowkutta, Okeemuth, Dangee, Kulian, Sullooree, Koe Dang, Praguree, Teeree, \*Kowdeengulla, \*Dunowitee, Mussourie.

Equipment:—Two small pals; portable charpoy and bedding; Two suits of brown cotton, and two ditto of woollen cloth; half-a-dozen Crimean shirts and ditto linen; twelve pair of woollen socks; a spring balance for weighing loads, atta, &c.; one of Mappin's Indian hunter's knives; one of Arlington and Co.'s lamps; tea, sugar, and preserved meats, according to taste; two large and two small saucepans; two kettles and two gridirons; duplicate plates, cups, knives and forks, spoons,

&c.; rifle and gun; one bag of large shot, 500 bullets, six flasks powder, caps, and wads.

All packed in bamboo leather-covered kiitas. About twenty coolie loads will be found sufficient for traveller and two plain servants.

Coolies' wages are six rupees each, and the stores cost about 200 Rs. for a six months' trip, living in the jungle about 10 a month, or say every expense included from 200 to 250 Rs. a month.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN OUDE.

The following is the official memorandum of proposed operations in October, 1858:—

"To be drawn from Rohilkund, for operations in north-west of Oude, clearing Mohumdee, Nowrunabad, &c., and proceeding to establish itself at Seetapore:—

"From Bareilly, Lieut.-Col. Remington's troop of horse artillery; from Shahjehanpore, light field battery (4 guns), heavy field battery, two squadrons carabinieri (200 sabres), Mooltanee horse (600), Captain Cureton's 60th rifles (1st battalion); from Bareilly, 98th Highlanders; from Almorah, 66th Goorkhas.

"2nd Punjab cavalry to send 200 sabres to Shahjehanpore, the remainder of the regiment being divided between Bareilly and Pilleebheet. The detachment light field battery (2 guns), now at Jellabad, to be drawn into Shahjehanpore, unless the commissioner think it absolutely necessary that it should remain. The distribution of artillery between Moradabad and Bareilly to be revised, reducing the strength at the former place. The two guns belonging to Major Hammond's battery, from Meerut to Moradabad.

"Force for operations in the Byawarra country:—

"Brigade (including a detachment which marched to Bismu Nuddar) now at Sultanpore, under Brigadier Horsford, to keep open the communication between Sultanpore and Fyzabad.

"F Troop, royal horse artillery, 6 guns; detachment field battery, 2 guns; heavy field battery, 8 guns; 5th company 13th battalion royal artillery; detachment Madras sappers; H.M.'s 7th Hussars, 417 sabres; Hodson's horse, 312 sabres; headquarters and wing of H.M.'s 53rd foot; 2nd battalion rifle brigade, 1st Madras fusiliers, 5th Punjab rifles.

"The brigade now at Pertaubghur, under Brigadier Pinckney.—Col. Gordon's light field battery, heavy field battery, Major Le Mesurier's reserve company of royal artillery, Sikh company of artillery, Major Stokes's pathan horse, H.M.'s 32nd and 54th foot, 1st Sikh infantry.

"Third brigade, to consist of—*en route* from Roorkee, Major Lennox's company, royal engineers; from Lucknow, Delhi pioneers, Major Middleton's troop royal horse artillery; *en route*, 1st irregular cavalry; *en route* to Azinghur, Jat horse; coming from Cawnpore, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders; Allahabad, Belooch battalion.

"Brigade to move from Sundeelah, on Sunde.—From Lucknow, Colonel Nicholson, with a company of royal engineers; from Cawnpore, heavy field battery and light field battery; *en route* down country, two squadrons of carabinieri; from Nawabgunge (Cawnpore road), Wales's horse; 1st regiment of Oude police cavalry, H.M.'s 20th foot from Lucknow, left wing of H.M.'s 23rd foot, two battalions of Oude police.

"The duty of this brigade will be to clear the country to the westward beyond Sundeelah, and establish itself at Sunde, or at such point as may be indicated by the chief commissioner of Oude.

"All these various columns—namely, from Shahjehanpore, Nawabgunge (on the Cawnpore road), Sultanpore, Pertaubghur, &c., might commence operations on the same day—viz., the 15th of October. In addition to the troops enumerated there will be left to guard the Doab, of corps *en route*, Major Moir's horse artillery, H.M.'s 9th lancers, and the 19th Punjab N.I.

"It is proposed, further, that one of the regiments belonging to Fyzabad should be thrown across the Gogra as soon as the river is bridged. A regiment of police being now in formation at that place it is presumed that this may be done without danger. If there be any risk, the portion of the troops now at Durrabad (which is very strong) may be drawn back to Fyzabad.

"As many of the Bengal sappers and miners as are fit for duty to come from Roorkee to Shahjehanpore; Colonel Tomb's troop of Bengal horse artillery from

Meerut to Delhi; Major Kay's troop of Bengal horse artillery from Delhi to Lucknow, to relieve Major M'Kenna's troop of Bengal horse artillery, which will proceed to Meerut.

"One battalion of British infantry, with two squadrons of Queen's bays, to Nawabgunge (Cawnpore road). There is already a troop of horse artillery at Nawabgunge.

"In addition to what is stated above, the troops now in Lucknow, Nawabgunge (Bamburkee), Durreabad, and Fyzabad, will all be kept moveable, to be made use of for the reduction of the country, amounting to about 5,000 Europeans and 2,000 natives."

#### OUDE MEMORANDA.

To ALL CIVIL OFFICERS, OUDE.

*Memo. by the Chief Commissioner.*

Civil officers are requested to select suitable sites for the erection of fortified posts at the following places:—

Nawabgunj, Cawnpore-road; Nawabgunj, Fyzabad-road; Bunnee Durriabad; Sultanpore, and Pertabgurh.

A complete plan of these posts, which will contain a Thannah and Tehseel, has been designed by Colonel Abbott, and will be sent in three or four days; at present the Chief Commissioner wishes officers at once to select sites, bearing in mind the following considerations:—

Size of the work itself (150) one hundred and fifty yards square, which should be within 300 yards of the main road.

Old buildings, forts, &c., may be turned to advantage if possible. It must not be inside any village or collection of habitations, nor be liable to be commanded from any neighbouring buildings or high grounds.

The best possible site is a clear, high, and dry site, with no habitation within 800 yards, possessing either a good well or good water if a well is sunk, and within one hundred yards of the main road. If possible the soil must be such that the earth taken out of the ditch will build well into walls and parapets. If no well, one must be sunk. The fortifications are for the purpose of containing the civil establishments, including the European officers, with about 200 of the military police to defend them when the troops take the field. They must be commenced on at once, and the entrenchment ready by the 15th proximo. No time should be lost in commencing advances to be made from the Treasury. On the receipt of this Memo. the Civil Officer is to decide what he intends to do, and report the same within twenty-four hours to the Military Secretary, and furnish a report every succeeding Monday of the progress made till the entrenchment has been completed.

28th September, 1858.

To ALL CIVIL OFFICERS, OUDE.

*Memo.*

The Chief Commissioner desires to call the particular attention of all Commissioners and Civil Officers to the following remarks. Military operations in Oude may shortly be expected to commence on an extensive scale. The services of every armed servant of the Government will be required to aid in the speedy suppression of the rebellion and maintenance of order. Probably several influential zemindars will in like manner aid with their contingent forces.

In order that the local Government may render the services of all aforementioned really efficient in co-operating with the regular army, it is absolutely necessary that parties should, while the campaign lasts, be under no divided authority. The Chief Commissioner therefore directs that civil officers will not call on any party who may be nominated to perform a part, however small, in the general military operations of the campaign, to act in any way, or move from one position to another, except by the desire or with the concurrence of the senior military authority in his district.

With reference to the Military Police, the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to direct that civil officers do not issue any orders to such of the police as may be serving in their districts, unless the police have been specially placed under their orders for district duties.

8th October, 1858.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SERIA, Oct. 13.—We are in full cry after Tantia Topee, he having left this two days ago; the scent is correct and good, and the marks fresh where he crossed the river, therefore we may run him to earth at Teary (Tehree) if we do not succeed in running into the wary old fox before he gets there. To-morrow morning the whole of our Cavalry, the 8th Hussars, and 1st Lancers, with the four guns of Blake's Troop Horse Artillery, and fifty Riflemen of the 95th, mounted either on camels, spare troopers, or tattoos, will "go at" the ford here, although it is chin deep, but we must gather ourselves up for it. The remainder of the brigade, 95th and 10th N. I., a division of two guns, and 100 sabres, will proceed to Chanderee and cross the river Betwa lower down. We arrived here (Seria) yesterday morning, after three long marches from Esaughur, in the hope of intercepting Tantia crossing at the only ford near this practicable into Bundelcund. Seria is twelve miles south of Chanderee, and when we once cross the river Betwa we are in the Saugor district, and Bengal Presidency. Once in Bengal, every one says we shall not return to the Bombay Presidency, for Lord Clyde never allows troops to leave it when he once gets them into his command, and we may have to follow Tantia up towards Banda, for it is supposed when he hears of our close proximity, he will break cover at Teary, and make for Chuttpoor and Ailpore, both large towns, and worth sacking to him; besides, they say, he is likely to get an accession to his force, and be joined by one or two disaffected Rajahs near Chuttpoor, who have long since been known to be in open rebellion, and ready to join anything. We shall make the distance to Teary, some six and thirty miles, in two days. Our Brigadier is going with us; while the Infantry, which will march to Chanderee and halt there to-morrow, will cross the river the day after, and advance also on Teary from another direction, probably going to Lartpore and Doorogon, due west of Teary, while we shall be advancing on it from the south-west. I hear we go to Nurat to-morrow, which is about eighteen miles from this, and seventeen from Teary, so that if the "old-un" does bolt in a westerly direction, the Infantry will nab him. We have a report in camp that the 14th Dragoons and 100 of the 86th have left Gwalior with two siege guns, to join our brigade; if they should be luckily coming down from Jhansi direction, they will be in a good position to prevent Tantia going north. Brigadier MacDuff's brigade was at Rajpore on the 6th, General Whitlock and the remainder of the Saugor division at Banda on the 9th, and General Michel is also advancing from the south; so that it will be very extraordinary, with all these troops so close at hand, if Tantia does escape, although I very much fear it will be the case of the two men and the oyster with us, and that we shall, after our long run of so many, many months, although we have not viewed him since the two good days' sport on the 17th and 19th June last, at Gwalior, drive him into some one else's clutches, who will get all the credit, while we, who have had the real hard work, will come in for the kicks. Our brigade has been granted six months' batta donation, little enough too after ten months' hard field service. A report is in camp that Tantia has two English prisoners.—Mr. Smith, of the police force, and Mr. Fenton, of Jhansi. Have you heard it? I don't think it can be true.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BAHAWULPORE.—Intimation has been received of the decease of the Nawab of Bahawalpore. He died on the 3rd October, and has been succeeded by his son "Raheem Yar," who has been proclaimed at Ahmedpore (one of the capitals of the Bahawalpore state), and has assumed the title of "Bahawal Khan."—*Lahore Chronicle.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—We have been informed on good authority that it is the present intention of the Governor-General, after paying a short visit to Lucknow, to return to Calcutta in November. This would seem to be a resolution but recently formed, if we remember that it is only a few weeks ago that Lady Canning went up to Allahabad. The remains of the body guard also were sent up country but lately.—*Murkar.*

JUDICIOUS LIBERALITY.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to extend to the following officers, when performing mounted duties on field service, the existing rule granting compensation for loss of chargers, viz.:—To all foot artillery officers attached to heavy or light guns, drawn by bullocks or elephants; to infantry officers below the rank of field officer, when performing the duties of that grade in room of absent field officers; and to officers acting as orderly officers to officers commanding divisions and brigades. It is to be understood that horse allowance is not authorised by these rules, but compensation only for the loss of horses. Officers commanding divisions and brigades in the field will each be allowed to employ two orderly officers in excess of the authorised staff. These orderly officers may be either regimental officers or staff officers, who are not ordinarily required to be mounted, not being in receipt of horse allowance. The nomination of orderly officers and of regimental officers to perform mounted duties in the absence of field officers is to be notified in regimental, brigade, or division orders, as the case may be.

BANDA, Oct. 7.—Nurrayun Rao and Madho Rao, of Kirwee, left Banda for Allahabad on Tuesday last. The sentence of transportation for life, which was passed on Nurrayun Rao, has been remitted by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the special commissioner, and he will in future vegetate at Huzareebagh on an allowance of 700 rs. per mensem. No orders have yet passed regarding Madho Rao. The district keeps very quiet. The Major-General is on his road to Saugor, and Brigadier Munsey's column will garrison Nowgong. Brigadier Carpenter is still at Nagode, trying to put a little salt on Radha Govind's tail. The latter, however, backed by 500 mutineers and 4000 matchlockmen, cannot be induced to listen to the voice of the charmer even when represented by such a bewitching old sorcerer as Brigadier Carpenter. Captain Griffin, with his gallant Boondelis, is stationed at Rajapore on the Jumna. He has lately been officially complimented upon his gallantry by the Governor-General. The crops are most magnificent, and promise an abundant harvest.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUXAR.—A correspondent from Buxar reports to us the gloom which has been cast on the station, by the death, on the 7th of October, of Captain Nason, Military Train, and Captain Douglas, 4th Madras Cavalry. For some days, information was brought that Megha Rae was establishing Thannahs, and squeezing money out of the Chowra Pergunnah, and that he was then at a village called Kheerie. A force was organised by Lieut.-Colonel Dunford, C.B., commanding the infantry, consisting of 100 of the 84th, and about 100 of Madras Rifles and Sikhs, which were sent up the Khurrunnassa by steamer, and the cavalry sent by land, to meet at Dehree, whence they were to proceed together to Kheerie. Unfortunately, the infantry were landed some miles above Dehree, and instead of five had about ten miles to march, the cavalry went on in advance, and soon came upon the enemy, about 400 strong, whom they at once charged, and poor Nason was almost the first to fall. The man who shot him stood firm to receive his charge, when within a few yards of him took a deliberate aim at him, shooting him through the abdomen, and killing him on the spot. This fellow was immediately killed by Douglas, who about half an hour after received a similar wound, but, strange to say, remained on horseback for some time after, and breathed his last the next morning. Both were first-rate officers, and great favourites wherever they were known. The Military Train and 4th Madras Cavalry behaved nobly. About 80 Pandies have been accounted for, all Pucka Sepoys. We have not heard of any loss on our side beyond that of the two cavalry leaders. The parties did not get back until 12 at night, the cavalry having marched about 50 miles and fought a smart action within four and twenty hours. Megha Rae himself was present, but bolted manfully.—*Mafussilite.*

STAR FORT, JHANSI, Oct. 4.—One hundred and twenty-six of the 3d Europeans are in hospital, and the rate of mortality is increasing. The 24th Bombay Native Infantry have also a good many in hospital: in fact, the natives who came up with the force are getting no better health than the Europeans. About two hundred of the 3d are doing duty in the fort and Star Fort; the remainder are out with detachments. The Board sat on the wounded men a few days since, and I believe they are to be sent down to Bombay some time this month. I also hear that the regiment is to be relieved, and will escort the sick to Alhaur. One of the scoundrels who took a conspicuous part in the murder of our countrymen and women in Jhansi, was strung up this morning on the site of his atrocities. This scoundrel was a doctor in Jhansi at the time of the

outbreak; he witnessed and assisted at the murder of the Europeans. The scoundrel avoided the fury of the Europeans when we stormed the city by making his exit. The gallows was erected about thirty yards from the spot where the Europeans were murdered; he was brought to the scaffold about half-past seven. When the rope was put round his neck, a sort of demoniacal smile played on his features, as much as to say, I am satisfied with what I have done. Only a few hundred natives came to see the execution, and not more than twenty or thirty Europeans were present, such sights having been of too frequent occurrence of late to excite any interest. The Rane of Jhansi's father and Prime Minister were hung at this place a short time after we took possession of the city. I have seen a comet for the last six nights. It becomes visible a little after dark, and disappears below the horizon about half-past seven. The natives have prophesied great things concerning it; that it will be followed by war, famine, and a great many other things, and even some of our men believe in such superstitious nonsense. I have lately conversed with Brahmins acquainted with English, who were in Jhansi at the time of the outbreak; they all tell me, that when the Europeans were murdered, the Rane did not want the crime to be perpetrated. She would not sanction such vile measures; but her father threatened to cut her head off if she refused her assent to such proceedings; and when General Rose arrived at Jhansi, she ordered the men on no account to fire on us. She said she was coming out of the city to give herself up to General Rose, but the men in the city got frightened, thinking that if she gave herself up to General Rose she would be all right, and they would be all killed. Before she could get outside the city they commenced to fire on us, and a shell which our horse artillery threw, killed some of the men in the city. She then immediately returned, resolved to fight it out. They also state, that she knew of the half-caste who was concealed in the city, but she did not want to murder any more than she could help. If the above is true, the Rane of Jhansi was not such a tigress as she is represented to have been.—*Standard*.

**PATNA, Oct. 7.**—English planters do not seem to be doing well in this district; but a Frenchman I hear is making the Zemindars and Ryots belonging to the locality where his works were situated fork out for his losses. He says he does not think Government will ever give him a rap, so he is determined to take care of himself. This part of the country is far from quiet, our troops cannot catch the rebels. They have got into a plan of spreading themselves through the country, through Indian corn, and other high crops, and then doubling back on our rear whenever our fellows have managed to get near them, and thus there is no doing any damage to the chaps, but they manage to worry us. In fact the country is against us, and solely owing to the Courts. They have worked havoc with all the old landed proprietors, and these ruined men and our Sepoys are the malcontents, and command the entire sympathy of the people.—*Englishman*.

**THE KING OF DELHI.**—The following account of the departure and progress of the state prisoners from Delhi will be found highly interesting. The ex-King, his family and attendants, were brought from their place of confinement at an early hour on Thursday morning, and packed in their several conveyances, —were drawn up in line on the piece of road leading from the Lahore gate of the palace to the Grand Trunk Road, where their former guard, of the 2nd Bombay Fusiliers, made them over to a troop of H. M.'s 9th Lancers, told off for the duty. This was done in the presence of Mr. C. B. Saunders, Commissioner of Delhi, Lieutenant Ommaney, the officer in charge of state prisoners, and some other officers who happened to be present. A squadron or two of the Lancers then trotted off as an advance guard, and the *cortège* commenced moving. The first palanquin carriage contained the deposed monarch and his two sons, Jewan Bukht and Shah Abbas (the latter a youth, the son of a concubine), the carriage being surrounded by Lancers on all sides. Next followed a close carriage, containing the Begum Zeenut Mahil, with whom were Jewan Bukht's wife, her mother and sister, and an infant. The mother and sister of Jewan Bukht's wife were allowed their choice of either going or remaining at Delhi. They preferred the former. The third carriage contained the Taj Mahil Begum, another of the ex-King's wedded wives and her female attendants. Next followed five magazine store carts with tilted tops, drawn by bullocks; these contained the male and female attendants, four in each cart, a party of Lancers accompanying each. In this order the cavalcade progressed very well, until more than half the distance across the bridge of boats had been accomplished, when all of a sudden,

one of the bullocks in a magazine cart, probably discovering the nature of the load he was assisting across the Jumna, and finding it *infra dig.* to do so, displayed his sagacity by a violent attempt to deposit his worthless burthen in the river. As the companion bullock's understanding was not of the same calibre, he pulled in the opposite direction, and only one wheel of the cart, along with the refractory bullock, descended into the boat, a lamp-post luckily placed preventing a complete capsize. This little event delayed the line some twenty minutes or half an hour, when the cart and bullock having been replaced, the cavalcade recommenced its move onwards, and reached the encamping ground at Ghazee-ood-deen Nugger, without further accident or delay of any kind. The band of the Second Fusiliers played the Lancers out of Delhi, and by half-past 3 A.M. they were clear of the city. In camp, the principal prisoner and his two sons occupy a hill tent. A soldier's tent with kunnaut enclosure is provided for the ladies of the zenana, and two pals for the servants; the whole surrounded by a high kunnaut enclosure. The prisoners are securely guarded by dismounted Lancers, armed with swords and pistols, both inside and outside the enclosure, while pickets from the police battalion are thrown out beyond. The horses of the Lancers, a whole troop, actually on duty over the state prisoners, are kept ready saddled, and the enclosed camp is very judiciously pitched between the Lancers and Kaye's troop of horse artillery. Lieut. Ommaney's tent is pitched just outside the enclosure. By all accounts the prisoners are cheerful, and the females may be heard talking and laughing behind their screens, as if they did not much regret their departure from Delhi.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PUNJAB CHANGES.**—For some time various rumours have been current in the Derajat and Sind Sagar Doab regarding certain changes which may be made in the districts and their boundaries. The first proposal is, to form a district with the hill of Sirkesan, 5,000 feet high, as its head-quarters, giving it the adjacent pergunnahs, including the now subdivisions of Meanwallee and Chooab Sydan Shah, in the Leia and Jheelum districts. The second is to make one pergunnah of zillah Khanpur over to Leia, and the remaining pergunnahs over to Derah Gazez Khan, and forming Bunnoo and the subdivision of Meanwallee into a separate district, Derah Ishmail Khan relieving Derah Gazez of its most southern pergunnah. The 3rd is to divide the Leia district between Derah Ishmail Khan and Bunnoo, forming these into two separate districts with two subdivisions, viz., Meanwallee, and Leia or Bhukar. The 4th, should Bunnoo be made a separate district, is to make it over to the Jheelum division, Jheelum making Rawul Pindies over to Peshawar in lieu. A bridge of boats is to be formed at Marce, should any of these changes take place. Sir John Lawrence, though he has not much leisure, will, it is hoped, settle the matter at once, for the people want to know what is to be done, and the value of house property has been deteriorated by these suggestions, which may never be acted upon.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**SULTANPORE, Oct. 10.**—The 32nd Foot were ordered off by express courier on the evening of the 8th, from Pertabghur to Sultanpore, and arrived there on the 9th instant. Sir Hope Grant was to move on the morning of the 11th, with a large portion of the force, to the Azimghur district. The 32nd Foot and Madras Fusiliers, and two troops of the 7th Hussars, hold Sultanpore, and an entrenchment is being made there. The force remaining at Sultanpore will be under the orders of Brigadier Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade. An outpost has also been formed about ten miles from Pertabghur, on the Sultanpore side of the river Syc; it is under the command of Colonel Lowe, of H.M.'s 32nd, and he has with him two guns, with European artillerymen, fifty of the 54th Foot, and 200 of the 1st Sikhs, and some of the Pathan Horse.

**ALLYHUR, Oct. 14.**—This morning a Royal visit was paid here, but alas no salute was fired, as some natives said there would. In the palkee sat the great, or we should say now, the little Mogul. Next came a palkee gharris, in which was seated the promising youth Jumna Bukht, then came a string of shigrams in which were the Begum and the females, but far better worth seeing was the magnificent regiment of Lancers.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—Mr. T. Thornton, Assistant Commissioner, Umritsar, having passed the higher standard, has been vested with full powers. Lieutenant P. Thompson, of the Bengal Artillery, has been appointed an Assistant in the Punjab Revenue Survey. Lieutenant Chalmers, Assistant Commissioner, Googaira, has obtained twenty days' indulgence leave. Mr. J. Kitchen, Extra Assistant, Goorgaon, has obtained one month's privilege leave.

**ARRAH, Sept. 30.**—As you may feel a desire to know how affairs are getting on in this part of the country, I enclose you a sketch of the movements of the Field Force under my command since September 17. On that day I left Arrah with three mountain train guns, 300 Infantry (H. M.'s 35th and 60th Regiments), 60th Sikh Infantry and 60th Sabres to clear Kurramnassa Tuppa, to the south of Arrah, of rebels; the force was in light order and without tents. We halted at Korli on the 17th, and bivouacked at New Saugor on the 18th; on the 19th we marched at daylight, our route was through rice fields so deep in water that the guns had to be carried on elephants. A deep river had to be forded, but notwithstanding these impediments, as well as the great heat, we came up with the enemy at 4 P.M. at the village of Jamapa; they mustered about sixty cavalry and some 600 sepoyas, besides budmashes. I at once attacked them, killing forty; they carried off their wounded; day closed in, and we bivouacked for the night. Intimation here reached me that Arrah had been attacked, so at day dawn on the 20th we marched for that place, and reached it in the afternoon, destroying some rebel villages en route. The force halted at Arrah on the 31st. It again moved out at 2 A.M. on the 22nd, to the west, to attack a body of rebels estimated at 1800, collected at the village of Kani Shatt, on the Buxar road. We fell in with some 500 of them at 11 A.M., killing thirty-five. The siege guns did good service; the Infantry charged them, but the enemy fled, and we returned to Arrah in the evening. The force halted at Arrah on the 23rd, and moved out on the morning of the 24th to clear the left bank of the Soane of boats. We found and destroyed several, destroying the means the rebels had of crossing into Behar. We moved down the river as far as Nonore, and then retraced our steps, but could not fall in with the enemy. The force has had hard work, marching during the day, except for a few hours engaged in cooking, and sleeping on their arms at night.—*Englishman*.

**CAMP SURAOON, Oct. 10.**—The 1st Punjab Cavalry was the first to cross over the new bridge of boats at Allahabad, and march to Suraoon, on the morning of the 9th. Half of the B troop of Royal Horse Artillery crossed the same evening. The 9th Punjab Infantry crossed on the morning of the 10th, and the Belooch battalion were to cross on the 11th. The 79th foot follow on the 12th, and the remaining half of the B troop of royal artillery on the 13th; after which, the carbineers, expected from Cawnpore, and with them the 3rd European Light Cavalry. The enemy who up to 4 p.m. of the 9th, were reported within nine miles of Suraoon, are said to have retrograded to their strongholds, some ten miles further. Banoo Madho gives out that he intends fighting to the last. The Moulvie is said to be with him, and there are some 2,000 rebels with thirty guns of all sorts.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**INDIGO.**—We hear that a small parcel of indigo, of the Kania Gobra mark, belonging to Messrs. Watson and Co., was sold the day before yesterday at Rs. 250 per maund. Another parcel of the Jungypore indigo was sold at Rs. 220; and we hear also of parties desirous to purchase one or two fine Jessore marks at fully last year's prices. Yesterday another indigo sale took place—that of the Ramnaghour Concern, Jessore, for 247-8.—*Englishman, October 9*.

**MOOLTAN, September 30.**—Though some hundreds of the mutineers have now been executed by order of the military commission, not a single sepoy has assigned as a reason for the late outbreak the fear of being put to death when journeying to their homes after disbandment. The cause universally stated, was a promise of assistance from others, as well as a very strong hope of being able to capture the guns and murder the Europeans. The plot must have been hatching for a long time, as the European soldiers, when out scouring the jungles, found quantities of ball, ammunition, and copper caps stowed away in earthen chattries.

**MR. H. MONCKTON**, Deputy Commissioner, has been transferred from the Punjab to the North-West Provinces.

**GWALIOR.**—A force under Lieut.-Colonel Scudamore, 14th Dragoons, has proceeded into the district from Gwalior to collect Scindia's revenue: it consists of 100 troopers of that regiment, 100 men of the 86th Foot; two guns No. 4 company 2nd battalion Bombay Artillery; 300 Sikh infantry; 100 Sikh sowars. These Sikhs are the men lent by the Rajah of Puttiala to Scindia for a few months, and are represented as being a very fine body of men. This detachment has now been out for three weeks; "but," says our correspondent, "beyond destroying a refractory village or two, we have not done much."

**RETIREMENT.**—Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Tylee, 41st N.I., is about to retire from the service.



**DARJEELING, Sept. 20.**—Perhaps you (*Delhi Gazette*) will like a little news of this kind. All here are in a great state of excitement. News has been brought to Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent here, from some one in Nepal, saying that Jung Bahadur is meaning mischief: he has increased his army, and intends, after the Dusseera, to make an invasion on our territory. His brother is said to be near the frontier with a large army, and that it is their intention to take this place, and then come down on the plains. I think there is much that appears probable and much that does not in the story brought, but I believe more than one have come in from different parts with much the same tale. I hear that instructions have been sent for from Calcutta and Allahabad. Some troops, I suppose, will be sent up with some guns; for if this is taken, although not of much value, yet the prestige on the part of the Nepalese will be great. Stores are being laid in for three months. The ladies are getting frightened; and were it not for the heat of the plains, and the unhealthiness of the season below, I expect there would be a regular exodus; as it is, two or three are on the move.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN NASON.**—We (*Bombay Times*) regret to announce the death of Captain Henry Nason, of the Military Train, who was killed in a dour against the rebels in Behar, on the 6th of October. Captain Nason served as a 1st Lieutenant of the Royal Marines, in the Black Sea, from January, 1854, until June, 1856, on board Lord Lyons' flagship the *Agamemnon*; and was present at the bombardment of the batteries of Odessa in April, 1854, in the action with the batteries and expulsion of the Russian garrison from Redoubt Kaleh on the 19th May, and at the capture of Balaklava, where he was with the Royal Marine brigade on the heights, and also at the engagement there. He likewise served with the Royal Marine battalion on the expedition to Kertch, and was present at the final bombardment and fall of Sebastopol, and on the expedition to Kinburn. He had received a medal and two clasps for his Crimean services. Captain Nason was also engaged with the Military Train during the operations at Lucknow, under the Commander-in-Chief; at the various affairs at Alumbagh, under Sir James Outram; at the final capture of Lucknow, and in the forced march to, and the relief of, Azimgur by Sir Edward Lugard. More recently he has been employed in the suppression of the disturbances in Behar, where he has greatly distinguished himself. On a recent occasion he was prominently mentioned in the despatches for the success achieved on the 13th August, when the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed by a force under Major Carr, of the Madras Rifles. In this affair Captain Nason headed a brilliant charge of cavalry, consisting of the Military Train and the 3rd Sikh Irregular Regiment, who, when their horses were completely exhausted, threw themselves unhesitatingly on two large bodies of the hostile infantry, whom they dispersed with a severe loss in killed and wounded. In this charge Captain Nason had his left shoulder-strap cut by a bullet. Major Carr's report is as follows:—"Having beaten off the bodies in front and right, and not being satisfied about that to the left, I determined to retire; and here Captain Nason, prompted by the spirit which carried him victorious through his subsequent operations, requested my permission to pursue the enemy with the cavalry. At first I demurred, on account of the fearful odds against him, and of my own position; but on his second appeal, seeing his determination, I yielded to him; and to his dashing gallantry, ably supported by his brave men, and the party of Sikhs under Lieutenant Ryall, the success, which by God's blessing was achieved, is entirely due. His despatch will give the detail of his pursuit and punishment of the rebels, but the admiration which his leading and dash elicited from all who took part in his attack, I have to record."

**MRS. TODD.**—The superintendent of electric telegraphs in India submitted a petition from Mrs. Todd, for a pension for herself and two children, and for compensation for losses sustained by her during the mutiny at Delhi. The President in Council has been pleased to sanction, under the circumstances represented, the grant of a pension of Rs. 32 per mensem to the widow, and of Rs. 16 to each of the two children of the late Mr. Todd, formerly assistant in charge of the telegraph-office in Delhi, who was murdered by the mutineers on the night of the 11th of May, 1857, while engaged in attempting to restore communication between Delhi and Meerut. The pension to commence from the date of Mr. Todd's demise, and to continue to the widow till she is re-married, and to the children until they attain the age of eighteen years. Orders on Mrs. Todd's claim for compensation will be issued on receipt of the superintendent's proposal on the subject.

**KING OF OUDH.**—The President in Council has decided, in reply to an inquiry made by the accountant general, that the counter-signature of the town major is not necessary to the government paper presented by the ex-King of Oude for the payment of interest, as the signature of the ex-King is sufficient.

**LIEUT.-COL. H. M. DURAND, C.B.,** Bengal Engineers, on special duty with the Right Hon. the Governor-General, has been directed to proceed to Calcutta, and thence to England, on duty, under instructions which will be furnished to him from the military department.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, October 13, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.        | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Third Sierra 4 do. ....                | 14 0 to 14 4 |      |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 14 0 to 14 4 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 6 12 to 7 0  |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....     | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....       | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | 125 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725       |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                                                | Paid up.         | Present value. |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                | at Co.'s Rupees. |                |
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each        | 6000 prem.     |
| Agra Bank .....                                | 500              | 675 to 700     |
| North-Western Bank .....                       | 400              | 130 to 140     |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500              | nominal.       |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000             | 1650 to 1700   |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 1500             | 1750           |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000             | 1375 to 1400   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 1000             | 800 to 950     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 70               | no sales.      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445              | 345 to 450     |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700              | 800 to 825     |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10               | par.           |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200              | 320 to 325     |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | 420              | 2 per ct. dia. |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000             | no sales.      |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 20               | par.           |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to 2 0½ |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 2 1  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |              |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 1 11½        |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                    |               |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ... | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 88 |
| Do. Do. ....                       | Co.'s Rs. 100 | " 88         |
| 5 Do. Do. ....                     | " 100         | " 88         |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9           | 15 to 10 0     |
| Doubleloons .....                 | "                     | 32 0 to 32 2   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | "                     | 16 3 to 16 4   |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 23 4 to 22 6   |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 15 0 to 15 4   |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 2 to 16 4      |
| Gold Dust .....                   | "                     | 16 0 to 16 2   |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 160 ..... | "                     | 104 0 to 104 3 |
| Sinhish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 230      | 0 to 231 0     |
| Mexican do. ....                  | "                     | 220 8 to 231 3 |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. 0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—The Government of Bombay lately applied to the Government of India for the confirmation of the grant of Rs. 20 made for the repairs of the Catholic chapel at Shikarpore, as also the grant of Rs. 200 made for the repairs of the Catholic chapel at Sukkur. The Supreme Government, under the circumstances represented, has sanctioned the amount granted. We learn that the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to decide for the future that the houses of Catholic priests may be repaired at the public expense when forming part of the chapel, but that the Government cannot engage to repair such residences when they are separate from the chapel, though in the same compound.

**MUNDLAISUR, 9th October.**—Perhaps you may not have heard of Captain Keatinge's success against the rebel Seetaram on the 8th of this month. Seetaram occupied a small fort near Hurgoon. On the 8th, he and a lot of his followers went out on a foraging expedition. Keatinge got immediate news, and was after him in no time with some thirty or forty sowars, and came up with him under his own fort, surrounded him, and killed ten rebels and took sixteen prisoners. Keatinge revolved Seetaram, and brought his head into camp. The rest of the ruffians are dispersed. By advices from Mundlaisur of the 18th, we (*Bombay Gazette*) have further accounts of Captain Keatinge's proceedings against the late Seetaram's followers—the perturbed Bheels. On the 9th Keatinge encamped before Beejagur, and offered terms to one Ragunath Sing Mundloe, which were accepted. The rebels who were collected in the fort fled precipitately, leaving sixty-five horses and ponies, a few bullocks, and other property and baggage, animate or inanimate, including an old villain of the name of Nana Buxoo, who was too sick to be moved, and who died on his way to Mundlaisur. Some forty-five or fifty prisoners, chiefly Bheels and Bheelalos, have been caught in the different villages about, and a lot more are soon expected. All the Bheel Naiks have come in, and are inclined to be quiet, except Bheema, who was pardoned twice last year, and has as often broken out again. He has, however, dispersed his band, and has now only four or five men with him. He wishes to treat, but we believe the policy is to try to catch and hang him. If any one can do this, it is Keatinge, who is now at Dhutwara on the Nerbudda, and supposed to be within four or five miles of Bheema. The Scindwa road is now perfectly safe, and is likely to remain so. The affair at Beejagur has had the most salutary effect upon the Bheels, and indeed upon all the natives in the district. They thought that no European would ever go into the Scindwa jungle before the middle of January, and so calculated on having four months of quiet looting as they had last year.

A YABOO, of great beauty, from Bokhara, has arrived at Kurrachee for Lord Elphinstone, having been commissioned by his lordship. The animal is described as being of the best breed. The race will doubtless thrive well in England, perhaps better in Scotland. It was yesterday put on board the *Berenice* for conveyance to Bombay.

**DHARWAR, 16th Oct.**—Our colonel commanding leaves this on leave, in anticipation of receiving leave to Europe next week; he is to be relieved by Colonel Heyland, 56th Regiment, who is expected daily from Belgaum. Captain Paget, Royal Artillery, departs also on exchange to the Royal Horse Artillery. Subalterns are procuring leave to districts and elsewhere. Surgeons are looking after game at Dandilly. But the soldiers continue locked up in a pestiferous fort, receiving no share of the passing cool winds to invigorate their declining constitutions for, perhaps, a coming battle-field. Games of cricket have, however, been played, officers sharing in the amusement, and ladies witnessing the harmless contest. The comet has been seen nightly, with few exceptions, and, in its magnificence was and is admired. I hear that the Rifles stationed at Bellary are to move to Bangalore; the Highlanders at the former are in indifferent health, and of their number seventy-four are invalided for home. The 74th Regiment are to be inspected this week, by the Major-General Commanding Ceded Districts, and when this is completed, a company under Captain Jago proceeds to Shornpore, to relieve a detachment of the same regiment stationed there.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**ADEN.**—Cholera has broken out at this station, and rages with considerable violence.

**MR. WALKER,** solicitor, has retired from the firm of Messrs. Pollock, Walker, and Faithfull, from the 12th October. The firm is now conducted under the style of Messrs. Pollock and Faithfull.

**LIEUT. G. A. VAUGHAN,** of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment of Foot, has been appointed Acting-Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,** and the Divisional Staff, left Poona on the 15th October for Sattara and Mahabuleswar on a tour of inspection. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese left Poona for Mahabuleswar on the morning of Thursday, the 4th October.

**CAPTAIN MURRAY,** Brigade Major of Queen's Troops, has been nominated to the command of the Kurrachee depot, in the place of Lieutenant Colonel Heatley, who has been ordered to join his regiment now on field service.

9. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.

8th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. A. H. Campbell, 9th N.I., to be 2nd in com., and to act as command.

Ens. H. L. Rumsbotham, 47th N.I., passed colloq. exam. on 7th ult.

Assist. surg. W. R. Rice, app. to m.d. ch. of 3rd irreg. cav., is posted to that regt., v. Kemp, dec.

Orders by Maj. Gen. G. C. Whitlock, coming. Saugor field div. confirmed:—

Oct. 11.—Appg. Assist. surg. D. W. Trimnel, do. du. with 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to med. charge A troop, H.A.

2nd Mahratta Horse.—Lieut O. Barnes, 13th Bom. N.I., to be adj.

Unp. Ens. C. L. Money and H. W. Franks, are app. to do du., the former with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., and the latter with 4th Eur. regt., to join.

Asst. surg. R. Bird, m.d., attach. to 3rd co. 1st batt. art., is posted to 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. D. Pott, comdg. 47th N.I., on service in China, 27th July last, app. Capt. J. R. Puglie to act as inter. to the corps, as a special case, v. Daniell, prom.

Oude div. order dated the 3rd inst., app. Capt. the Hon. J. Fiennes, of H.M.'s 7th Hussars, to act as brig. maj. of cav. to the Oude force, as a temp. arrang., v. Sarel, rem. to another situation.

Fyzabad brig. order, dated 15th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Brown, regt. of Ferozepore, to assume med. ch. of a detach. of 9th Oude mil. pol. station, fr. 14th idem.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 18th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Sheil, arr. with a detach. of royal art., to do du. in gen. depot hosp.

Leave of absence:—

Madras Art.—Lieut. R. C. B. Highmoor, fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, in ex., to remain at Hazareebagh, m.c.

Madras Rifles.—Lieut. R. S. Gray, fr. Sept. 1 to Sept. 1, 1859, to Mussoorie, m.c.

5th N.I.—Lieut. H. W. Smith (inter. to H.M.'s 6th regt.), fr. Sept. 15 to Dec. 14, to Pres. m.c.

29th N.I.—Capt. F. R. Thompson (inter. to E troop royal H.A.), fr. Sept. 20 to Oct. 19, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Inf.—Ens. C. Handyside, fr. Sept 1 to Oct. 30, to Pres. m.c., prep. to Eur.

Ens. E. B. Cox (doing du. with H.M.'s 90th L.I.), fr. Sept. 16 to Dec. 16, to Agra, m.c.

### Removals and Postings in the Artillery.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Sept. 30, 1858.

The C. in C. is pleased to authorize the following removals, postings, and appointments, in regt. of Artillery:—

Captains W. P. Waddy, from 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; J. A. Angelo, from 2nd comp. 1st to 5th comp. 8th batt.; D. J. F. Newall, on furl., from 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; J. E. Watson, from 4th comp. 4th to 1st comp. 6th batt.; G. R. Brown, from 4th comp. 8th to 1st comp. 4th batt., and G. A. Renny, new prom., to do du. with 5th tr. 1st brigade, dur. time Capt. J. H. Smyth is in com. of brigade.

2nd Captains H. V. Timbrel, new prom., to 1st comp. 1st batt.; J. C. Griffith, new prom., on staff emp., to 3rd comp. 4th batt.; E. W. A. Walker, new prom., to 2nd comp. 4th batt.; W. A. Mylne, new prom., on furl., to 4th comp. 9th batt.; C. H. Cookes, new prom., to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.; J. A. R. Mead, new prom., to 2nd comp. 3rd batt.; J. F. Raper, new prom. on furl., to 3rd comp. 5th batt.; A. H. Heath, new prom., on staff employ, to 1st comp. 1st batt.; W. D. Couchman, new prom., to 1st troop 1st brigade; F. D. Urquhart, new prom., on staff employ, to 2nd comp. 6th batt.; J. G. Hathorn, new prom., on staff employ, to 3rd comp. 5th batt.; F. R. DeBude, new prom. offic. on staff employ, to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; C. S. Lemarchand, new prom., to 2nd comp. 6th batt.; A. R. Fuller, new prom., on staff emp., to 4th comp. 8th batt.; L. Machell, new prom., on staff emp., to 3rd comp. 9th batt.; M. E. Currie, new prom., on staff emp., to 2nd comp. 9th batt.; A. Darling, new prom. offic. on staff emp., to 6th comp. 7th batt.; W. H. Parish, new prom., on furl., to 5th comp. 8th batt.; G. Baillie, new prom., on staff emp., to 1st comp. 6th batt.; J. Fulton, new prom., on staff emp., to 1st comp. 7th batt.; R. Murray, new prom., on staff emp., to 1st comp. 9th batt.; P. M. Syme, new prom., on furl., to 5th comp. 9th batt.; W. A. Ross, new prom., to 4th tr. 2nd brig.; W. Dickson, new prom., on staff emp., to 6th comp. 8th batt.; C. O. Rybot, new prom., on staff emp., to 4th comp. 7th batt.; A. Fraser, new prom., to 3rd tr. 1st brig.; H. M. Smith, new prom., on furl., to 2nd comp. 2nd batt.; E. Simeon, new prom., to 4th comp. 1st batt.; T. Present, new prom., to 2nd tr. 2nd brig.; A. D. Dennis, new prom., to 4th comp. 2nd batt.; F. C. Simons, new prom., to 1st comp. 3rd batt.; W. T. Brown, new prom., on staff emp., to 2nd comp. 7th batt.; C. McW. Mercer, new prom., to 2nd comp. 5th batt.; D. Thomson, new prom., on staff emp., to 3rd comp. 6th batt.; M. C. Sankey, new prom., to 2nd tr. 1st brig.; J. V. Worthington, new prom., on furl., to 4th comp. 6th batt.; H. R. Brownlow, new prom., on staff emp., to 1st comp. 4th batt.; J. S. Gibb, new prom., to 4th comp.

5th batt.; F. W. Stubbs, new prom., to 3rd comp. 6th batt., but to continue do. du. with 4th comp. 4th batt. till relieved by Capt. Cox; A. Gillespie, new prom., on staff emp., to 2nd comp. 8th batt.; J. H. Grant, new prom., on staff emp., to 3rd comp. 8th batt.; W. Wilson, new prom., proc. on furl. to 1st comp. 5th batt.; T. A. Dirom, new prom., to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.; T. N. Harward, new prom., on staff emp., to 6th comp. 9th batt.; A. H. Bogle, new prom., to 5th tr. 1st brig.; F. H. McLeod, new prom., to 2nd tr. 3rd brig.; H. J. Evans, new prom., to 3rd comp. 1st batt.; De V. F. Carey, new prom., to 4th tr. 3rd brig.; T. E. Hughes, new prom., on staff emp., to 3rd comp. 9th batt.; H. Murray, new prom., to 1st tr. 2nd brig.; W. Brown, new prom., on furl., to 4th comp. 4th batt.; J. R. Martin, new prom., on staff emp., to 6th comp. 7th batt.; T. Nicholl, new prom., on staff emp., to 4th comp. 3rd batt.; C. W. Maynard, new prom., to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; E. Tierney, new prom., offic. on staff emp., to 6th comp. 9th batt.; A. H. Lindsay, new prom., on furl., to 1st comp. 9th batt.; H. T. Forbes, new prom., on staff emp., to 4th comp. 7th batt.; F. R. Butt, new prom., on staff emp., to 5th comp. 7th batt.; and A. Rotton, new prom., to 1st troop 3rd brig.

Lieuts. M. M. FitzGerald, on staff emp., from 2nd comp. 1st 5th comp. 8th batt.; J. Stewart, staff emp., from 2nd comp. 1st to 5th comp. 8th batt.; E. L. Hawkins, fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 2nd troop 3rd brig.; C. H. Barnes, fr. 2nd tr. 3rd to 1st tr. 1st brig.; J. Alexander, fr. 4th comp. 1st batt. to 1st tr. 2nd brig.; E. C. W. Raynsford, fr. 1st to 4th tr. 2nd brig.; R. Aislabie, fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 2nd tr. 2nd brig.; C. S. S. Taylor, fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.; H. I. Jones, fr. 2nd comp. 5th batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.; E. Fraser, fr. 4th comp. 2nd batt. to 3rd tr. 1st Brig.; W. Gully, on staff emp., fr. 3rd comp. 1st to 1st comp. 9th batt.; W. R. Craster, fr. 4th comp. 2nd batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.; E. T. Hume, fr. 1st comp. 4th batt. to 5th tr. 1st brig.; W. O'Brien, fr. 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; H. Girardot, fr. 1st comp. 1st batt. to 4th tr. 2nd brig.; A. Dixon, fr. 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 1st tr. 1st brig.; F. Coddington, fr. 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig.; C. A. Baylay, unp. to 3rd comp. 1st batt.; P. B. Raikes, unp. to 1st comp. 1st batt.; C. E. Armstrong, unp. to 1st comp. 3rd batt.; K. W. S. M. Cameron, unp. to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. but to do duty with 2nd tr. 3rd brig.; E. D. Elliott, unp. to 2nd comp. 5th batt.; C. E. Delafosse, unp. to 1st comp. 3rd batt.; F. W. Ward, unp. to 3rd comp. 1st batt. but to do duty with 3rd tr. 1st brig.; G. F. Blackwood, unp. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; C. A. M. Warde, unp. to 4th comp. 2nd batt.; G. A. Russell, unp. to 4th comp. 2nd batt.; G. F. Hamilton, unp. to 4th comp. 5th batt.; J. A. Tillard, fr. 4th comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd tr. 1st brig.; C. S. Jackson, fr. 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 1st tr. 3rd brig.; H. S. Clarke, fr. 5th comp. 8th batt. to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; T. J. C. A. Studdy, fr. 2nd comp. 1st batt. to 1st comp. 2nd batt.; H. I. E. Ford, fr. 5th comp. 8th batt. to 2nd comp. 1st batt.; P. T. H. Taylor, unp. to 2nd comp. 5th batt.; E. R. Conolly, unp. to 1st comp. 2nd batt.; D. W. G. Fairfield, unp. to 4th comp. 1st batt.; H. Latham, unp. to 3rd comp. 5th batt.; H. J. Kinsman, unp. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; C. P. Elderton, unp. to 5th comp. 8th batt.

Appointments.—2nd Capt. J. S. Frith, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 1st brig.; W. Delane, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 2nd brig.; H. P. Bishop, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 3rd brig.

Lieut. G. M. Dobbin, 3rd tr. 2nd brig., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 1st batt., v. 2nd Capt. Sankey, perm. to resign app.

2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, bart., new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 2nd batt.; T. H. Salt, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 3rd batt.; F. E. Smalpage, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 4th batt.; J. Hunter, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 5th batt.; J. E. Cordner, new prom., to be adj. and qr. mr. of 6th batt.; T. P. Smith, new prom., to be adj. of the 7th batt.; and A. W. Pixley, new prom., on furl., to be adj. of 9th batt.

1st tr. 3rd brig. H. A.—2nd Capt. A. Rutton, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 5, in exten., to Simla, m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Gresson, Peshawar L.H., fr. July 14 to Nov. 14, in ext., to Murree, m.c.

25th N.I.—Capt. F. J. Edgar, fr. Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to sea, for 3 mo., m.c.

98th N.I.—Maj. R. C. Tytler, fr. Nov. 1 to May 1, 1859, to Calcutta, to enable him to adjust the accounts of the late military treasure chest of Delhi field force.

Inf.—Unposted Ens. K. S. Durand, do. du. 42nd Highlanders, from Sept. 4 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie, m.c.

19th Mad. N.I.—Brev. maj. H. D. Sheppard, from Aug. 25 to March 1, 1860, to Eastern Coast, m.c., under old rules.

Bijnour Rajpoot Levy.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. Thompson, 19th foot, to be adj.

To do duty with corps, and join:—

Unp. Ens. J. H. W. Osborne, C. K. Mackinnon, J. Johnstone, E. A. Phillips, H.M.'s 73rd regt.; G. Logan, 1st Eur. Ben. fus.; and W. P. Onslow, 4th Eur. regt.

Vet. surg. J. Harris posted to 3rd Eur. L.C., but

will cont. with art. and detach. 6th drag. gds. at Shahjehanpore till relieved.

Brig. Staff.—Capt. H. M. Wemyss (brig. maj. Umballah), fr. Sept. 25 to Nov. 25, to Pres. prep. to furl. 3rd Bengal Art.—2nd Capt. T. H. Salt, adj., fr. Sept. 20 to Jan. 20, 1859, to Almorah and hills north of Dehra, m.c., under old regts.

51st N.I.—Ens. A. E. Downing, fr. Sept. 24 to Nov. 1, in ex.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. F. D. Harington, fr. Sept. 10 to Nov. 10, in ex.

66th or Goorka Regt.—Capt. J. S. Phillpotts, fr. Nov. 7 to Jan. 7, 1859, v. to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c., under new rules.

## BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 8.

No. 978.—3rd Lt. Cav.—Cornet A. P. Currie to be lieut., from Sept. 16, v. G. M. Shaw, dec.

No. 979.—Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., passed in Hindostanee lang.

No. 980.—17th N.I.—Lieut. W. G. G. Cumming to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. G. E. Sabben to be lieut., from Sept. 19, in suc. to Capt. Ponsonby, dec.

No. 981.—The underm. supy. lieut. posted to art. and ranked, v. Lucas, dec.—

Lieut. C. E. Hambury; rank in regt., Sept. 13; army, June 12.

No. 983.—The services of Lieut. H. Beville, 8th Bombay N.I., 2nd in com. 1st Belooch batt., placed at disp. of Govt. of India for app. to com. of 13th Punjab inf.

Oct. 9.—No. 984.—Apps. made on personal staff of the Governor:—Col. Bates to be private sec.; and Lieut. col. Russell to act as mil. sec.

Maj. Woosnam, art., to act as remount agent dur. Lieut. col. Russell's employ as mil. sec.

Oct. 9.—No. 986.—Lieut. Baunerman, adj. of 1st extra batt., and Lieut. J. A. Ramsay, 5th N.I., attach. to a detach. of Southern Maratha irr. horse, under Lieut. W. A. Kerr, proc. to join Malwa field force.

Oct. 11.—No. 990.—The app. of Asst. surg. Lalor to I.N. is cane.

Oct. 13.—No. 992.—Capt. F. G. Green, N. vet. batt., has furl. to Neilgherries for two years, on m.c., und. old regts.

No. 993.—Orders confirmed:—

No. 998.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of art., inf., and asst. surgs. on this estab.:—

ARTILLERY.

No. 469.—Mr. C. H. Campbell, date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28.

Ranked and prom. Aug. 12.

INFANTRY.

No. 546.—Mr. A. W. Godson, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 550.—Mr. C. P. Forbes, date of arr., Sept. 28.

Med. Estab.—No. 143.—Mr. E. A. Lawrence, date of arr. at Bombay, Sept. 28.

No. 117.—Mr. P. W. Cockell, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 140.—Mr. W. Fleming, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 161.—Mr. C. W. Fettes, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 165.—Mr. F. Gould, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 167.—Mr. E. H. R. Langley, date of arr. Sept. 28.

No. 168.—Mr. H. T. Daun, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 169.—Mr. W. McCloy, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 170.—Mr. R. Boustead, date of arr., Sept. 28.

No. 171.—Mr. H. F. McGrath, date of arr., Sept. 28.

Capt. R. A. Morse, art., has returned to du., date of arr. Sept. 28.

No. 999.—The following appts. are made with effect from Sept. 19:—

Capt. G. R. S. Burrows, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen., to be assist. qr. mr. gen. on estab., v. Ponsonby, dec.

Lieut. T. J. Holland, 13th N.I., to be dep. assist. qr. mr. gen., on permanent estab., v. Burrows.

Capt. Macdonald, 3rd Eur. regt., to be dep. act. assist. qr. mr. gen. on estab., v. Holland.

No. 1,004.—Lieut. J. T. Newall, 2nd gren. N.I., is app. permitt., from July 19, a-de-c. to Maj. gen. Roberts, commg. Rajpootana field force.

No. 1,005.—An order by C. in C., appg. Lieut. Col. H. Styles, 2nd Eur. regt., to command cantonment of Kolapore dur. abs. of brig. gen. Lt. Jacob, on m. c., confirmed.

No. 1,007.—An order by Maj. gen. Michel, commg. Malwa div. of the army, dated Sept. 2, appg. Capt. Parker, 71st Highland N.I., to a field force under comm. of Lieut. col. Lockhart, 71st Highlanders, confirmed.

Oct. 15.—The services for which the trs. composing the Rajpootana fl. force div. having been so far concluded as to admit of their being restored to cantonments and dispersed, the Gov. in Council permits Maj. gen. Roberts to res. the command, with a view to his employ. as a gen. off. on the permanent divl. staff of the Bombay army. The troops of the late Rajpootana div. are to be united with the Malwa div. under the comm. of Maj. gen. Michell.

Maj. J. B. Ramsay has leave for 30 days, to rem. in the Deccan and presy. Maj. Willoughby to perf. duties of Maj. Ramsay dur. his abs.

No. 1,010.—Asst. surg. Tiechurst has been relieved from do. du. in Indian Navy, and placed at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 1,011.—Lieut. S. O. Milford, 6th N.I., has furl. to sea and N. S. Wales for 2 years, m.c., old regs.

Oct. 16.—No. 1,014.—The spec. duty on which Lieut. Whish, 14th L. Drago., has been employed, having been brought to a close, the serv. of that officer are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 1,015.—Maj. G. R. Grimes, 2nd N.I., has furl. to Eur. 18 mo. on m. c., under new regs.

No. 1,016.—Lieut. J. C. D. S. Moray, of 7th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m. c. under old regs.

Oct. 18.—No. 1,017.—Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. regt., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m. c., under new regs.

No. 1,019.—Assist. surg. J. Pinkerton has been relieved fr. duty in the Indian Navy, and is to act as civ. surg. and registrar of marriages at Broach.

No. 1,021.—Maj. W. H. Codrrey, 17th N.I., has furl. to Europe for 15 mo. on m.c., new regs.

No. 1,022.—The services of assist. surgeons H. B. McDougall and Mr. Hopkins are pla. at disp. of the C. in C. of the Indian Navy.

Oct. 20.—No. 1,028.—Capt. J. McKenna, art., has a furl. to Europe, for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 1,024.—Capt. W. V. Shewell, 20th N.I., dep. assist. q. r. mr. gen., on duty at the Cape of Good Hope, is specially allowed a furl. to Europe for 6 mo., new regs.

No. 1,025.—Capt. Thacker, proby. sub-assist. commissary gen., on full allowance, while in charge of the commissariat at Kolapore.

No. 1,029.—Mr. H. R. L. McDougall is admitted to the serv. as an assist. surg. on this estab. His rank has already been settled by G. G. O., Aug. 14 last—arrived Oct. 6.

No. 1,030.—Capt. E. Mayor, invalid estab., is to reside at any station within the limits of the Bombay presidency.

No. 1,031.—The following extract fr. G.O. by the C. in C., dated 7th inst., is confirmed:—

With reference to G.O. dated head qrs., Allahabad, Aug. 6, Brev. lieut. col. R. L. Ross, 93rd Highlanders, having reported his arr., will assume du. of his app. of asst. adj. gen., H.M.'s forces in Bombay Pres., from this day, subject to confirmation of C. in C. in India.

No. 1,033.—Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, 27th Bengal N.I., and offic. adj. 15th Punjab inf., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 1,034.—Surg. J. Craig was perm. on March 3 to retire fr. the serv. on pension.

Sept. 30.—No. 1,035.—By Lieut. col. Farquhar, c.m., com. 1st Belooch batt.—Appg. Lieut. Nicholletts to act as 2nd in com., on depart. of Lieut. H. Beville, to join 15th Punjab inf., is confirmed.

Lieut. Hicks to act as adj., and also to cont. to perf. the duties of q. r. mr., until arr. of Lieut. G. F. Beville, is confirmed.

No. 1,037.—Lieut. F. C. Davidson, 19th N.I., is app. an act. sub-assist. commis. gen., and att. as asst. to the director of the transport train.

No. 1,038.—Lieut. W. Gray, dep. asst. comy. gen., is app. act. asst. comy. gen. on full pay, from 1st inst.

No. 1,039.—Lieut. W. N. Beattie, 4th Madras L.C., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., new regs.

Lieut. J. C. Bayley, 35th Madras N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., new regs.

No. 1,040.—A furl. to Europe on m. c., new regs. Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., for 15 mo.

Capt. C. Law, of the late 11th Bengal N.I., for 18 mo.

Capt. E. A. Hardy, 1st lt. cav. (Lancers), for 15 mo.

Capt. G. A. Leckie, 30th N.I., for 15 mo.

Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., for 18 mo.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1858.—Reported to have acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang. of the men:—Lieut. R. D. Anstruther, 4th N.I., Oct. 9.

11th N.I.—Capt. W. F. Anderson has leave to Oct. 31, in ext., to remain at Mount Aboon, on m. c.

Oct. 21.—Inf. Cadets A. J. Bannerman, C. A. Cunningham, S. G. Wandley, and A. H. Davies, rec. arr. from Edgland, are attached to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I., for 6 mo., to join.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 15.—Surg. T. B. Lar-kins, medical storekeeper, Poona, has leave fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, to Mahabaleshwar and Bombay.

Transfers and postings in art.:

Brev. maj. W. S. Hatch, to com. 1st comy. 1st batt. with No. 3 lt. field batt., att.

Capt. G. Hossack, fr. 1st to 3rd batt., to command 3rd comy. with No. 13 lt. field batt., att.

Capt. R. H. Keating, fr. 1st batt. to reserve art.

Capt. F. Conybeare, fr. 3rd to 1st batt., to com. 4th coy. at Bombay.

2nd Cpts. H. B. Sunford, fr. new prom. to 4th batt.; J. C. Hails, to 2nd batt.; T. T. Hazard, to 2nd batt.; R. A. Morse, to 1st batt., to join h.d. qrs.;

D. G. Anderson, to 2nd batt.; J. Shekleton, to 3rd batt.; C. J. Barton, to 1st batt.; G. B. Mellersh, to 2nd batt.; T. B. Gibbard, to 4th tr. h. art.; P. D.

Marrett, to 1st batt.; and W. H. Sanlex, to 4th batt., remaining attach. to 3rd batt.; as per G.G.O., Aug. 26. A. Blunt, fr. new prom. to reserve art.; R. C. Battiscombe, to do.; A. B. Bayly, to 1st batt.; J. R. Henderson, to 1st batt.; E. S. Beamish, to 3rd batt.; W. H. J. Henderson, to 3rd batt.; C. Clerk, to 1th batt.; C. E. H. Cotes, to reserve art.; J. H. Reid, to 2nd batt.; W. J. H. Stevenson, to 4th batt.; T. M. Harris, to 3rd tr. h. art.; G. Napier, to 3rd batt.; T. J. MacLachlan, to 4th tr. h. art.; R. Pittman, to h. art.; T. C. Crowe, to 1st tr. h. art.; C. S. de N. Lucas, to 4th batt.; J. H. P. Malcolmson, to 2nd tr. h. art.; J. B. Hardy, to 4th batt.; and W. De Vitre, to 2nd co. reserve.

Oct. 18.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,008, 15th inst., the following transfers are ordered:—

Maj. gen. Roberts fr. Scinde to the northern div. of the army.

Maj. gen. Michel, C.B., fr. northern to the Scinde div., but will remain in com. of Malwa field div. until fur. ords.

Staff surg. P. W. Hockins will conduct his duties under the orders and control of the superintg. surg. Malwa div.

Capt. A. Carnegie, 31st N.I., will revert to his app. as actg. brig. maj. at Neemuch.

Capt. E. Waddington, 23rd N.L.I., is to join his regt.

#### BIRTHS.

ANTHONY, wife of A. d. at Agra, Oct. 12.

BAKER, wife of A. d. at Khandalla, Oct. 9.

BREAY, wife of W. H. s. at Poona, Sept. 28.

BLUNT, wife of H. s. at Agra, Oct. 7.

BRABAZON, wife of Capt. M. G. s. at Subathoo, Oct. 9.

BROOKES, wife of E. H. d. at Umballa, Oct. 8.

BROWNE, wife of J. C. d. at Subathoo, Sept. 21.

CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. R. s. at Gowhatti, Sept. 14.

CHIDLEY, wife of C. D. s. at Baroda, Oct. 15.

DAFFEY, Mrs. J. A. d. still born at Fort William, Sept. 21.

FENNELL, wife of Rev. A. s. at Mercara, Oct. 8.

FERNANDEZ, wife of J. J. s. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 11.

FORSTER, wife of Lieut. T. F. d. at Shahpore, Sept. 22.

FOWLER, wife of A. s. at Nassick, Oct. 19.

GARDINER, wife of T. d. at Byculia, Oct. 15.

GILLANDELS, wife of W. F. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

GOAD, wife of Maj. S. B. d. at Simla, Oct. 7.

GRAY, wife of J. J. s. at Bengal, Oct. 1.

HARRISON, wife of J. B. d. still born at Darjeeling, Sept. 9.

HARTWAY, wife of Capt. H. R. d. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 19.

HELBERT, wife of F. H. s. at Indore, Oct. 1.

HENRIUS, wife of Z. A. s. at Madras, Oct. 8.

HOGGAN, wife of Lieut. J. W. d. at Mussoorie, Sept. 21.

JAHANS, wife of T. L. d. at Agra, Sept. 28.

KING, wife of J. s. at Black Town, Oct. 12.

KINLOCK, wife of C. W. s. at Allahabad, Sept. 30.

KNIGHT, wife of R. s. at Bandora, Oct. 19.

LIGHTLE, wife of E. d. at Lahore, Sept. 26.

LILLY, wife of W. d. at Landour, Oct. 8.

LAXMORE, wife of Capt. E. G. d. at Murree, Sept. 10.

MACKENZIE, wife of H. s. at Jessore, Sept. 30.

MAIDMENT, wife of W. P. d. at Bombay, Oct. 11.

NASH, wife of E. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 12.

NEWTON, wife of H. d. at Poona, Oct. 16.

ORR, wife of W. E. d. at Rajmahal, Oct. 3.

POWER, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

RENEAUX, wife of O. J. s. at Black Town, Oct. 13.

SHEKLETON, wife of J. F. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 6.

SIBLEY, wife of Capt. T. H. d. at Simla, Sept. 25.

SMITH, wife of F. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 8.

STROAD, wife of Ens. G. d. at Delhi, Oct. 4.

TAYLOR, wife of A. d. at Tannah, Oct. 8.

THOMSON, wife of Capt. T. H. 9th regt. M.N.I. s. at Maulmain, Aug. 30.

TULLOCK, wife of Lieut. A. d. at Hoshearpore, Oct. 1.

WATSON, wife of G. d. at Madras, Sept. 25.

WISE, wife of R. F. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.

WYATT, wife of Capt. W. H. (twin d's.) on board the ship *Raritan*, Sept. 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

ANGELO, Lieut. J. to Emily L., d. of W. Blyth, at Umritsur, Oct. 1.

BUTCHER, E. W. to Charlotte, sister of Rev. J. Morris, at Mysore, Oct. 5.

CURTIS, Capt. F. G. S. H., M.C. Dragoon Guards, to Philadelphia M. G., d. of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, at Simla, Sept. 21.

DAVID, S. to Hababah, d. of D. Exehiel, at Mazagon, Oct. 11.

FERGUSON, Rev. William to Isabella, d. of the late James Rutland, at Allahabad.

GALBRAITH, Donald, to Miss Ann Prestridge, at Belgaum, Sept. 28.

IMPEY, Eugene C., Bengal inf., to Isabella C., d. of Brig. Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, at Mount Aboon, Oct. 13.

PATON, Dr. Andrew to Margaret, d. of the Rev. H. Reddy, at Simla, Oct. 9.

STEVENS, William to Miss Sarah Gregory, at Ran-goon, Sept. 29.

TEMPLE, Algar B., adj. Kemron Ghoorka batt., to Minnie, d. of the late Lieut. F. Kuowles, H.M. 3rd Dragoons, at Simla, Oct. 7.

THOMAS, Charles to Grace, d. of C. Boodrie, at Nyneo Tal, Sept. 24.

THOMASON, Charles S., Bengal Engrs., to Ellen T. L., widow of the late Maj. J. Drummond, Bengal Army, at Mussoorie, Sept. 20.

YOUNG, Lieut. George G., 16th Bengal N.I. to Charlotte S., d. of Col. M. Smith, H.M.'s 81st regt., at Murree, Oct. 5.

#### DEATHS.

AKERS, Elizabeth T. at Muttemherry, aged 36, Sept. 29.

BATES, Thomas at Agra, aged 27, Oct. 1.

BLUNT, Mary A., inf. d. of Lieut. col. C. H. at Meean Meer, Oct. 5.

BRADFORD, Lieut. George S. s. of Brig. gen. at Allahabad, aged 25, Sept. 18.

BROWN, George C. inf. s. of G. C. at Madras, Sept. 27.

BROWNING, inf. s. of C. A. R. at Serampore, Oct. 4.

BURROWS, Elizabeth C. at Calcutta, aged 63, Sept. 27.

CHATTER, inf. s. of Mr. at Mymensing, Sept. 16.

COATES, Lieut. Valentine, H.M.'s 86th Regt., at Gwalior, Sept. 27.

DALLAS, Capt. 1st Madras N.I., with Gen. Whitlock's force.

DOUGLAS, Capt. J. S. 4th Madras L.C., killed in pursuit of rebels on the Kurramnassa, Oct.

GREENWAY, George F. at Lahore, Sept. 26.

GURNER, Capt. Henry (Diana), at Maulmain, aged 32, Sept. 25.

GILLANDELS, inf. s. of W. F. at Calcutta, Sept. 30.

HANLEY, John, at Nassick, aged 24, Oct. 2.

HEWETT, James J. at Rangoon, aged 30, Sept. 7.

HUTTON, Thomas B. inf. s. of Lieut. T. H. at Mus-soorie, Sept. 29.

IRVING, Mrs. Charlotte, at Nellore, aged 40, Sept. 20.

IRELAND, Helen, inf. d. of Maj. C. at Cannanore, Oct. 2.

JOHNSTON, Elizabeth C. d. of Lieut. W. at Hong Kong, Sept. 3.

KELLY, G. L. A. at Anarkullee, aged 20, Sept. 20.

LEECH, John C. W. s. of R. at Bombay, aged 3, Oct. 20.

LEE, Mrs. Eleanor S. wife of H. J. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.

LIGHTLE, Mary A. A. at Anarkullee, aged 3, Sept. 27.

LUDDEN, M. at Anarkullee, aged 30, Sept. 27.

LYONS, George H. at Allahabad, aged 36, Sept. 28.

MADDOCK, Margaret M. wife of R. W. at Kurnaul, Sept. 24.

MACANSH, Surg. J. art. div. Sealkote, at Simla, Sept. 29.

MAUGER, Frederick G. s. of Maj. C. at Kopergaum, aged 6, Oct. 3.

MORETON, Henry, aged 36, Oct. 5.

NASON, Capt. mil. train, killed in pursuit of rebels on the Kurramnassa, Oct.

POPE, Ens. W. A. 17th Bengal N.I. at Bengal, Sept. 20.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. J. L. 89th foot, at sea, on pas-sage from Calcutta to Bombay, Oct. 12.

PORTER, Grace, inf. d. of A. at Madras, Oct. 1.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. Patrick, H.M.'s 56th regt., at Bel-jaum, Oct. 13.

ROBINSON, Caroline, inf. d. of J. J. at Anarkullee, Sept. 25.

RYLEY, Capt. T. B. late Gwalior contingent, at Cawn-pore, Sept. 30.

SEYMOUR, John A. at Madras, aged 18, Oct. 1.

SHAW, George S. inf. s. of W. at Madras, Oct. 6.

SHAW, Mrs. Ann at Calcutta, aged 51, Sept. 25.

SKIDBY, Morgan at Calcutta, aged 6, Sept. 28.

SMITH, Lieut.-Col. Lucius H. inv. est. at Kussowlie, aged 65, Sept. 29.

STANLEY, C. H. B. at Anarkullee, Sept. 28.

SULLIVAN, James, aged 25, Oct. 5.

TIELKE, F. at Mean Meer, Sept. 19.

TOTHILL, Mrs. Bridget at Lower Colaba, aged 58, Oct. 9.

VAZ, John at Kavel, Oct. 17.

VICTOR, Miss Ruza, at Calcutta, aged 51, Oct. 7.

WHITTAKER, Sophia A. inf. d. of G. at Manbadavie, Oct. 18.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 12.

7th Light Drag.—Maj. Sir W. Russell, bart., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. J. M. Hagart, c.b., ret.; Capt. W. Babington to be maj. by purch., v. Russell; Lieut. C. W. Paulet to be capt. by purch., v. Babington.

10th Foot.—Capt. J. Byron, fr. 31th foot, to be capt., v. Nedham, who exch.; Qr. mr. sergt. N. Whit-ton, to be ens., without purch., v. Rudge, prom.; W. Whitley, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Scott, prom.



24th Foot.—C. W. Story, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Church, prom.  
 27th Foot.—Ens. O. Cox, fr. 9th foot, to be ens., in succ. to Lieut. Langford, prom. in 17th foot.  
 29th Foot.—J. H. H. Croft, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Fursdon, prom.  
 34th Foot.—Capt. C. Nedham, fr. 10th foot, to be capt., v. Byron, who exch.; M. H. Jones, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Gilley, prom. in 20th foot; J. L. N. Willes, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Home, prom. in 18th foot; Paym. J. R. L. Percy, fr. Lettrim militia, to be paym., v. Roche, appd. to a depot batt.  
 38th Foot.—W. U. Miller, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Skey, prom.

The first Christian name of Ens. Pringle, app., without purch., on Sept. 10, is Norman.

39th Foot.—F. W. Clarkson, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Blennerhasset, prom. in 21st foot.

The removal of Ens. O. J. Bradford, fr. 17th foot on Sept. 17, is v. Archdall, prom. in 20th foot, and not v. Hussey, prom. in 17th foot, as previously stated.

The commis. of Lieut. A. F. Raper, as adj., to bear date Aug. 21, in lieu of Sept. 17, 1858, as previously stated.

46th Foot.—L. W. Herchmer, gt., to be ens. by purch., v. Couchet, prom.

48th Foot.—W. Farley, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Goddard, prom.

50th Foot.—J. W. Walkem, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Wilson, prom.

61st Foot.—E. E. Borton, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Murphy, prom.

71st Foot.—Lieut. E. P. W. Browne, to be capt., by purch., v. Sir L. E. Smith, Bart., ret.

74th Foot.—Colour serg. A. Whimster to be ens., without purch., v. Richards, prom.

83rd Foot.—R. K. Gibb, gt., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Meurant, prom.

84th Foot.—A. H. Messier, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Driberg, prom.

90th Foot.—F. H. Carleton, gt., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Syngé, dec.

91st Foot.—R. B. Wesley, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Holloway, prom.

94th Foot.—Ens. H. Farrer, fr. 3rd W. India regt., to be ens., v. Leech, prom. in 24th foot; P. Richards, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Wheeler, prom.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. W. Guy, to be adj., v. Gorman.

#### BREVET.

Nov. 18.

To be Cols. in the Army.—Lieut. col. H. M. Durand, c.b., Bengal engrs.; Lieut. col. J. Coke, c.b., 10th Bengal N.I.

To be Lieut. cols. in the Army.—Maj. W. A. Orr, Madras Art.; Maj. R. Hamilton, 1st Madras N.I.; Maj. G. Gordon, 50th Bengal N.I.; Maj. D. M. Stewart, 9th Bengal N.I.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capt. H. D. Abbott, 81st Madras N.I.; Capt. H. M. Wilson, 8th Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras Eur. fus.; Capt. F. C. Maisey, 67th Bengal N.I.; Capt. A. W. Macintire, Madras Art.; Capt. R. Larkins, 49th Bengal N.I.; Capt. C. Douglas, Bengal art.; Capt. J. W. Carter, 54th Bengal N.I.; Capt. J. F. Richardson, 49th Bengal N.I.; Capt. R. C. Barclay, 68th Bengal N.I.; Capt. C. S. Weston, 36th Bengal N.I.; Capt. G. Hare, 20th Madras N.I.; Capt. J. H. Brooks, 1st Bengal cav.; Capt. E. J. Lawder, 44th Madras N.I.; Capt. A. G. Austen, Bengal art.; Capt. W. D. Morgan, 22nd Bengal N.I.; Capt. J. H. Balmain, 9th Bengal cav.; Capt. R. Bridge, 72nd Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. C. Anderson, 54th Bengal N.I.; Capt. C. Cureton, 38th Bengal N.I.; Capt. C. Cookworthy, Bengal art.; Capt. F. W. Lambert, 56th Bengal N.I.; Capt. H. Drummond, Bengal engrs.; 2nd Capt. W. T. Brown, Bengal art.; 2nd Capt. J. S. Gibb, Bengal art.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the most honourable order of the Bath for appointing the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s army and Indian military forces, to be extra members of the military div. of the 3rd class, or Companions of the said Order, viz.:—

Col. H. R. Jones, 6th Drag. gds.  
 Lieut. col. J. Hinde, 8th regt.  
 Lieut. col. F. R. Palmer, 60th regt.  
 Col. F. Rowcroft, 8th Bengal N.I.  
 Col. E. Apthorp, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.  
 Lieut. col. J. Byng, 6th Madras L.C.  
 Lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, 19th Madras N.I.  
 Lieut. col. A. Taylor, Bengal Engrs.  
 Maj. C. H. Barchard, 20th Bengal N.I.  
 Maj. G. Moir, Bengal Art.  
 Maj. W. A. Mackinnon, Bengal Art.  
 Maj. A. W. Macintire, Madras Art.  
 Maj. J. F. Richardson, 49th Bengal N.I.  
 C. Scott, Esq., m.d., Surg. m.j., late of 32nd regt.  
 J. H. K. Innes, Esq., Surg. 60th regt.  
 W. J. T. Power, Dep. Commissary gen.  
 W. Brydon, Esq., Surg. on the Bengal estab. of H.M.'s Indian military forces.  
 J. H. Orr, Esq., Surg. on Madras estab. of H.M.'s ditto.  
 J. Campbell, Esq., Surg. on Bengal estab. of H.M.'s ditto.  
 G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., m.d., Surg. on Bombay estab. of H.M.'s ditto.

\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1858.

### THE TIMES ON INDIAN TAXATION.

THE difficulty of judging of Indian questions from an European point of view is strikingly exemplified in a recent article in the leading journal. The unequal pressure of the land-tax there is justly deprecated, and the injustice of extorting a large portion of his gross income from the poor cultivator, "whose whole capital, perhaps, consists of a pair of diminutive oxen, a plough, and a few gold or silver ornaments," while the wealthy banker, merchant, and money-lender are almost entirely exempted from taxation, is exhibited with the ability so eminently characteristic of that wonderful paper. But almost immediately afterwards the writer begins to argue as if he were speaking of a British peasant, and declares that the money thus obtained by the State is "exactly that which would have been likely, in the hands of its owner, to be employed in the permanent improvement of the country and the development of its latent resources." And, a little further on, it is said—"The money of the ryot has a thousand investments as useful to the country as beneficial to himself, while the untaxed revenue of the rich is too often expended in ostentation or debauchery." The latter clause is, unhappily, too true, while the former is simply a rhetorical assumption. No one who knows anything of the Indian ryot would ever anticipate the voluntary employment of his capital in improving his land. Had he untold wealth at his command, he would still follow the system of cultivation practised by his forefathers for a hundred generations. Increase his wealth, and you improve his diet and load his wife and children with more valuable bracelets and anklets. He may also, if piously or ostentatiously disposed, be induced to sink a well, or plant a grove of trees, or build a tank; but assuredly he would never dream of draining his land, collecting manure, or erecting farm-steadings. In our colonies and the United States of America it may be that "there is no stimulus to improvement like the possession of land;" but the inhabitants of those countries do not follow hereditary avocations, and hereditary precepts. The writer in the *Times* then suggests the redemption of the land-tax, by the sale of unoccupied lands, but omits to point out where these are to be found. Waste lands undoubtedly exist as they do in our own country notwithstanding the vaunted "stimulus to improvement;" but it is not so clear that, even if reclaimable, they will ever repay the original outlay. But the permanent settlement of Bengal, we are told, has had the effect of "binding to our rule every zemindar in that province." A more unfortunate illustration could hardly have been chosen. True, no overt acts of disobedience were committed by the Bengal land-owners, most of whom expend their revenues in Calcutta "in ostentation or debauchery," and seldom apply them "except in the shape of

usurious loans to purposes of primary necessity and utility." But it is equally certain that they offered no assistance to Government either in men or money; and if they did not actually co-operate with the rebels, they took no steps to discountenance their atrocities. Besides, in no part of India are the ryots more wretched than in Bengal under this permanent settlement, or less likely to invest their money in a manner "as useful to the country as beneficial to themselves."

Having thus denounced the land-tax, the writer is good enough to point out "samples of the powerful instruments which hang on the walls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." These are known to mortals as "an income-tax, a house-tax, a succession-tax, a property-tax, a tax on equipages, on horses, on elephants, on carriages." Until the Ethiopian change his skin, and the leopard his spots, the first "sample" will be utterly useless. That a native should assess himself with even proximate fairness is a state of things that has not yet been entertained by the boldest imagination. The second has been already tried and found wanting, but the others are at least not impracticable. However, we see no reason to modify the suggestions we ventured to propose in our paper of the 20th October; but, in any case, the natives of India are much to be pitied if their religious creed is to be dictated from Exeter-hall, and their system of revenue and finance remodelled in Printing-house-square.

### ROMANISED HINDUSTANI.

THOUSANDS of years ago, and centuries before mankind were moved by vanity to transmit the record of their crimes and follies to distant generations, there dwelt on the banks of the Euphrates a tribe, or family, whose descendants were destined in the fulness of time to play the most important part in the world's great drama. A long space of time before the historical era, this clan, or community, broke up into, at least, three divisions, who went forth from their primeval home in search of other lands and other skies. Was it because their numbers had multiplied so exceedingly that means of subsistence began to fail the teeming multitude? Or was it because strange rumours had reached them of fairer regions inhabited by effeminate and unwarlike races? But, in truth, it were idle to speculate on the motives that urged them to this wild adventure—it may well be that they were scarcely appreciated, even by themselves. Io, tormented by the gad-fly, and driven to and fro over the surface of the earth, without repose or hope, is the just emblem of the wanderings of the ancient tribes, seeking "fresh fields and pastures new." So, one of these bands of pioneers roamed in a north-westerly direction, traversing Europe and fixing the elements of speech for the future civilisation of the world. Another branch, moving eastwards, crossed the terrific passes of the Hindoo Khoosh, and descended into the wide-spreading plains of Hindostan. There they established a language and a literature that have existed for upwards of three thousand years. The third batch of emigrants passed into Egypt, where they degraded religion into a mystery, and science into a symbolical puzzle. Of these three divisions of one

small family it came to pass in the process of time that the western one made the furthest, though not the most rapid advance in genuine civilisation. All these made use of entirely differently sets of characters to express the sounds that represented ideas, whether of thought or fact. That which was adopted by the western branch was the most simple and practical,—that of the eastern the most elegant and flowing. It so happens, however, that the one hundred and fifty millions of human beings who employ the latter alphabet are kept in subjection by a handful of men using the former. Of these there may be a hundred thousand or so interspersed among the hundred and fifty millions, whose language they must acquire as a preliminary to ruling them. Some of them, it seems, find this labour “a great law,” and would prefer to throw the burden off the shoulders of the few on to those of the many, although in this case it would not thereby be lightened, but, on the contrary, greatly augmented. What the few demand is simply this, that the many for their sake shall consent to renounce the language of their forefathers—for it amounts to that—and begin civilisation afresh, under the guidance of their vigorous, but indolent, conquerors. It is argued with some plausibility that the adoption of the Roman character will facilitate the study of European literature, and, consequently, the diffusion of sound, useful, and Christian knowledge. But, on the other hand, it may be answered with greater truth, that the mere mastery of the alphabetical signs is the affair of twenty-four, or at the most of forty-eight, hours. That obstacle, therefore, can hardly be taken into consideration on either side of the question. It is no more difficult, that is, for the Feringhee to learn the Oriental symbols, than for the native to become acquainted with the European. In the native languages, however, there are many modifications of the same specific sound which cannot efficiently be expressed by Roman characters, even with the extreme aid of dots and conventional signs. It is altogether useless to din into the ears of a student that *t* has a different sound from *z*, or that *d* is not *d*, or *h*, *k*. The learner who can master these shades of sound—to speak *à la Castlereagh*—would as easily make himself familiar with the forms of the various Sanscrit or Persian letters, and in the latter case he would more readily understand the peculiar significance of nearly omophonous symbols. It is also a matter worthy of profound consideration whether an innovation of this radical nature would not alarm and disgust the susceptibilities of the natives to a most dangerous extent. They certainly will feel little gratitude for a boon which they will not for some time be in a position to appreciate, and which they will naturally regard with considerable suspicion. Thus, for the temporary benefit of a handful of lazy Englishmen the peace of a great empire may be imperilled, general dissatisfaction excited, and, after all, the object aimed at by no means attained. Is it worth while, then, in the face of such forcible objections, and for the sake of such slight and problematical advantages, to incur probable risk and certain odium? Is it, in short, worth while to introduce unwelcome and unprofitable innovations in order to sell a few additional copies of a

particular Dictionary and Grammar? For that is the true object of this movement. There was, undoubtedly, a time when Hindustani dictionaries commanded almost prohibitory prices. Shakspeare's, for instance, cost no less than £7; his Selections, £2. 2s.; his Grammar, £1. 1s.; and his Introduction, £1. 10s. A writer in the *Times*, indeed, pretends to regard these prices as extremely reasonable. What, then, ought he not to have said in favour of Dr. Forbes' series of elementary Hindustani works? The best Hindustani Dictionary that has yet appeared for £2.12s. 6d., and a Grammar, combined with Selections, for 12s., may well be considered a great boon to students of that language. To Dr. Forbes the public is mainly indebted for the reduction in the cost of Shakspeare's works that called forth the commendation of the *Times* correspondent. But it is now as in the olden time, one man sows and another reaps;—he who gathers the fruit was not the planter of the tree.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12. Mutlah, Lemon, Calcutta.—15. Golden Fleecy, Denison, Ceylon; Margaret Dundas, Fenwick, Akayab.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

From MARSEILLES, per str. Euxine, Nov. 19, to proceed per str. Madras from SUZ.—Mr. J. Stead, Mr. Hudson, Mr. A. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Pakren and infant, Mr. Burkhardt, Mr. Mach, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Schlumbe, Miss Lang, Capt. Fodnam, Mr. H. L. Nutt, Dr. and Mrs. Trump, Mr. and Mrs. Cassell, Capt. A. Grant, Col. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pittman, Mrs. Gall and two children, Major Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Kempthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Allerdice, Mr. Hill, Mr. G. Todd, Dr. M. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Capt. St. C. Ford, Mr. Newell, Mr. G. Pollock and son, Capt. Gillson.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

HOOPER, the wife of James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, d. at the Avenue, Southampton, Nov. 9.  
JERVIS, the wife of Lieut. Col. Wm. (formerly of the Bengal army), s. at Penge, near Sydenham, Nov. 15.

#### MARRIAGES.

BEGBIE, Rev. M. Hamilton, s. of Maj. gen. Madras artillery, to Anna E. d. of Lieut. gen. Swiney, Bengal artillery, at Cheltenham, Nov. 16.  
BURGES, John R. to Louisa C. d. of Henry Wooler, late of Bombay, at the parish church of St. Mary-lebone, Nov. 16.

WALKER, GEORGE WARREN, Captain Madras Engineers, to Margaret J., d. of the late John Anderson, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross, in St James' Chapel, Inverness, Nov. 17.

#### DEATHS.

GARDNER, Alan Hyde, commander Indian navy, at Brighton, aged 44, Nov. 11.  
MCDONALD, Mr. William, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, at 22, Oakley Villas, Adelaide-road, aged 38, Nov. 15.  
MOXON, Col. William, late of the Bengal army, at Torquay, aged 79, Nov. 15.  
WOOD, Maj. gen. H. J. C.B. of the Bengal artillery, and of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, at Edinburgh, aged 69, Nov. 12.

## East-India House,

November 17, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. M. Durand, Engrs.; Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I.; Ens. A. Andrews, Inf.  
Madras Estab.—Surg. H. Smith.  
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Nutt, 28th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Bt. col. Sir A. Bogle, 42nd N.I.; Capt. R. Warburton, Art.; Lieut. J. Vallings, 19th N.I.; 6 months.  
Madras Estab.—Bt. col. T. T. Pears, Engrs.; Capt. J. M. Foote; 6 months.  
Bombay Estab.—Ass. surg. J. B. Silver, 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt J. F. Raper, Art.; Lieut. C. J. Mead, Art.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Smart, 21st N.I.; Ass. surg. E. D. Eveyard.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Art.  
Madras Estab.—Maj. S. Bayley, 26th N.I.; Maj. H. Lawford, Art.; Rev. G. H. Evans.

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | £. s. d.                                   |
| Madras...    | 1s. 11d. 2s. 0d.                                             | 2s. 2d.                                               |                                            |
| Bombay...    | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2½d.                                              |                                            |

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                            | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57            | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1852-53                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55            | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per Cent. Loan of 1853-54                | —          | —           | —             |

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                                |                    | Paid.           | Prices. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| £.                                                     |                    |                 |         |
| India Stock                                            | 227½               |                 |         |
| India Loan Debentures                                  | 99½                |                 |         |
| India Debentures (2nd is)                              | 99½                |                 |         |
| India Scrip (2nd issue)                                | 99½                |                 |         |
| India Bonds (£1,000)                                   | 12s. to 14s. pm.   |                 |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                                   | 13s. 14s. 10s. pm. |                 |         |
| RAILWAYS.                                              |                    |                 |         |
| 18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | 9s.                | ½ dis. to ½ pm. |         |
| 18 Ditto Additional Capital, A                         | 6                  | ½ dis. to ½ pm. |         |
| 18 Ditto B                                             | 4½                 | ½ dis. to ½ pm. |         |
| 20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | 1.3                | par             |         |
| 20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)                          | 8                  | ½ to 1½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 5                  | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| Stock East Indian                                      | 100                | 107½ to 109     |         |
| 20 Ditto F. Shares Extension                           | 10                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |         |
| 20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | all                | 31½ to 32½      |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 4                  | ½ to 1 pm.      |         |
| 20 Ditto                                               | 9                  | ½ to 1 pm.      |         |
| 20 Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)    | 2                  | par to ½ pm.    |         |
| 20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | all                | 18½ to 19½      |         |
| 20 Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)                           | all                | 20½ to 21½      |         |
| 20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | 16                 | ½ to 1 dis.     |         |
| 20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 5                  | ½ to 1 pm.      |         |
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NAVAL (*Admiralty*, Nov. 9).—The following officers have been promoted for services at the capture of Canton, such promotions to date from Feb. 26, 1858:—To be Paymasters.—Mr. C. A. Goodyer, Mr. F. T. Robins. The undermentioned officer has been promoted for general services during the operations in China, such promotion to date from Sept. 17:—To be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.—Dr. W. R. E. Smart.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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J. COSMO MELVILL.

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16th November, 1858.

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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 371.]

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.

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|                         |          |                        |         |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Oct. 21  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Oct. 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 30     | Bombay .....           | " 27    |
| Agra .....              | " "      | Ceylon .....           | " 29    |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Oct. 13. |                        |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. — Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 23rd Nov. has arrived, without bringing a single item of news, unless it be the announcement that the Queen's Proclamation was to be issued on the 1st of November. Perhaps, too, we may except the explanation of the rumour that caused such unfounded alarm at Darjeeling and in the office of the *Bengal Hurkaru*. It has at length been ascertained that Jung Bahadoor's brothers and nephews, being weary of his iron-handed despotism, and anxious for a change, no matter what, resolved to embroil their astute ruler with the British Government. To effect this object, they conceived the not very brilliant idea of disseminating false reports of the Maharajah's hostile intentions. They were, indeed, so far favoured by fortune that a certain degree of estrangement was known to have occurred between his Excellency and the Governor General, on the subject of Colonel Ramsay. It was accordingly reported that a camp had been formed at Elain, and that Jung Bahadoor was preparing to spring like a tiger on his unsuspecting allies. These idle, though mischievous tales, were speedily contradicted, and it is not unlikely that the Maharajah's hands may be fully occupied for some time to come in bringing his affectionate relatives to their senses. On a former occasion he hesitated to put a treacherous brother to death through an apprehension of "what the *Times* would say about it." But he had then very recently returned from Europe, and was still dizzy with all that he had seen and heard. Now that those wholesome reminiscences of foreign travel have faded away he may possibly care less for the opinion of the civilised world, and be disposed to re-assume his Asiatic habits and temperament. In that case the fate of the conspirators will scarcely be an enviable one.

The Bombay Mail, which will be due in a few days, may be expected to bring intelligence of the opening of the new and, we trust, final campaign for the suppression of the revolt. The Commander-in-Chief, it is understood, had completed his preliminary arrangements, and was on the point of inflicting the finishing stroke.

From China the chief news relates to a terrific hurricane that swept over the port of Swatow on the night of the 21st of September, and caused much damage to the shipping. The American and French Plenipotentiaries were at Japan, but Lord Elgin was at his post, and about to superintend the revival of the Customs' Tariff.

The superintendence of the political relations of this country with Persia has been wisely assigned to the Secretary of State for India. The public will, therefore, not again be scandalised by unseemly disputes between the Home and the Indian Governments on questions which equally interest both.

The establishment of the President of the Council for India has at length been completed, and is given in another part of this journal.

On the 9th December will take place the election of four new Directors of the East India Company to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. Charles Mills, M. T. Smith, E. Macnaghten, and R. D. Mangles. The candidates, whose addresses appear in our advertising columns, are Col Ouseley, Maj. General Sim, L. R. Reid, Esq., and T. W. Helps, Esq.

It is reported in the clubs that there is some intention of extending the period of residence for cadets at Addiscombe from three to five terms. As an Act of Parliament prescribes the adoption of the competitive system for the scientific branches of the military service, it would be only fair to allow the young gentlemen at Addiscombe the same chance of obtaining the higher appointments at the end of three terms.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BOMBAY.—Maj. Gen. Waddington, C.B., Bombay Engineers, at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street, Nov. 22.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Capt. Thompson, Messrs. Howard, D. J. Clark, Wall, A. Gerrard, Waaanders, Georges, J. De Guigue, Roberts, and Shearman, Lieut. Richards, Hon. S. V. Sorretees, Mrs. Corbett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Chaumet, and three daughters and child, Mrs. Chaumet, and Capt. Frushard.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per Str. Indus, Dec. 3.—Mr. Purdie, Lieut. Worsley, Com. Bruce, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Capt. Hoskins, R.N., Commander Campbell, Mr. Wise, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. Wenys and infant, Mrs. Money and 3 children, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mrs. Norman and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Master Hamilton, Mrs. Burch and infant, Miss Vaughan, Mr. P. Lehou, Mr. Darham, Lieut. Lewis, Maj. Mitchell, Capt. Kerr, Mr. Lombard, Mrs. Bicknell and child, Mr. Hollo J, Mrs. J. G. Beecher and 2 children, Lieut. Dow, Capt. Goddard, Lieut. Stewart, Mrs. Wright's 2 children, Mr. Hill, Capt. Kirke, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. Shawe, Capt. Johns, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Mr. Onslow, Lieut. Hocourt, Lieut. Haire, Lieut. Col. M. Lys, C.B., Capt. and Mrs. G. Campbell, 2 children of Mrs. Oke, Lieut. McDoagal, Lieut. McKenzie, Capt. Foreman, Capt. R. F. Campbell, Capt. Beh, Mr. Handyside, Lieut. Handyside, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Baily and infant, Lieut. King, Capt. and Mrs. Smith.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

From Patna, 15th Oct., 9 P.M.

From Commissioner, to Calcutta, to Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

The Buxar column encountered the rebels under Seedha Sing yesterday morning at Burukspore, on the Arrah Road, and defeated them, killing two hundred. Seedha Sing and the remainder of his party have gone to Jugdespore. Brigadier Douglas drove the rebels out of Karish yesterday; the infantry could not overtake them, the cavalry horsemen, consisting of a party of the Military Train, some of the mounted men of the 10th, and the mounted police, chased and cut up a good number. The mounted police, under Capt. Arbuthnot, behaved admirably. Several of them and a number of the horses are wounded.

From Patna, 16th Oct., 1858, 8 A.M.

From E. A. Samuells, Commissioner, to Calcutta, to A. R. Young, Sec. to the Gov. of Bengal.

The rebels have been driven out of Chowgaen with trifling loss, and have fled to Jugdespore. There has been an action at Chukea, west of Peroo, in which a portion of Colonel Turner's column defeated the rebels with a similar result. I have no particulars of either action. Brigadier Douglas goes again to Karish to-day.

Service Message from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, October 14, 6.35 P.M.

Captain Pinkney, the commissioner, reports from Jhansi, under date the 12th, that Tantea Topee attacked the fort of Chundeyree from the 7th to 9th, but was beaten off on the 9th by the garrison, composed of Scindia's troops. The rebels had retreated to Serai, ten miles south of Chundeyree, with the intention of crossing to Tehree. The rebels, under the Nana's nephew, which crossed the Betwa at Sirus Ghaut, had not entered the Tehree territory up to date. The Ranee was still at Tehree on the 10th. Captain Fenton, the deputy commissioner of Chundeyree, reached Jhansi with military police and establishment on the 11th. Colonel Riddell was at Ranoopore. A telegram from Sir Robert Hamilton, dated 13th instant, informs us that General Mitchell surprised a division of the rebels under the Banda Nawab at Mungrowlee on the 9th, took their six guns, and killed one hundred and fifty. The rebels fled towards Chundeyree. The Rao Sahib has gone towards Jhansi with the other division.

From Patna, 16th Oct., 11.30, A.M.

From E. A. Samuells, to Calcutta, to A. R. Young, Secretary.

Details of the action fought by the Buxar Wing, Col. Durisford, just received from Mr. Garstin: Came on the enemy's outposts at Kampasaur; their main body was posted beyond a nullah some distance further on, and had broken down the bridge. They offered a determined resistance, opening a heavy fire of musketry and firing two guns, which, when taken, proved to be of wood, lined and bound round with iron and copper, the whole covered with leather. Our troops outflanked them, on which they immediately gave way and fled to Jugdespore, leaving, Mr. Garstin thinks, about one hundred on the ground. Our loss was two of the 84th killed, Lieutenant Jones and three men wounded, three of the 20th Sikhs and two of the Madras Cavalry also wounded. The 20th Sikhs behaved splendidly. Col. Durisford goes south to Peopradh. Major Lightfoot will command the post at Phurrepore.

Service Message from J. F. Edmonstone, Esq., dated Allahabad, 18th October, 9 P.M.

The Civil Officer at Fyzabad reports as follows:—Major Raikes' column fell in with four thousand of the rebels near Jelalpoore on the

14th, and killed seventy. No loss on our side. Colonel Kelly expected to be at Atrawlee on the 14th; Sir Hope Grant is believed to be at Akburpore on the Tonse River; Colonel Simson and Major Raikes at Jelalpoore; Colonel Payne at Solka, and Rajah Maun Sing near Bhudusa.

From Patna, 19th Oct., 7.30 A.M.

From E. A. Samuells, to Calcutta, to A. R. Young, Esq.

Jugdespore was entered without opposition by Brigadier Douglas' column yesterday morning; the rebels had left it, some the preceding day, some that morning. They had gone past. The cavalry are in pursuit.

## BENGAL.

## CHRISTIAN COLONY IN THE DEHRA DHOON.

The history of the colony is a brief one as yet. As far back as 1855, it was proposed to establish a colony of Christians in some retired place where they would be free from persecution. Mussoorie was first selected, but as the natives did not seem to fancy living in the hills, this failed. It was then supposed that land might be obtained in Dehra Doon well suited for such a purpose, but this endeavour also failed. In April, 1857, a deputation of three native Christians from the village of Mirzapore, on the Ganges, waited on the founder of the colony at Mussoorie, represented the difficulties they had to contend with from the fact of their being Christians, and entreated him to find them a home in the Dhooon, where they would be safe from persecution. He promised to use his best endeavours to meet their wishes after the rains. The insurrection then broke out, and for some months these people were lost sight of. In November, 1857, a piece of land in the Dhooon was for sale, well capable of being cultivated, and having the advantage of two branches of the Western Dhooon Canal running through it. This ground, subject at the time to a heavy land-tax, was purchased by the founder of the colony for Rs. 600; he then trusted to be able to have the assessment modified; this, however, is not yet finally accomplished. The land having been purchased, the founder sent to Mirzapore and told the native Christians that he was ready to provide them with what they had so long desired—"a home where they would be free from molestation." Thirty-four men, women, and children expressed their anxiety to take advantage of this offer, but the mutineers had left them penniless; they had scarcely even clothing; so great was the rage against them on account of their religion that they had been obliged with their families to hide as best they could. Provision for clothing, food, and the means of transport for themselves and families were at once sent, and towards the end of February, 1858, they arrived in the Dhooon. Measures were immediately adopted to hut them and provide them with the means of clearing and cultivating the land for their own future subsistence. Learning from these, the first settlers, that there were many Christians about Mirzapore ready and anxious to follow them, the founder solicited assistance from his friends to aid him in the good work, and one and all agreed that the subject was well fitted for the consideration of the Lahore Relief Fund. The fund at once acknowledged the claim of these poor sufferers to relief, and placed a sum at the disposal of the founder to enable him to carry out his praiseworthy object. This assistance, and the sum of Rs. 126 which had been collected at Mussoorie, at once enabled him to send again to Mirzapore. About the beginning of May seventeen more Christians arrived; since then one or two at a time have come in, and the number now (including the schoolmaster and his family) amount to sixty-six,

among whom are four widows with eight children between them, only one of whom, a boy, is of an age for work. The first batch, after being comfortably huddled, were at once set to clear and break up the ground, necessary implements were furnished to them, and water also brought from the Dhooon Canal by cutting water-courses. They have worked fairly, and have now eighty local beegahs sown chiefly with rice. Ere the Rubbee time arrives double that area will be prepared for seed. They have been warned that after the Rubbee crop they must depend on their own labour and energy for a livelihood.

The next batch, who arrived in May, have not done so well, but this is considered more the fault of the schoolmaster who arrived with them than from any indisposition to work on their own parts. So much has been done up to the present date. For the future the colony is too much in its infancy to form a correct estimate of its capabilities. If the terms for the land offered by the founder be accepted by Government, and the Commissioner, Mr. Williams, hopes they will be, he (the founder) is sanguine of success. There are 1,795 acres of good land; 400 or 500 will be retained by the founder for the cultivation of tea and coffee; a portion will also be retained for future settlers, and the remainder leased to the present colonists. It is not intended to restrict the colonists solely to agricultural pursuits. It is hoped that trades of all kinds will be introduced, so that the colony may become perfectly independent of all requisites from without. Again, some may go into private service, particularly the young girls. Once established, they might follow their own inclinations, stay at home or go abroad, but in the meantime, and for the first two years at least, they have been given to understand, and have all promised that they will not leave without permission. On the whole, they are very well behaved, and have given no reason for complaint. Some are more industrious than others, and are, of course, more contented. The education of their children is a point they all seem anxious about; the possibility or chance of their obtaining Government employ, seems the grand object of their ambition. One great want is, a proper schoolmaster, not merely as a schoolmaster, but one who would take a leading part, and have sufficient influence to exercise some kind of control over the rest. The present schoolmaster is wanting in this respect. On Sundays the church service is performed regularly twice a-day, daily public meeting for prayers is also held, but the hour for this varies according to the season. Several of the colonists are as yet unbaptised, though all of them were more or less ready before the insurrection broke out; and the teacher is taking pains that all shall be fit for baptism by the ensuing cold weather. Should the colony succeed, and increase, it is hoped that Mr. Lamb's head catechist "Paul" will be allowed, after his ordination, to remain the greater part of the year at the colony. All the Christians know Paul well, and respect and honour him. A man of his influence and character among and at their head, would do more than all our own endeavours to ensure the success of the colony.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Abstract of the Proceedings of a special Meeting of Directors, held on Saturday the 4th September, 1858.

Present.—Major G. Newbold, President; Lieut. col. R. Ramsay, Lieut. col. O. Cavenagh, Capt. M. R. Nightingale.

Submitted draft report proposed to be circulated to subscribers with the accounts of 1857, two months previous to the annual general meeting.

Resolved, that the draft be adopted, and sent to be printed along with the accounts for 1857

and that the usual advertisement be inserted in the papers, calling a general meeting of subscribers at the Fund Office for Monday the 15th November, 1858, to take the report and accounts into consideration.

Submitted a question as to the increased risks and relative payments which the change made in the constitution of the regiment of Artillery and Corps of Engineers may be considered to involve.

Resolved, that as doubts exist relative to the pay to which the several new grades of Junior Lieut. Cols., 2nd Captains and Junior Lieuts., may be entitled, the grades of subscription in which the officers adverted to should be enrolled cannot be definitely fixed. Should it, however, be eventually decided that the Junior Lieut. Cols., 2nd Captains, and Junior Lieuts., are to draw the same rates of pay as Regiment Lieut. Cols., Captains and Lieuts. of Artillery and Engineers have been hitherto allowed, their grades of subscription would have to be assimilated from dates of admission to the increased pay. On the other hand, should the pay of Junior Lieut. Cols., 2nd Cpts., and Junior Lieuts. continue at the rates heretofore granted to Majors, Lieuts., and 2nd Lieuts. respectively, the grades of subscription will have to be regulated accordingly.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Commandant of Artillery and the Chief Engineers, with a request that they will do the directors the favour of communicating the same to the officers of their corps, and of stating their own views on the subject for the information of the directors.

Submitted Returns of Votes on Propositions contained in Circulars Nos. 1 and 2 of 29th April last, and on Circular dated 29th May, 1858, forwarding the names of candidates for election as Director and Provisional Directors.

Resolved, that such of these results as may involve an alteration in the rules be submitted as usual for the orders of Government, and that the others be forthwith acted on; and that, as regards the votes for the election of a Director and two Provisional Directors, though a majority of votes is recorded in favour of Lieut.-Col. A. Huyshe, yet since duty has called him to a distance from the Presidency, he cannot take up his appointment to the Direction, the vacancy in which thus devolves on Lieut. W. N. Lees, who has been elected a Provisional Director. This circumstance, coupled with the fact of Maj. W. Davis's election as second Provisional Director having been rendered of no avail, owing to his departure from the Presidency, will necessitate the election of two other Provisional Directors as soon as may be practicable.

The results exhibited in the Returns are as follows:—

A majority of 451 in favour of abolishing from 1st January, 1859, Article VI., regarding subscription by Brevet rank; the numbers being 513 for and 62 against.

A majority of 513 in favour of adopting from 1st January, 1859, the exchange of 2s 3d per rupee, being the rate allowed the Fund by Government; the numbers being 548 for and 35 against.

A majority of 533 in favour of making the value of present and contingent assets and liabilities the test for judging of the ability of the Fund to meet the demands on it, instead of merely comparing the current receipts and disbursements; the numbers being 549 for and 16 against.

A majority of 337 in favour of requiring applicants for personal benefits to declare that they do not intend retiring but fully purpose coming back to their duty, as also in favour of stipulating for a guarantee from claimants for outward passage money to refund the amount, if they do not embark for India within two months of receiving the allowance, and of debarring medical officers coming out with troops from passage money except in cases where the

head money they draw falls short of the regulated allowance to which they would be otherwise eligible; the numbers being 455 for and 118 against.

A majority of 264 in favour of discontinuing from 1st January, 1858, the grant of one-third pension to widows who re-marry on or after that date; the numbers being 439 for and 175 against.

A majority of 520 in favour of allowing officers who resign the service but continue subscribers to enter higher grades after the lapse of the same periods that would have entitled them to such enrolment under Article VIII. had they remained in the service; the numbers being 564 for and 44 against.

A majority of 368 in favour of increasing the Home Agent's office charges to £270 per annum; the numbers being 486 for and 118 against.

A majority of 487 in favour of allowing Mrs. A. Irvine to keep up the subscription of her husband, retired Surgeon R. H. Irvine, in order to secure herself the benefit of the fund, should she become his widow; the numbers being 540 for and 53 against.

The votes for the election of a Director and two Provisional Directors stand as under:—

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| For Major W. Davis, 31st N.I.      | 116 |
| For Lieut.-Col. A. Huyshe, Arty.   | 299 |
| For Lieut. W. N. Lees, LL.D., 42nd |     |
| Lt. Infy.                          | 263 |
| For the Rev. F. M. F. Mazuchelli,  |     |
| D.D.                               | 106 |

(True copy.)

E. G. DUNBAR, Secretary.

#### SCIENCE IN ASIA.

It seems that India is to be the battle-field on which the figure of the earth is to be finally determined. Its position, the advantages it gives to the measurement of arcs of meridian and the safety with which all scientific operations can be carried on, long ago pointed out this country as the most accessible for the comparison of measured and observed distances by which alone the figure of the earth might approximately be determined. We do not require any great powers of imagination to suppose that the surface of the earth undergoes periodic changes. Earthquakes are sufficient to convince the most sceptical that at least there are temporary changes of form, and it is now well established that whilst some parts of the surface are being slowly depressed others are being gradually raised. There are four methods by which the earth's sphericity may be ascertained. By three of these methods we arrive at nearly the same results; but the fourth method, a method by which the shape of the earth is ascertained from comparison between measured distances, and the same distances observed by means of astronomical observations, produces at times great discrepancies. The arcs measured in India by the great trigonometrical survey lead to such anomalous results—that is, they tend to prove that the curvature of the earth is not precisely regular—that at some parts there occur great protuberances, and at others equal or similar depressions. These results have long attracted the attention of philosophers—of those men who carve out stepping-stones of science by which practical men mount to results attracting the admiration or conducing to the comfort of the world. Amongst these men we may place Archdeacon Pratt, who, whatever provincial jealousy may say, is on such matters one of the soundest thinkers in India. We are not sure that we are narrating the history of that gentleman's observations with correctness, but it would seem that he was sensibly struck with the results of the arc measurements in India, and was at first more ready to suppose some error or disturbing cause than that the earth, to use his own expression, was like a gigantic monster heaving its ribs, and then respiring at

intervals of time that can be measured only by geologic periods. A disturbing cause was soon found. The instruments by which the measured and computed arcs had been compared were all adjusted by the plumb-line. The plumb-line was supposed to be perfectly vertical, whereas it had in reality been attracted by the huge mass of the Himalayas. Here was an easy solution: the earth was, after all, a spheroid, and the attraction of the Himalayas had been lost sight of. But when Mr. Pratt came to examine the actual influence of these mountains he found it much greater than would account for the difference of curvature. Thus there was a balancing error. Mr. Pratt accepted the fact, and acknowledged the earth not to be an exact spheroid. Such an opinion, of course, did not pass without comment. We will not here, however, enter into the discussion. It is sufficient to say that when the great northern arc from Kaliana (latitude 29 deg. 30 min. 48 sec.) and Damar-gida (latitude 18 deg. 3 min. 15 sec.), a distance of eight hundred miles, was measured, no notice of the attraction exercised by the Himalayas was taken, and the results are therefore vitiated. The result is that maps constructed on such measurements and observations will not be accurately correct, correct enough for all ordinary purposes, but not worthy of the grand scale of operations and expenditure carried out under the superintendence of Colonel Waugh.

It is pleasant from time to time to note that under the surface glare of policy, of the settlement of kingdoms and the suppression of revolts, science has an active life. That men like Mr. Brunel can build and launch a *Great Eastern*, whilst others, as Mr. Bright, can unite the Anglo-Saxon races of England and America, and render their transmission of thought almost instantaneous. Such results are but the applications of science, and this little noticed discussion on Indian meridians may, in the hands of a genius, possessed of the strange faculty of induction, find shape and exactitude, and lead to results which shall be remembered when those political events now all engrossing shall have ceased to be of more interest than the acts of a petty eastern monarch of three centuries ago.—*Friend of India*.

#### SUDDER JUSTICE.

Some three months ago two powerful landholders in Hooghly, known as the Talineparah Zemindars, were found guilty of kidnapping two men. One was detained for six weeks, and one for upwards of a year. The object in the second case was to prevent the victim giving evidence in an affray case. He was rescued by Mr. Grey, magistrate of Howrah, and found, we believe, in so terrible a condition that, according to his own statement, in three days more he would have given in and fled the country. The judge sentenced the landholders, the elder to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, the younger to two years. They, of course, appealed; and, after three days of argument, the Sudder Court came to a decision. It has not been published, but, according to the *Hurkaru*,—

"The Nizamut Court upheld the conviction on the count for imprisonment only, and reduced the sentences to three years' imprisonment and six months' imprisonment respectively, with labour commutable for a fine.

"The view which the Court seemed to take was, that the Zemindars had not been cognizant of the affray in the first instance, and had detained the ryots merely with the object of shielding their retainers from punishment, and inducing the ryots to consent to a compromise.

"The retainers, who had also appealed, were considered guilty of all laid to their charge, and left under sentence of imprisonment for seven years, with hard labour."

We do not object to the revision of the sentence, for it is not the time which makes im-



prisonment bitter to men of the rank and habits of life of these Baboos, but we would call attention to the reasons assigned for leniency. They amount to this, that resistance to justice is a merit. The men are convicted of a crime which is one of the highest offences known to the law, which in India is so easy of perpetration, yet so terrible in its effect that it ought to be made capital, and the Court actually reduce the sentence because the motive was to shield the offenders' servants from the punishment due to another crime! The Zemindars, the Court imply, were perhaps a little in the wrong; but still, after all, the thing was done to shield their servants, and they allow for a motive so laudable. And, thereupon, the same men at the same sitting, sentence the very men, shielding whom was laudable in Zemindars, to seven years' imprisonment in irons!

The Sudder's estimate of comparative guilt is as eccentric as their notion of positive merit. The ignorant retainers who broke certain heads in a row, wherein their own heads were also exposed to be broken, receive seven years in irons. The employers, for an offence much greater, continued deliberately through an entire twelvemonth, receive just one half the penalty. Obviously, therefore, cultivation and position are excuses for crime, and an assault is a greater offence than illegal imprisonment for a twelvemonth. To argue, as the Court may have done, that the retainers, besides the original affray, were also parties to the kidnapping, is nonsense. The men were imprisoned in the Zemindar's own house, in which they are as absolute as kings.

And then the Sudder affects to wonder why every man in India with a brain or a heart demands its extinction as the first necessity of justice.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CURE FOR CASTE.**—The following incident is related in a long and interesting account of the Alipore Jail, published in the *Englishman*:—"Forty sepoy, with a subahdar major, had been received into the jail, and, fearing some violence (for they had, the very day after their arrival, suddenly rushed on the guard, and broken through the wicket into the enclosed space between the two gates spoken of at the commencement of this narrative, and would have escaped, but that the outer gate was locked, as usual), the native militia guard were exchanged for an European guard of trusty sailors of the Naval Brigade. After the disturbance the forty sepoys and the subahdar major were locked up for the night in separate cells. On the following morning they were drawn up in a line before the magistrate. The subahdar major, as the leader, was asked why he refused to labour, as the other prisoners did. He excused himself on the plea of a dislocation of his wrist. The wrist was examined by the doctor in charge, and found to be perfectly sound. This was explained to the man, and he was again asked if he would labour. He replied, 'I am a soldier; I can fight, but I cannot work.' Thirty stripes with a rattan were immediately administered, in the presence of his fellows. The next in order was then asked the same question, and, on his refusal, treated in the same manner. The others scarce waited to be asked, they were only too eager to work; and after this the whole body behaved in the most orderly manner, and gave no trouble whatever."

**ALEXANDER'S HORSE.**—The corps under the command of Capt. W. E. Alexander, of the Bengal army, designated "Alexander's Horse," have proffered their services to Government as a military corps for general service, whether in Hindostan or out of it, or beyond sea, to wherever they may be ordered, without reserve of any kind. The Governor General has accordingly directed that this regiment be borne on the returns as a military corps for general service, but the establishment, as at present constituted, will continue till further orders. The following are the officers attached to Alexander's Horse:—Captain W. E. Alexander, 53rd N.I., Commandant; Lieut. M. K. St. John, 49th N.I., officiating second in command; Lieut. H. M. Repton, 67th N.I., Adjutant; and Lieut. H. Chapman, 49th N.I., doing duty. Mr. Sheel, a graduate of the Bengal Medical College, is in medical charge.

**THE COMET AT AGRA.**—The natives have now got a new celestial omen—the appearance, in broad sunshine, of the moon and Jupiter. These were shining brightly and near each other on Monday, the 11th October, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The comet, which has passed rapidly to the south and east—thereby, of course, rising away from the sun, and appearing higher, and for a longer interval every evening—has been exhibiting a tail traceable upwards for 45 degrees, curved towards the north, and with its best defined edge towards the south. Its distance from the earth is rapidly increasing, and its splendour is fast fading.

**A NATIVE SUPERSTITION.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are assured, from very good authority, that the old story has been revived of our entrapping natives for the sake of making "Momaie," a medicine of wonderful virtue, prepared from human blood taken from the live subject. It will be remembered that a similar report was spread in the Kangra hills, and parts of the Punjab, about ten years ago, about the time of the Punjab campaign. A correspondent, upon whom we can rely, says:—"For some time past rumours have been flying about this district to the effect that an English doctor has taken up his quarters in a nullah, a couple of miles from Cawnpore, near Rajmow, and there distils this wonderful essence. Such reports can only be spread by evil-minded scoundrels, I should say. The object is apparently to impress people with an idea of our growing weak, the medicine being required for the numerous sick and wounded soldiers. Another effect is to keep zemindars from coming into cantonments, as they conclude that, being healthier than townfolk, their blood is preferred."

**FIDELITY REWARDED.**—The Supreme Government, on the recommendation of Sir J. Lawrence, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, have confirmed in perpetuity the jagheers (hitherto held on life tenure only) held by Nawab Foudar Khan, the British Vakeel at Cabool, yielding a revenue of Rs. 4,000 per annum, as a reward for his distinguished services for some years past. For his services in 1848-49 Government conferred on him the title of "Khan Bahadur," a jagheer of Rs. 4,000 per annum (for life only) and a cash allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem. The late Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, doubled the cash allowance, and gave the title of "Nawab," as a mark of his approbation of the Khan's conduct when sent on an embassy to Cabool, previous to the first treaty of Peshawur. But these grants, amounting to Rs. 13,600 per annum, being for life only, the Nawab's sons and family could receive no benefit from them after his death, and they might at once fall to the level from which the Nawab raised himself, by a stout arm, a daring heart, and an intellect equal to great affairs. In consideration, therefore, of the services rendered by the Nawab, and subject to good conduct, and performance of such service as may be required of him, the jagheers above mentioned have been bestowed on him and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT** entertained in the Central Provinces, experimentally for some time, by the Hon. Mr. Grant, the then Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces, has been permanently attached to the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, at an additional expense of Rupees 250 per mensem.

**PAPER CURRENCY.**—In consequence of the great scarcity of specie in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, the Government of India have authorised the local Treasury officers to issue paper currencies to the extent of four lakhs of rupees. The notes to be issued would be for rupees 1, 10, 20, 50, and 100. The notes will be recalled as soon as a remittance can be conveyed to the different stations.

**THE SALT DUTY.**—Lord Canning, on leaving the Presidency for the North-Western Provinces in January last, referred the consideration of Mr. Plowden's report to the Honourable the President in Council, with the remark that the question of reducing the duty on Bengal salt was one which could not be entertained now. In deference to his lordship's opinion, the President in Council does not propose to consider that point.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL L. H. SMITH**, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, formerly of the 6th Light Cavalry, who died at Kussowlie on the 29th September, served with the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry during the whole time it was engaged in the Pindaree wars of 1816-17; and was present at the actions of Seeta-buldee and Lukkurchurrah, in 1817; at the storm and capture of Chundeh, in May, 1818; and at the siege and capture of Bhurtapore, for which he received a medal.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON DAVID HOOD, M.D.**, of the Bengal Establishment, has been appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of Boolundshuhur.

**MOMAE.**—A friend writes from Delhi on the 15th October. "I have just seen your paper (*Delhi Gazette*) of the 15th, and in it an article stating that the natives believe in Momae. I can give my testimony that they certainly do so. About three months ago, a child, belonging to my washerman, fell from an upper story of a house into the street, and was stunned. On the second day, the washerman came and entreated me to get him some Momae from the regimental hospital, as a Hakeem in the city had told him that that was the only thing that would be useful in restoring his child to her senses. On asking him what Momae was, he said that it was something extracted from the blood of a human being, and that we had it in all our hospitals. I utterly failed in making him believe that no such medicine existed.—PUNJAB OFFICER."

**DEHRA ISMAEL KHAN.**—On the morning of the 9th October Ukbur Shah, native commandant of the police battalion, was murdered by Peer Buksh, native adjutant of the same regiment. There was enmity of long standing between the two, and the adjutant fearing that the commandant had given information to General Chamberlain against him as being concerned in the late attempt at mutiny, determined to take his life, which he did by coming up behind, when Ukbur Shah was at prayer outside his house, and cutting him down with a sword. General Chamberlain immediately assembled a court, and at once carried out the sentence by having the prisoner blown away from a gun in presence of all the troops. Some suspicious circumstances subsequently transpired connecting this crime with the mutiny, and these are under investigation. The European force may be expected there about the 19th or 20th, and there would appear to be no cause for alarm from what has occurred. Ukbur Shah had just been made a Sirdar Bahadur, and was much esteemed by the European officers, all of whom attended his funeral.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**MILD COMPUSSION.**—A letter from Meerut, dated 17th October, mentions the arrival of the ex-Rajahs of Shahgurb and Bampore, from Allyghur, on that morning at the station, under a detachment of military police, horse and foot, commanded by an European officer. After being made over to the adjutant of the Allyghur Police, that officer very prudently formed his detachment up and disarmed the ex-Rajahs and their followers at once. The arms, it was found, were loaded almost to the muzzle; the Rajah of Shahgurb gave up his arms on their being demanded of him, but the Bampore men, there are two Rajahs, we believe, hung back, strongly remonstrating and declaring they would rather sacrifice their lives than part with their arms, but on the word "ready" being given to the infantry police and the cavalry surrounding them, the chiefs succumbed, and their arms were given up at once; the followers of the Rajahs were about one hundred men, about the strength of the military police. The Rajahs are, for the present, to remain at Meerut, but their followers are to be sent on to Lahore, and to be under the eye of Sir John Lawrence.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CAPTAIN CAFE.**—On the attack on Rhodaman, on the 15th of April, commanded by Brigadier Walpole, in which that gallant and beloved soldier, the Hon. A. Hope, met his death, Lieut. Edward Willoughby, second in command of the 4th Sikhs, sank mortally wounded on the glacis, and his body was not known to be missing until the recall of the attacking party, when Captain Cafe at once resolved to rescue it, if possible, from the hands of the enemy, and heading a heroic little band of volunteers, consisting of two privates of the 42nd Highlanders (Edward Spence and Thompson), with two native officers, and two privates of his own regiment, 4th Punjab rifles, he succeeded, in spite of a terrific fire, in bringing the remains of young Willoughby into camp, but not without the loss of one of the Sikhs, and also of the gallant Edward Spence, who thus nobly gave his life to save that of an officer with whom he had fought and toiled in many a hard and weary struggle. Cafe, therefore, placing the body of young Willoughby in safety, returned, undaunted, to the scene of danger, in order that he might also rescue poor Spence from the enemy's grasp, but in this attempt, though successful, he was dangerously wounded.

**A NATIVE PAPER.**—The *Phoenix* mentions that the head pupils of the Ajmere Government school are about to issue an Oordoo and Hindee newspaper. The journal will be started by 200 shareholders, the price per share being ten rupees. We trust the scheme will succeed; we would see established in all the Presidencies at least one good vernacular journal, whose object should be to give information rather than news.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—The Horticultural and Agricultural Society held their usual general monthly meeting on the 4th of October. Amongst the seeds presented were those of a plant called Khar-mar. This plant, or as its name implies, "ringworm killer," is supposed to be an infallible specific for the cure of that cutaneous disease. It is thus applied. A sliced lemon is well rubbed on the parts affected until irritation is produced, some leaves of the plant are then bruised, and applied with sufficient force to cause pain. A black juice exudes which, apparently astringent, arrests and cures the disease.

**AN INDIAN "LEADER."**—We claim our annual holiday.—*Friend of India*. This is probably the shortest leader on record, with the exception of Mr. Lang's famous article on the Gorham Case, which was couched in these words, more vigorous than polite,—"D—n the Gorham Case."

**GRANDIS ET VERBOSA.**—The Indigo Planter's Association met on September 29, 1858. Amongst other topics introduced was the question of the employment of English in the Mofussil Courts. A decree of the Sudder Dewanny of Moorshedabad was produced, written in Bengalee, 225 feet long.

**GENERAL NICHOLSON.**—It was proposed to erect an obelisk and a tank in the Margulla Pass to the memory of the late General Nicholson. It is now suggested that instead of the obelisk a small mission house should be established, and a Mahomedan convert stationed there. The proposer volunteers to allow thirty rupees a month towards the maintenance of the convert during his stay in India, and will, when he leaves for England, deposit a thousand rupees annually in the 4 per cents. as an endowment for the Margulla Pass native missionary station.

**NOT QUITE MAGISTERIAL.**—The *Field* reproaches severely the conduct of Mr. Willock, an Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad. A prisoner, a faqueer, we believe, lying under sentence of death, thought fit to spit into the face of the magistrate, as he was being conveyed to the place of execution. He had previously heaped upon the magistrate the most opprobrious epithets. Mr. Willock as soon as the wretch spat at him, drew his revolver, and shot him dead. Mr. Willock has been reprimanded. The incident is one of those misfortunes which are best passed over in silence.

**RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* announces that the railway works in Behar are proceeding with unusual rapidity. Materials, however, are obtained with difficulty, the villagers from the unquiet state of the province hesitating to bring them in. Boats, too, are not easily procurable for the conveyance of stores, the Government thinking it advisable to prevent as much as possible all communications between the rebels in Ghazepore and the rebels in Shahabad.

**PAPER CURRENCY.**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that the Government have authorised the local treasury officers in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories to issue a paper currency to the extent of four lakhs of rupees. We are sorry to perceive the Government notification states this paper currency will be recalled as soon as specie can be conveyed to the different stations. Some day or other we shall consent to make our revenue go a little farther than it now does, by the issue of an adequate supply of paper money.

**CALCUTTA FIREWORKS.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for fireworks on the maiden at Calcutta. This expenditure is irrespective of any outlay for illuminations.

**THE CALCUTTA MADRUSSAH.**—The *Phoenix* states on authority that the Calcutta Madrusseh is at last to be abolished. The institution is very expensive, and from its very constitution can produce nothing but Arabic scholars or bigoted Mussulmans. India and the world can do very well without either.

**A PINCH.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* complains bitterly of the excessive price of all English provisions in the north-west. The army has not been followed, as usual, by sutlers; the dealers have it all their own way. Tea fetches about four rupees a pound, and brandy six rupees a bottle. Beer is proportionately dear, and wine only to be obtained as a favour. The source of all this inconvenience is the want of means of transport. A bullock train is a device of the year, one about as well suited to the nineteenth century as a junk to the Atlantic; but even a bullock train is not to be obtained.

**THE SANTHALS.**—Captain Boddam has reported on the roads through the Santhal jungles. These roads, though not complete, are in such a state as to facilitate the march of troops through the jungle. When the roads are complete, we very much doubt whether troops will be required at all. Justice and civilisation is what the Santals want.

**FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS.**—The *Punjabee* publishes a list of the chiefs in the Punjab, who have received rewards from Government for valuable services rendered during the mutinies. The list contains the names of thirty chiefs rewarded by gifts of money, amounting, on the whole, to nearly 10,000 rupees, and small grants of land, gold chains, mangoe trees, revolvers, khilats, and other small presents.

**TRIMMING.**—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* calls attention to the fact that only nine Europeans have since the mutinies been gazetted to forty-six appointments, natives having been gazetted to the remaining offices. This disproportion does not arise from the fewness of European candidates for official employment, neither does it result from the incapacity of such candidates.

**CULTIVATION OF THE COTTON PLANT.**—It has lately been a matter of doubt whether irrigation was beneficial or injurious to the growth of cotton plants. Official inquiry has been made, and the results forwarded to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. It appears that in the Madras Presidency, in Berar, Nuldroog, Mysore, Tenasserim and Mar taban Provinces, Pegu, and generally in every province in which the cultivation of cotton has been tried, irrigation is injurious to the plant. But in sandy soils it is still thought that irrigation might be beneficial. The official papers only prove that cotton crops are seldom irrigated, and that when they are irrigated the effect is doubtful.

**ASSAM.**—The *Indian Field* announces that the rice crops in Lower Assam are likely this year to be very heavy. This will be a great boon to the ryots, who have with difficulty managed to outlive the late scarcity. It appears probable that in Bengal the rice crops will be but scanty, and we shall not receive supplies from Arracan this year, for we are just now exporting rice to Akyab. Assam grain will therefore readily find its way into Bengal, and make up for part of the deficiency in the crops of Lower Bengal. The same journal thinks that the outturn of tea in Assam will this year be considerably over a million of pounds. Fresh land is being gradually brought under cultivation, and the young plants wear a healthy aspect. Want of population and labour is still the great obstacle to increased production, but the Tea Company are working steadily. We (*Friend of India*) wish they would put a steamer or two on the line, to carry their produce. The only communication with Assam now is a tow boat, a somewhat primitive mode of accomplishing a journey of 1,100 miles.

**JUNG BAHADOOR.**—The *New Era and Press* explains the rumours which have been so long current regarding the Court of Nepal. When Jung Bahadoor was away in Oudh assisting in the reduction of Lucknow certain of his brothers plotted against his return to Katmandoo. The popularity, however, which the Regent had acquired amongst the soldiers on account of the booty they had carried back into their own country, frustrated any attempts on the part of Jung's relatives at open resistance. Accordingly it was determined to represent Jung Bahadoor as plotting against the British Government. The designs of the conspirators were aided by the departure of Major Ramsay, the British representative, and the misunderstanding connected therewith. A nephew proceeded to Dr. Campbell, produced a forged perwanna ordering the advance of the Goorkha troops, and stated that a camp was in process of formation at Elam. Dr. Campbell despatched messengers, the camp was found really to exist, and it seemed probable that the representations of Jung's hostility were true. Troops were therefore ordered to Darjeeling, three months' provisions were laid in, and the Depot was put into a state of defence. The preparations were scarcely completed, when direct communications were received from the Court of Nepal, and the falsity of the information became apparent.

**CAST-IRON SLEEPERS.**—Mr. Turnbull, in his report on the East Indian Railway works for the six months ending the 30th June, 1858, remarks upon the comparative uselessness of cast-iron sleepers. The only part of the Raneegunge railway in an unsatisfactory state is that laid with cast-iron sleepers. The sleepers constantly break, and it is proposed during the cold season to relay the whole with wood.

**A WRECK.**—The *Hurkaru* announces the loss of the ship *Souladar*. She left Mauritius on the 29th July with 300 coolies, and was wrecked on one of the Maldivian islands. The passengers and crew are said in the first instance to have reached land in safety, but twenty were drowned in an endeavour to swim to a neighbouring island. The survivors have been carried into Galle.

**FALSE ECONOMY.**—The *Englishman* notices the wretched pay received by many of the native agents in the Public Works Department. Some of these men are very well educated, and all are able to draw plans, to make bricks, frame estimates, and supervise carpenters and blacksmiths' works, yet they seldom receive more than fifteen rupees a month. It is easy to see that with such a rate of wages no honest man will enter the service of the Public Works Department as an overseer or agent. The dishonest, of course, manage to make large fortunes by peculation; bricks are easily spoiled, and estimates over-estimated.

**A HINT TO JUDGE CRESSWELL.**—The *Rising Sun* reports a curious case. A Hindoo widow was delivered of a child, her husband having been dead eighteen months. She was accused of unchastity, but alleged in defence that the baby was a nineteen months' child. A panchayet was assembled, and considered the woman's defence; thirty-three members of the panchayet considered the child legitimate, and seventeen members decided it to be illegitimate. The story reminds us of one told by Ferrier. He met a Rajpoot in Afghanistan. The Rajpoot was from Oude, and had not been home for seven or eight years. Nevertheless he had children, he stated, two and three years of age. Ferrier looked doubtful, but the man said, "Oh, I leave my paejamas behind me, and my wife wears them now and then."

**PURNEAH, Oct. 6.**—The Nepaulese have not come down upon us, but the hill streams have poured down an immense quantity of water upon the plains. The river that passes through the station (Sourah) has risen higher than it was ever known to have done. It was very high a month ago, and every one thought it had gone down for this season. I expect to hear of many disasters and loss of lives. The Indigo season has been a poor one for Purneah, but prices are expected to be high, and ought to compensate for the deficiency in quantity. Seed prospects, at one time, were rather promising; but heavy rains in August caused a deal of injury; however, I think Purneah will have a pretty fair crop after all. We have had a good deal of rain lately, which has caused a second high rise of the rivers which flow through this district; but beyond the fevers which will surely prevail from this superabundant humidity no other evil is expected from the inundation. You may remember that the Purneah planters applied to Government for arms to defend themselves after the sailors were removed. Government refused the arms unless we subjected ourselves to conditions that we could not accept. A few joined the civilians as volunteers, and to drill them a sergeant has arrived. They have neither arms nor uniforms. The police regiment, formed of Ghorkas, Nepaulese, Lepchas from Darjeeling, Dhanger coolies, and such like stuff, have neither arms nor uniforms.—*Englishman*.

**DACCA BANK.**—Mr. Forbes has been dismissed from the office of Secretary to the Dacca Bank. He was dismissed on the following resolution, four of the directors voting for his removal, and two for his retention:—"Proposed by Kajih Abdool Gunny. That as the secretary has always shown himself unwilling to submit to the authority of the Directors, and that as for the future it will be necessary to have more strict rules, he is of opinion that to ensure their being carried out, it will be necessary to appoint some other person as secretary in Mr. Forbes' place. Seconded by Mr. Foley, who added, that Mr. Forbes having other occupations, it is impossible he can carry on efficiently the duties of secretary." His dismissal is a matter of no moment to Mr. Forbes, but the Dacca Bank will lose a very clever and business-like secretary. Subservience and talent are seldom found together. Mr. Carnegie, Director of the Dacca Bank, thought the dismissal of Mr. Forbes would tend to injure the character and credit of the Bank. Is there room for another bank at Dacca, and can the good offices of Kajih Abdool Gunny be dispensed with?—*Friend of India*.

**CAVE CANEM.**—The *Delhi Gazette* recounts the capture of some men of the Bengal mutineers. One man appears to have reached Leia. He there took refuge in a tree, and was fed daily by a native woman. A European by chance came near the tree; he did not see the sepoy, but the latter determined to attack the European. As soon, therefore, as he came within distance, the sepoy hurled his brass lota at his head, and stunned him. The sepoy then descended from the tree, and proceeded deliberately to brain his victim. But he had not observed the dog of the partially murdered man, and as soon as he reached the ground he was seized by the faithful animal, and held till the European recovered sufficiently to drag his captive into Leia, where he was imprisoned, tried, and shot.

"JENKINS" IN CALCUTTA.—The ball given by Rajah Radakant Bahadur on Friday last, in joint commemoration of the re-capture of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and the advent of Her Majesty's Government in India, went off with great *clat*. The several buildings of the raja's Sobha Bazar residence (the largest probably in Calcutta), were splendidly illuminated on this occasion. At the entrance gate was set up a very large and beautiful transparency, with appropriate designs and mottoes. Over the remaining gates, terraces, and balconies shone crowns and stars of exceeding magnitude and resplendency, being made of coloured crystals, and lighted up from frames placed behind them, so as to allow their fullest lustre. On the three sides of a noble portico, the entrance to the ball-room, respectively blaz'd in very large letters the words, *Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore*; and across and over the length of an extensive verandah, *Floreat Oriens Auspicio Regina Britannorum*. The long lines of colonnades, the temple, the boita-khana, the summer house, garden paths, and bowers, and the steps of the spacious reservoir were well supplied with lights, while the reflection of the whole in the reservoir produced a grand effect upon the observer. The ball room—the chief place of attraction—was magnificently decorated in a style uniting Eastern gorgeousness with European elegance. On the north side of the hall, and under a handsome oriental colonnade, was placed a golden throne, surmounted by the British crown. This throne was fitted up with the richest red velvet, embroidered with gold ornaments; from it fell a screen of the same material, and on the floor, over the steps leading to it, a carpet of the like description with gold and silver borders. Over the throne was draped the royal standard, and over this again were blended the national flags of England, America, and France. Over the entrance on the south side were the flags of England and Prussia; over each other door in the room hung the colours of all European nations in alliance with Great Britain. At the angles, where the flag-staffs (themselves having pointed heads and handsome tassels of silk) vertically crossed each other, were beautifully embroidered velvet circles, with stars in gold and gold edgings. The platform upon which the throne was placed was of marble; lights were so disposed upon and above it as to throw out, with the finest effect, the imposing grandeur of the materials that formed the regal seat. There were, throughout the hall, lustres of the newest and most elegant shapes; devices of bouquets and shrubs completed the getting up of this truly noble spacious apartment. On the right and left of the throne were fountains filled with lavender and rosewater, casting their fragrance on all around. At half-past nine the guests began to assemble, and the room was presently filled by an assembly as select [as] we ever remember to have seen under an Indian roof. Amongst the visitors we observed His Honour the President of the Council and family, Foreign Consuls, Members of Council of H.M.'s Supreme Court of the Bar, of the Civil, Naval, and Military Service, and, in a word, the *élite* of Calcutta Society. The band of H.M.'s 77th Regt. was in attendance. Dancing commenced at ten; was resumed, after refreshments taken at the usual hour, and gaily continued until one o'clock, when the party broke up, evidently much gratified by its hospitable reception, and alike surprised and pleased at the extensive and costly scale of preparations made for its entertainment. This is the first demonstration of loyalty, in so remote a dependency of the Crown of Great Britain, offered to the public by the feeling and spirit of a native subject: but it is not exactly the first time that the Rajah's halls have responded to the voice of triumph and gratulation. By a rare coincidence, this very Sobha Bazar residence (of a full century gone by) echoed the shouts of victory and honoured the conquerors of Plassey, Clive, and his heroes, by a similar display of fidelity and attachment to the British cause. Proud, indeed, was the remembrance of such a fact in the heart of the good, the venerated old Rajah, on thus finding the roof he was representing hereditary allegiance under which had rung to the descendants of those whom his ancestors 100 years ago and in the same locality, had been equally delighted to honour:—proud to think that in his person should be realised the evidence of family devotion to "Old England" which had been uninterruptedly cherished by his family, from the past to the present period, through all its varying changes and chances; prouder still, to know his life was so prolonged as to allow him to make the first public acknowledgment of native fealty and attachment, on the altered circumstances of the times, and the auspicious dominancy of her most Gracious Majesty, the great, the good, the amiable Queen Victoria. \* \* \* Another man-

sion also was open on the same evening, that of Rajah Kalee Krishna Bahadur—the brother of Rajah Radhakant Bahadur. The following is an account of the entertainment:—The Rajah's mansion in Sobha Bazar was tastefully decorated with deodar leaves and British flags, and the long range of the building was beautifully illuminated. Several boards with the royal crown, and capital letters "V. R.," with others bearing the appropriate mottoes—"Long live Victoria, the Empress of India," and "Welcome, dear Guests," were fixed in many prominent places of their residence. Madame Lalanne and her two little sons were engaged for the occasion. They played their parts remarkably well on the tight-rope and the platform. Among the principal guests were the Hon. J. P. Grant, B. Pencock, Sir A. Buller, and General Dupuis, as also many civil, military, and naval gentlemen, besides rajahs and wealthy baboos. Every one of them seemed highly gratified with the attention of the hosts, who duly displayed their true loyalty, and set an example to others to imitate. We learn that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and family, being absent from Belvidere, could not avail themselves of the opportunity of honouring the Rajah's palace with their presence.—*Englishman*, Oct. 22.

SERAMPORE.—Some persons appear to take great interest in the welfare of Serampore. We seldom have a change of magistrates without a long letter appearing in some one or other of the Calcutta journals. Sometimes it is the *Englishman* who discovers a mare's nest, and at other times the *Hurkaru*. The latter journal has thought fit to complain of the roads and of dead jackals. The roads are well enough, they are not quite so good as those in England, but equal to the majority of district roads in Bengal. Dead jackals are just as much and just as little common as of old. Complaints of Serampore administration are, however, of but recent date; a gentleman was removed from the district by the Bengal Government, and since his removal injudicious friends continually attempt to show that our little town and large district are not so well looked after as they ought to be.—*Friend of India*.

THE 32ND REGIMENT are now only 215 strong, 469 having died since May, 1857; of these 235 were killed in action. The regiment should be sent home.

A HOLY MAN.—On the 21st September the nurse of Mr. Wright civil engineer at Nassick, was attacked by a ruffianly faqueer. The faqueer attempted to strangle the infant in the nurse's arms, but was prevented by two soldiers of H. M.'s 92nd. One of the Highlanders heard the screams of the child, rushed up and threw the faqueer to the ground with such violence that he was taken up for dead. He is now, however, under medical treatment, and recovering. The child, we are glad to say, was not materially injured. His nurse was a European, and we understand that the story may be relied upon. The only motive for the outrage hitherto assigned is "hatred against the English."

KURRACHEE.—The *Sind Kossid* enumerates the strength of the troops at Kurrachee. The depot it appears contains at present nearly twelve hundred men, a force quite sufficient for the protection of this important station, especially as all are Europeans, and the infantry position are armed with Enfields.

A FINANCIAL QUESTION.—The *Columbo Observer* has started a very curious question. Is an English shilling legal tender in India? In Ceylon the law was decided in 1851. "Under the impression that British sovereigns and half-sovereigns were not legal tenders in Ceylon, the Chamber of Commerce moved the Government to bring in an ordinance to make them so. On reference to the Home authorities, the following reply was received by the Government:—(Extract from Minute of the 18th October, 1851. Published in the *Gazette* of the same day.) A local ordinance is not necessary to give legal currency within the island to gold coins of this realm, which, as being issued from her Majesty's mint, under her royal authority, are a legal discharge for the sums they represent throughout her Majesty's dominions." Act XVII. of 1835 enacts that no gold coin shall henceforth be legal tender of payment in India, but a shilling is not a gold coin.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.—The Government has sanctioned the formation of a library of rare and valuable works in the North-Western Provinces, from the books confiscated at Lucknow and other places; but books which are not prized are to be sold.

THE RYOTS OF CAWNPORE have complained to the Supreme Government of the severity with which insignificant officials are treated by the civil authorities. The matter is now pending the consideration of the Governor-General.

THE KHEREE AFFAIR.—At 10 o'clock on the night of the 6th October, 100 men of the 54th, 40 Madras rifles and 60 Sikh infantry, embarked on board the little gun-boat *Benares*; at the same time a troop of the Military Train and another of Madras cavalry started by land, the plan being that we should join our forces together at Dehree on the Karamnassa, and proceed together to Kheree. (In the maps this village is written Khereeka.) Owing to the darkness of the night, and the captain being but imperfectly acquainted with the Karamnassa, he landed us at five A.M. below Soonpa, occasioning us a march of four or five miles more than was intended. At Dehree we were joined by the cavalry, with whom we marched as far as Mikris; there obtained a guide, and the cavalry was ordered to advance and surround Kheree until the infantry came up. From inquiries I (Mr. J. W. Garstin) made at various villages, it appeared that the day before the rebels at Kheree had been joined by those who had been staying at Barounda (eleven or twelve miles west), altogether there were about 800 *pucra* sepoys. I was also told that very morning these rebels had looted some villages north of Kheree, but had afterwards returned to the last-named place. The cavalry was proceeding towards Kheree when they came near the village of Soonce, out of which the sepoys issued and formed in the open (I think they must have stopped here to cook on their way back to Kheree). As the cavalry advanced, the sepoys began to fall back, and the cavalry charged. The rebels seeing little chance of escape became desperate. They took to some high crops, and some threw themselves on the ground, trying thus to avoid the sabres of our men, whilst they endeavoured to wound the horses with their own. Captain Nason, who, with Major Douglas, gallantly led the charge had already killed one man, and was rushing up to another, when he turned, and, deliberately taking aim, shot poor Nason dead. This man was immediately despatched by Major Douglas, who shortly after was himself mortally wounded by a sepoy he was going to cut down. The loss of their leaders dispirited our Cavalry, and they soon fell back upon the Infantry which was advancing. We never came up to the rebels again. However, they had already left at least sixty of their number dead upon the field. I only passed over a portion of the ground; I myself counted thirty-four dead sepoys, an officer counted forty-seven; but there must have been many who fell in the high crops that escaped our observation. The ground was fearfully heavy and swampy, or greater execution would assuredly have been done. We afterwards proceeded to Kheree, which we burnt, and in which from eight to ten rebels were killed, who were, I believe, simply Budmashes, and not Sepoys. In this village I found a bag containing 980 bullets, all beaten into shape, not moulded. After resting the men a couple of hours (we had been marching across country) we proceeded back to Pipra, where we had left the cooking pots, and where the men got their dinners. We did not reach the steamer until 9 o'clock P.M., and this place till 3½ to 4 A.M. this morning. Our casualties were Captain Nason, Military Train, killed; Major Douglas, 4th Madras Cavalry, mortally wounded. He died, I regret to say, at five o'clock this morning. Three Military Train slightly wounded, one Madras Cavalry wounded, and four or five horses wounded. The heat yesterday (Oct. 7) was very great, and five or six of the 84th were knocked down by sunstroke. They are, however, doing well I believe. The Captain of the *Benares* deserves great credit for the way in which he took us up and brought us down the Karamnassa. He was indefatigable, and I should be glad to learn that some notice had been taken of his services by Government. His name is Brown.

RAILWAY TO DARJEELING.—From a letter from the Board of Revenue, L.P., to Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, dated the 1st October, it appears that "the Board have understood that the question of a railroad to Darjeeling is merely one of time, its construction for military and political purposes alone being matter of necessity."

MERITED THANKS.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders, of his cordial acknowledgment of the services of Lieutenant Prior, Acting Commissary of Ordnance, and of the warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the ordnance department of the Bengal and Madras presidencies, at Saugor, during the defence of the fort under Brigadier Sage.

THE CHEAP PRESS.—The *Indian Empire*, a cheap daily started in Calcutta, has ceased to exist. It is about the fifth which has perished in Calcutta during the last ten years.

**REWAH, 29th Sept., 1858.**—On the 25th September, the Political Agent, Captain Osborne, held a Durbar to meet the Maharajah and other Sirdars of the State. The preparations made for the purpose were the following:—A Shmehannah was placed at the front of the agent's bungalow, with a rich silk carpet laid on the floor, and a platform raised as a throne for the rajah, the agent, the European interpreters, and the higher sirdars of state. Chairs were placed on the throne, as also on the two sides. Two guns and two companies of the Rewah Contingent with muskets were in readiness to receive the loyal rajah in state. At eight A.M. all was noise and bustle in this little city, and every eye was on the look-out for the rajah's arrival. At half-past eight the sound of music and drums was heard, and the procession seen advancing towards the agency. Several elephants and a number of horses richly caparisoned, with their riders no less so, with nearly two or three hundred attendants arrived, and the guns fired a salute for the rajah. His conveyance was a silver tonjon, and his dress was rich to the extreme, nothing but diamonds and pearls bedecked his graceful person. The political agent, Captain Osborne, approached, and received and seated the rajah on the chair allotted for him. All being seated, and nuzzars, &c., offered, the rajah discoursed on matters touching his loyalty to the British Government, and the false reports made against his character. He having perfectly satisfied the agent, conversed on the preparations of the ensuing campaign into the Bundelcund districts, which are partly disturbed by the rebellious sirdars of Rewah. Attur and pawn were then served out by the agency; the former placed in a silver salt-cellar, and the latter in a bread-basket belonging to the political agent as the most convenient vessels he could use for the purpose. After all this, the party broke up with another salute.—*Bombay Standard.*

**ANDAMAN ISLANDS.**—Accounts from the new settlements on the Andamans per *Alma*, which arrived from Port Blair on Sunday last, are, on the whole, favourable. Chatham island has been entirely cleared of jungle, and Ross island opposite in very forward state. The mutineers have found in Dr. Walker a stern disciplinarian, and a man of strong will and determination, and have pent up their evil inclinations, if they have any remaining still, for Dr. Walker to exercise his stern measures upon. Dr. Walker is certainly most energetically employed in making the islands habitable, and productive of every description of tropical produce, and we understand is determined, as far as his exertions can make it, to render the islands profitable. It is his intention, we are given to understand, to recommend to the Government the encouragement of voluntary emigration from the impoverished districts of Bengal, as well as from the Madras coast, to be located on Mouatt Island, which is separated from the Penal settlements by an isthmus, and we are sanguine that the scheme would not only be advantageous, but a great benefit. The convicts on the island now number nearly 3,000.—*Madras Advertiser*, Sept. 30.

**THE FLAYED ALIVE.**—Mr. A. Money, the magistrate of Arrah, contradicts the report that appeared some time ago about a man named Bradshaw having been flayed alive by the rebels in Shahabad. Mr. Money writes to the editor of the *Phoenix*:—"In your paper of the 6th of October appeared a statement that, on the 16th Sept., a private of H.M.'s 10th Regt. was caught by some rebels and skinned alive. The story is false. A private of the regiment did fall into the rebels' hands. He had lingered behind in a village. He was at once cut down and killed. I speak from the experience of some months when I say that the feelings which false stories of this kind excite to madness add to the difficulty of tranquillising the country, and of securing the active co-operation of natives well affected to us."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10. Str. Assurance, Ayasley, Rangoon.—13. Tubal Cain, Wells, Moulmein; str. Vice-Adm. Canning, Blackmore, Rangoon; Holmsdale, Ferris, London; George Kendale, Farley, Melbourne; Grace Gordon, Balson, Penang, Sing., and Hong Kong; Reward, Melne, Moulmein; John Duncan, Brown, Gravesend.—16. Kirkham, Amick, London; Sir Robert Sale, Santry, London.—17. Victor Emmanuel, Ranay, Portsmouth.—18. Western Star, Knowles, Liverpool; Midge Wildfire, Darlington, Liverpool; Hastings, Thompson, Liverpool; Art Union, Grant, Liverpool; Lady Appleton, Young, Liverpool; Str. Bengal, Renoldson, Suez; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Singapore; Bleuheim, Atkinson, London; Lord Hungerford, Hurst, Penang; Victor Emmanuel, Rennie, Portsmouth; Versan, Pepin, Mauritius; Lady Blessington, Young, Liverpool; Kit Karson, Dellingham, Melbourne; Winfield, Graham, Point de Galle; Aga Backa, Abraham, Judda; Jabez Snow, Snow, Liverpool.—19. Ruenzi, Baratt, Hong Kong; Himalaya, Miller, Mauritius; Leharthe, Nacoda, Muscat; Hastings,

Thompson, Liverpool; Northern Light, Rainey, Liverpool; Cato, Atwood, Hong Kong; Waverley, Smith, Singapore; Michigan, Bayles, Liverpool; Lilly Dale, Meatherville, London; Helen Wallace, Henry, Liverpool.—20. Str. Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; Sylvia, Swasey, Liverpool.—21. Versailles, Almy, Boston; Coringa, Wilson, Liverpool.—22. Tomogonop, Poe, Sylene; Agenoria, Johnson, Mauritius; Str. Cape of Good, Robertson, Moulmein.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1. Fair Light, Kimball, Hudson's Bay; Godavery, Phipson, Bourbon; Red Gauntlet, Timouth, London.—2. Champion, Samson, New York; Albatross, McBernie, Mauritius; John Temperley, Beharrell, Bombay; Anne Cropton, Turner, Hull; Maha Rance, Carr, London; Defiance, Courtois, Bourbon.—3. Bernice, Broadfoot, London; Isard, Delalande, Bourbon; Guiding, Hull, London.—4. Iry Agani, Warfield, Judda; Mercury, Hubbard, Jr., Boston; str. Lancfield, Oliver, Hong Kong; John Haven, Salter, Liverpool; str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Singapore.—5. Astrea, Nickles, Mauritius; Caliope, Simmons, Mauritius; Lucknow, Asplet, London; Mooltan, Thomson, Colombo; Vespasian, Alexander, London; Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Liverpool; L. B. Nantes, Dreane, Bourbon; str. Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Arracan and Barmah.—8. Rose Standish, Hutchings, Boston; Hanover, Smith, London; Sea Park, Smith, London.—9. Adelia, Hopwood, Australia; Indian, Averil, Boston.—10. City of Calcutta, Craig, London.—11. Hauptmann Vonder Lubi, Sletternow, Bombay; str. Burmah, Gray, Akayab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Alpaca, Downard, London; Sonora, Briard, London; Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; str. Lightning, Taylor, Penang, Sing. and Hong Kong; Salomance, Sinclair, London; Yatutida, Bowness, Liverpool; Monarchy, Thomas, Colombo; str. Thebes, Roskell, Straits and Hong Kong; Victor, Claverien, Bourbon; str. Carthage, Rodger, Madras.—17. Belle of the West, Howes, Boston.—18. William Coles, Clair, London; Robert Pilsford, Smith, Liverpool.—20. Narragansett, Edmonds, London; Poitiers, Harwood, London and Cape; Solway, Appleton, London; Sir George Pollock, Withens, London; Frank Johnson, Lathrop, Boston; Isid Crowell, Turner, Boston.—21. Elinor, Hogg, London; Uriel, Forster, Boston.—24. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Str. Bengal, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Watson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Capel, Maj. Reddie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cook, Mr. Salter, Lady Healey, Mr. Gataker, Mr. Burnard, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick and infant, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Bruce, Mr. Booth, Miss Farrell, Mrs. Bell, and Messrs. Parker, Merton, Kelsey, Berry, R. Butterworth, T. Mann, T. Buck, Alexander. From Marseilles to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Saunders, Page, Sheanin, and Tiel, Mrs. Bright, Mr. Barstow, and Mr. Noble. From Bombay to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Marshall and two infants, Miss Penny. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Ens. Whitlock, Lieut. Macdonald, Lieut. Heath, Lieut. Woods, Capt. Sir C. Cuffe, Bart., Capt. J. Norton, and Lieut. Davis. Per Hindostan.—H.M.'s 8th Regt.; Col. Riley, Maj. Ali-pin, Maj. Blanche; Capt. William, Grant, Beddingfield, Castle, McKenzie, and Lovett; Lieuts. Benton, Wyse, Feueran, Farquhar, Waller, Pigott, Wilkinson, Browne, Horne, Campbell, and Drought. Per Bleuheim.—Mr. and Mrs. Bligh, Mrs. Bertram and child, H.M.'s 60th Regt., Capt. Holmes, Lieut. Barker, Mr. Franklin, Surg. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, Ens. Saunders, 6th Foot, Ens. Winstold, 23rd Fusiliers, Cornet Pereira, 6th Dragoon Guards, Mr. Green, B.A., and Mr. Ward. Per John Duncan.—Captain Knollys. Per George Kendall.—Mrs. Farley. Per Grace Gordon.—Mrs. Babson and child. Per Viscount Canning.—Mrs. Horace Brown and child, Mrs. Blackmore and child, Mr. Handley, and Mr. Irwin. Per Dalhousie.—Lieut. Tabateau. Per Baltic from MOULMEIN.—Mrs. Liute and 2 children, Mrs. Evans, McEuen, H. Rushlin, E. Rushlin, B. Robertson, J. Laurie, and E. Hussel. From RANGOON.—Messrs. A. Hooper, S. Fay, Pullock, Brandier, Prunty, Rev. Humphrey Rind, Mr. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard and 2 children, and Capt. Wright. Per Nusseer Sultan.—Capt. H. Page. Per Ruenzi.—Mrs. Burrall and child, Mrs. Lindstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. Per Sir Robert Sale.—Capt. Miller, Lieut. Menzies, Lieut. Marsh, Dr. James. Per Storm Cloud.—Mrs. Campbell. Per Lord Hungerford.—Mrs. Hurst. Per Victor Emmanuel.—Major Hercules Walker, Rifle Brigade, H. H. Maclean, Assist. Surg. 6th Foot, Lieut. J. Jordan, 77th Foot, Ensign C. P. Stone, 27th Foot, Ensign W. Mayers, Rifle Batt., Ensign J. W. King, 61st Foot, and Ensign R. Jackson, 77th Foot. Per Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Aspinwall, Capt. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Messrs. Joseph, Edward, Thurborne, Davis, Lindsay, Padawan, Wallace, Clemen, Archard, Deprater, Sunbolt, Heckle and Mackertrick, Major Garstin, and Lieut. Harrington. Per Coringa.—Mrs. Wilson and child.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis, for GALLE.—Major Chippendale. For Bombay.—Mr. Warner. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Howard. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Weymes and infant, Mrs. Money and three children, Messrs. Robert H. Smith, P. Lihon, Denham, Lambard, Holford, Benbow, and Hill, Mrs. Norman and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Ballatyne, Master Hamilton, Mrs. Buckley and infant, Miss Vaughan, Lieut. Lewis, Maj. Mitchell, Capt. Kerr, Mrs. Bicknell and two children, Mrs. J. G. Becher and two children, Lieut. Dare, Capt. Norris Gedard, Lieut. Charles Stewart, Mr. W. Wright's two children, Capt. Kirke and Thomson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, October 23, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.        | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 13 0 to 13 4 |      |
| New Co's 4 do. ....                    | 13 4 to 13 8 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 5 12 to 6 0  |      |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....     | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Good, &c. ....                   | 7 per ct. |

## BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....       | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | 125 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725       |

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                                                | Paid up.             | Present value. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                | at Co.'s Rupees.     |                |
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each 6000 prem. |                |
| Agra Bank .....                                | 500 " 675 to 700     |                |
| North Western Bank .....                       | 400 " 130 to 140     |                |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500 " nominal.       |                |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000 " 1650 to 1700  |                |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 1500 " 1750          |                |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000 " 1375 to 1400  |                |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 1000 " 800 to 825    |                |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 70 " no sales.       |                |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445 " 315 to 350     |                |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700 " 800 to 925     |                |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ..              | 10 " par.            |                |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200 " 320 to 395     |                |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | 420 " 2 per ct. dis. |                |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited) ..             | 1000 " no sales.     |                |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) ..              | 20 " par.            |                |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to 2 0½ |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 2 1  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |              |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 1 11½        |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                    |               |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ... | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 98 |
| Do. " " " " " " " " " "            | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 88           |
| 5 Do. " " " " " " " " " "          | 100           | 88           |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10          | 1          |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 32                  | 0 to 32 2  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 16                  | 8 to 16 4  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 22                  | 4 to 22 6  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 15                  | 1          |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 2 to 16 4  |
| Gold Dust .....                   | " 14                  | 12         |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104                   | 0 to 104 8 |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 22½      | 0 to 221 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220                 | 8          |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. 0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 23).**—The great annual festival of the Durga Pooja commenced on the 12th with general holidays, which ended on the 23rd inst. We have, therefore, had only three working days since the departure of the last mail, and very little business has been done. Unlike previous years, when just before the Durga Pooja, a large business has been usually done, that of the present year commenced with unusual dullness, and for about a week before the closing of offices, scarcely any fresh transactions were entered into, although holders were anxious sellers of some articles at considerable reductions. In *Indigo* some more business has been done. Some sales of *Rau Silk* were made just a couple of days before the holidays, at lower prices. In *Sugar* hardly anything doing. *Saltpetre* market closed with an advance again. No further transactions in *Corals*. In *Oil Seeds* no change. The same of *Jute* and other articles.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 23).**—The depression mentioned in our last has not continued, and business to a fair extent has been effected during the holidays at an advance of about one anna per piece on most descriptions of *Grey Goods*. Bleached goods also are in good position, but *Fans* continue dull, buyers apparently having lost confidence and keeping backward. The market for *Pices Goods* is expected to open more favourably after the holidays. *Melns* continue as depressed as ever before, without any immediate prospects of improvement.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**A NEW CHURCH.**—Government have sanctioned the grant applied for of Rs. 2,617 toward the erection of a new church at Trevandrum. The church is intended for the use of the members of the Church of England, and the design has the Bishop's approval. A similar amount has been subscribed by the residents, but Rs. 1,417 have still to be collected. The grant is payable on the balance being made good. The cost of the church, inclusive of furniture, compound wall, &c., has been estimated at Rs. 6,400.

**DOG KILLING.**—The number of dogs and bitches killed in Madras during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September was 3,301, and Government has sanctioned the amount Rs. 467 paid by the Commissioner of Police for their slaughter. In 1857, 3,440 dogs were killed, and in 1856, 3,052. In future the Chief Commissioner is to send the bill direct to the civil auditor, who has been authorised to pass it.



**RAILWAY TO BANGALORE.**—The Court of Directors, in a despatch dated Aug. 18, have sanctioned the request of the directors of the Madras Railway Company to be allowed to proceed with the execution of the branch line to Bangalore, the construction of which was provided for under their original contract with the company. The conditions attached to the permission appear in certain correspondence on the subject, also transmitted, but the correspondence is not on the editor's table. The railway directors proposed appointing six additional engineers to be employed on the line in question, and to this proposal sanction has been accorded.

**OBITUARY.**—We regret to have to record the death, at Ganjam, on the 7th October, of Dr. D. Hanson, who was drowned while embarking at that port. The lamented decease was one of the *alumni* of the Madras Medical College who went home to take degrees. Dr. Hanson passed a very creditable examination, and obtained his degrees; but, being above the age for an appointment in the commissioned branch of the service, the Government here, at the recommendation of the Court of Directors, we believe, bestowed on him a civil appointment in the Northern Division, equivalent to an assistant surgeoncy, which he was not long permitted to enjoy.—*Examiner*.

**THE SHIP SUBAHDAH,** from the Mauritius to Madras with return emigrants, was totally lost on the night of the 11th Sept., off the Island of Focci, one of the Suvadive group. According to a Ceylon contemporary, after considerable privations and suffering, the surviving crew and emigrants—between thirty and forty of the poor creatures were washed off the reef and drowned—reached the Maldives in safety, when they were hospitably received by the Sultan, who, after feeding and housing them during their stay, provided them with a passage in one of his own vessels, the *Mahomed Allie*. She arrived at Galle on the 27th ult., having on board Captain Ummerville and four officers, five European sailors, fifteen lascars, and 240 emigrants—all in a very exhausted state. Arrangements are in progress for the transport of the coolies to their destination, while the collector of customs at Galle has taken charge of the lascars as distressed seamen, and hopes soon to be able to provide them with a passage home. It was not known whether anything had been saved from the wreck.

**AN EXPLOSION.**—We regret to learn that an explosion took place on Saturday last, at St. Thomas's Mount, which might have terminated disastrously. Providentially, however, it only resulted in injury to two natives, one having been slightly, and the other severely, burnt. About ten o'clock in the forenoon the cantonment was startled out of its propriety by a loud cannon-like report, followed up by several others in succession. On looking about, a dense mass of smoke and flame was seen issuing from the Laboratory-room, the men running out of it as hard as they could. Some thirty or forty carcasses and balls were being filled, when all of a sudden, by some means not yet ascertained, the composition ignited. On the alarm being given the fire-engines were brought out, and the soldiers from barracks readily and cheerfully hurried down to the spot, and rendered great assistance, the fire being got under in about an hour. The Laboratory-room and adjoining shed, and nearly all the implements contained in them, have been greatly damaged, and the rafters considerably burned. The only surprise is that, considering that thirty carcasses exploded, no greater loss was occasioned, the almost miraculous preservation of life and limb being further cause for much thankfulness.—*Madras Spectator*, Oct. 11.

**MR. BENJAMIN BROOKS** and Mr. George Branson have been enrolled attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the Supreme Court at Madras.

**THE BANEE OF VIZIANAGRAM** is coming down to Madras with her two sons, who are to be educated at the Presidency College. Mr. Armour will continue, as heretofore, their private tutor.

**BOHILLA FREEBOOTERS.**—A correspondent of a Calcutta journal mentions certain strange proceedings of the Rohilla freebooters in the Hyderabad territories. It appears that these freebooters do not just now wish for plunder so much as horses. They have recently attacked the villages of some seven Pathan horse Jemadars, carrying off in every instance from twenty to thirty horses. The only suggestion as to the motive of these Rohillas worthy of credit is that they intend when they have collected a sufficient number of horses to act in the old Pindari fashion as mounted freebooters. It is just possible, however, that Tantia Topce may have deluded some of these men into the belief that he would eventually force his way into the Deccan.

**GEOGRAPHY AT A DISCOUNT.**—Dr. Caldwell reports on the state of the Edeyenkoody mission in Tinnevely. The inhabitants of the Edeyenkoody district appear to be wretchedly ignorant, even on points in which we should suppose them to be well informed. For instance, Dr. Caldwell was recently asked by a respectable man, "Are the wars in your country finished?" Dr. Caldwell asked what wars? On this the man answered the wars about Delhi and the Sepoys. "But," said Dr. Caldwell, "I come from England; Delhi is not in England, but in this country; England is more than three times as far off." "Oh, indeed," he answered, "is your country still further north than Delhi; it must be very far north, indeed!"

**IN STATU PUPILLARI.**—The Chief Justice at Madras has recently decided that the authority of the parent over the child continues in full force until the latter, according either to the Hindoo or Mussulman law, is of age. After that time he can reside where he pleases. The decision arose from a case in which a lad of fourteen had taken refuge with the Free Church Mission and was claimed by his parents. The Mission were compelled to deliver the lad in spite of his protestations.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The aggregate expenditure on the Madras Railway from 1st March, 1853, when operations first commenced, to the 30th June, 1858, has been Rs. 1,57,28,921-7. The receipts from the commencement to the 30th June, 1858, have amounted to Rs. 6,64,376-0-10.

**A MERCURIAL BLUNDER.**—The *Bombay Standard* suggests that the "lode of pure quicksilver," said to have been found in the fort at Cannanore, came out of a broken barometer. A blunder of the same kind was made, he says, at Aden, in 1842.

**FALSE REPORTS.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* notices three rumours as current at Hyderabad. The subjects of the Nizam are to be disarmed, the Nizam objects to any change in the impression on the coinage issued from the Royal Mint, and a fort is building at Secunderabad. All the rumours are incorrect, the English are not building a fort at Secunderabad, though they are entrenching the cantonment, no proposition has been made to the Nizam to disarm his subjects, and he has not evinced any disinclination to remove the effigies of the King of Delhi from his coinage.

**WALKING THROUGH FIRE.**—In accordance with an order dated 2nd January, 1857, the magistrate of North Arcot submitted on the 27th September a report on the swinging festival, and the ceremony of walking through fire. During the year there had been no performance of the former kind, but there had been one instance of the latter, which was reported to the magistrate in a letter from Mr. Sullivan, dated the 7th September:—"With reference to your official memo. of the 17th February, 1857, No. 64, and your letter No. 523 of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to forward copies of Urzees, Nos. 60 and 69, dated 9th and 29th April, 1857, respectively, from the police ameen of Arnee, and a copy of my Takid, No. 71, of the 15th Idem, to him, connected with a ceremony of walking through fire, which was celebrated at Annopooram, in the jaghire of Arnee, on the 18th April, 1857. It will be observed that I adopted the course of endeavouring to dissuade the parties from celebrating the rite agreeably to the views of the authorities, as contained in copy of extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated Oct. 22, 1856, which accompanied your memo. under reply, but, I regret to say, without the desired effect. It is further reported that the ceremony was performed without any inconvenience to the parties concerned, or to the spectators, and I am inclined to think that the rite, as now performed in this part of the country, is more *pro forma* than anything else. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, no other cases were reported to me as having occurred in the sub-division under my charge." Government, on Oct. 7, ordered the matter to be brought to the notice of the Home authorities.

**MR. P. P. HUTCHINS,** Junior Civil Servant, has been recommended for the reward of 800 rupees for his advancement in the Hindostani language. Mr. H. arrived in February, 1858, received his first increase on the 26th March, and the second on the 29th June, 1858.

**THE DUTCH TRADING COMPANY** of Amsterdam find their trade with Java so profitable, that they propose to raise a loan of five millions of guilders. They lend money to the planters of the island, make advances on produce, import wool from Australia and the Cape, and hides from South America.

**WELLINGTON SQUARE, CALCUTTA,** is to be illuminated by Baboo Oocur Dutt, on the night of the general illumination.

**A FACT FOR FREEMASONS.**—"The Worshipful Brother Colonel W. P. Macdonald has been constituted Provincial Grand Master on the Coromandel Coast." Colonel Macdonald thus succeeds Brother Williamson.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO CEYLON.**—We learn from the "Government Records" that the submarine cable between Ceylon and India was laid under the superintendence of Messrs. Wickham and St. Albyn of the telegraph department, and that Mr. Daviot, head Pilot of Paumbem, was in charge of the vessel. The cable was laid without accident, notwithstanding the prevalence of strong gales, and Government has expressed its approbation of the good service rendered by Mr. Daviot.

**LIEUT. DRURY'S COURT MARTIAL.**—Lieut. James Drury, of the 41st M.N.L., was tried by court martial on the 28th July last, at Rangoon, charged with having been drunk at Masulipatam on the 6th April last, he being at the time Regimental Orderly Officer of the Day. The Court found Lieut. Drury not guilty, and the Commander-in-Chief, on the 25th ult., confirmed the finding, remarking, however—"His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, is unable to accord the finding of the Court his approval, but he trusts that Lieut. Drury will take warning from what has happened."

**MAP OF INDIA.**—The Director of Public Instruction, on the 23rd ult., forwarded to Government a letter from the Rev. A. Symonds, exhibiting the accounts of the expenses incurred in London in engraving copies of the maps of India and the adjacent countries, which Mr. Symonds prepared for the Educational Department. Government, on the 6th inst., observed that the amount sanctioned for the purpose was 4,350 rupees, and that the actual cost had fallen somewhat below that figure. They resolved to instruct the civil auditor to pass the Bill submitted by the Director (4,296), in order that the advances standing to the Director's debit might be adjusted. "The Director will convey to the Rev. A. Symonds the best acknowledgments of Government for the great and disinterested labours undertaken by him in the preparation of books and maps of Indian geography."

**CANARA.**—A somewhat extraordinary adventure was met with a few days ago near Mulky, which is about twenty miles north of Mangalore, on the coast. Some fishermen starting out very early in the morning, while it was yet dark, with their hooks and fish-spears, in their boats, remarked something dark in the sea, which it appears was outside the breakers; they made up to it, to make it out in the dark. One of the first boat-loads of five called out a "Cheetah—a cheetah;" but it was soon discovered to be a royal tiger. They rowed close up to it, and the first man drove his fish-spear into it, and then another belaboured it on the head with an oar. But it soon turned on them, put one huge paw on the side of the boat, which capsized it, and with one blow of the other felled the poor man with the oar. Man and tiger disappeared together, at least none of the others saw more of them. They were all shot out by the capsizing boat, and it was some little time before they were picked up by other boats. That evening the tiger's body was washed up by the waves, dead, and the next morning the poor man's corpse, with the unmistakable claw marks on the back of his neck. The others escaped unscathed, with the exception of an awkward blow on the ankle, which one of them got from the boat.—*Athenaeum*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A report prevailed some months ago that Dr. Hanson had been murdered while on his way to Sumbulpore. This report turned out to be erroneous, but the unfortunate gentleman has, we very much regret to learn, come to an untimely end. It appears that he, and a Mr., Mrs., and Miss Martin got into a boat at Ganjam to go on board a ship in those roads. This was on the 7th October. The boat broke between the shore and the ship, precipitating its unfortunate occupants into the water. Mr. and Mrs. Martin managed to struggle on until they were picked up by a boat from the ship; but Dr. Hanson and Miss Martin were drowned. The doctor's body was found headless on the morning of the 8th, but that of Miss Martin has not been recovered.—*Athenaeum*.

**PROMOTIONS.**—The Governor General has conferred the rank of ensign unattached, on Serj. Dixon, 5th infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; staff Serj. McDonald, 4th company Hyderabad Contingent; and staff Serj. Judgson, 1st company artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, who were specially recommended for the distinction by their commanding officers, and by the Government of Madras. Serj. maj. Richard Westernman, and Qr. mr. Serj. James Kelly, of the 1st Madras fusiliers, and Serj. maj. Thomas Doyle, of the Sirmoor battalion, who distinguished themselves in several actions, have also been raised to the rank of ensign.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. *Bucephalus*, M'Swiny, London.—18. Str. Carthage, M'Gregor, Calcutta; Str. Australian, Boon, Port Blair; Saxon, Simla, Vizagapatam; Str. Simla, Cooper, Succ.—29. Adeline, Decourt, Pondicherry.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bucephalus*, from LONDON and PORTSMOUTH.—Capt. and Mrs. Haines and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Capt. Hicks, and Cornet Vandier.

Per str. Australian.—Mrs. Manson, Gen. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Kingsley and family.

Per Saxon, from VIZAGAPATAM.—Col. Halpin, Mr. Darling, Mr. Ashad, and Mrs. Taylor.

Per Blue Jacket.—Mrs. F. Frost, Capt. S. Chamber, Mrs. Chamber, Capt. A. D. Chase, and Mr. J. J. Frost.

Per Beatrice.—Capt. H. Unserville.

Per str. Simla. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Frere, Mr. Underwood, Mrs. Lushington, Miss Connell, Miss Tawse, Dr. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Cadell, Mr. Dawson, Lieut.-Col. Ricketts, Mr. G. T. Cockburn, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Capt. Collingwood, Mr. Fertherstonough, and Miss Lakenan. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. Bonycastle. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Miller.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 14. Rose Ellis, Loney, Negapatam; Shahool Hamid, Corryea, Colombo and Cochin; Hope, Forster, Trinidad.—15. Englishman, Home, Masulipatam; Emma, Freeman, Cocanada; Str. Coronandel, Stradling, L.N., Negapatam, Vizagapatam, and Rangoon.—17. *Bucephalus*, M'Swiny, Calcutta.—19. Golconda, Moutgomery, Penang; Mary Henzell, Esson, Cocanada; Paul Adrien, Granier, Pondicherry.—20. Priam, Macfarlane, Mauritius; Golconda, Deberque, Bimlipatam and Marseilles.—21. Toak, Leonard, Malabar Coast; Arabi Maid, Pennie, Cocanada; Thomas Blyth, Power, London.—22. Quena of the Wave, Brown, London; Berthe, Belony, Ganjam.—27. Str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta.—28. Str. Carthage, M'Gregor, Calcutta.—29. Lily, Germau, Cocanada.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Coronandel, for VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Williams and two children, and Sergt. Gubill. For BURMAH.—Assist. Surgs. W. J. Busted and J. Welsh, Capt. Harkness, 4th N.I., Capt. Coombe, 23rd L.L., Sergt. Major Ashton, and Mrs. Thompson.

Per str. Simla, to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Arbutnot, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Boggs, Capts. Fletcher and Ellis, Lieut. Leake, Maj. S. Bassano, and Mr. W. L. Wils n.

Per str. Carthage, to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Young and Buchanan, 4th L.C.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, October 30, 1858.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

|                                                                                                  |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities                                                  | 5 per ct. |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn | 5 per ct. |
| Discount on Government Bills                                                                     | 4 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months                                                      | 8 per ct. |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                                                      |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight                                   | 2 0½              |
| Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months                                | 1 11½             |
| " " " " " " " "                                                      | 1 11½             |
| " " " " " " " "                                                      | 1 11½             |
| H.M. Treasury Bills                                                  | nominal           |
| Bank of England Post Bills                                           | "                 |
| Mauritius Government Bills                                           | "                 |
| Ceylon do.                                                           | "                 |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight | None              |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days                                   | prem. 2 per cent. |
| Do. on Bombay                                                        | 2 per cent.       |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                    |               |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 5 per cent. Loan for public work   | 1858-57       | 6½ to 7 dis. |
| 4 per cent. " " " "                | 1832-33       |              |
| " " " "                            | 1835-36       | 14½          |
| " " " "                            | 1842-43       |              |
| " " " "                            | 1854-55       |              |
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt | No transacts. |              |
| Tanjore Bonds                      | 19 to 20 dis. |              |
| Bank of Madras Shares              | 9 pm.         |              |

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10 3-6

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes  | 90 per ct. |
| Do. 4½ do. do.                         | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts         | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's          | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 3½ do. do.                         | 65 per ct. |
| On Tanjore do. do.                     | 75 per ct. |

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 15s.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BASKING SHARK.**—A very magnificent specimen of the basking shark, fifty feet in length, has just been cast ashore near Kurrachee. These extraordinary monsters have sometimes been caught, on the shores of Meckran, sixty feet in length, with a gape, when the jaws were fully opened, of about three feet. They are by much the largest of all known fish, the

whale and his congeners not being a fish at all, but a mammiferous. The basking shark is, fortunately, comparatively harmless. He floats sluggishly near the surface of the water, living on the lesser-sized fishes, medusæ, sea-slugs, and the like. They are frequently caught, for the sake of their fins and oil, by the fishermen of Kemaree, but are, from their bulk, very troublesome to get properly handled, so that the lesser-sized and more voracious and active variety, caught in nets at the bottom of the sea near the shore, are preferred. Whales are not unfrequently thrown up on our shores all along the Malabar, Kattiawar, and Meckran coasts, but they scarcely bear any resemblance to the shark—none such as to make it possible to mistake the one for the other.—*Standard*.

**THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.**—Mr. Crawford, the chief magistrate, chairman of this institution, on the 21st October visited this excellent institution, formerly the "School of Industry," designed to reclaim juvenile criminals from the ways of vice, by teaching them some trade by which they can maintain themselves in future. Mr. Crawford spent two hours in visiting the institution, situated in Chunam Kiln-lane, Girgaum, and was well pleased with all the arrangements. The youths, chiefly confirmed vagrants from the streets, were taught various kinds of mechanical arts, being trained up as blacksmiths, tailors, weavers, carpenters, bookbinders, &c., and the proceeds of their work, in which they were remarkably proficient, would no doubt in a short time render the school self-supporting. The boys were well clothed, were healthy and cheerful in their appearance, and had ample accommodation on the premises. Everything, in fact, was in perfect order, and bore evidence of the careful management of the superintendent.

**A FOURTH MAGISTRATE.**—With reference to the suggestions to Government by the municipal commissioners, that some officer connected with the police office, for such a moderate addition to his present emoluments as might suffice, be appointed to adjudicate on municipal cases, Government have made the following resolution dated the 14th October:—"The municipal commissioners should be furnished with a copy of the government resolution in the judicial department, dated 28th July, 1858, 'that the senior magistrate be informed that under the orders of the Hon. Court recently received from the Government of India directing that no increase of establishments be on any account sanctioned pending the inquiry regarding civil salaries and establishments in consideration of the question of appointing a fourth magistrate for the Presidency, must be postponed,' and informed that on the grounds therein stated, Government are unable to entertain the proposal of erecting the appointment of fourth magistrate of police. The Governor in Council is of opinion that there ought not to be any difficulty with the present number of magistrates in making the services of one of them available for a certain portion of each day for the adjudication of municipal cases, and orders will be issued from the judicial department for giving effect to such an arrangement. With respect to the last paragraph of their letter, the municipal commissioners should be informed that the arrangement which is therein suggested for combining the office of fourth magistrate with that of clerk or interpreter in the chief magistrate's court would be objectionable, and that it is unusual and irregular for any public department to submit uninvited suggestions as to the selection of a person to fill a particular appointment under Government."

**BHOOR, Oct., 1858.**—Some years ago the Christian community was startled out of their propriety by the phenomenon of blood coming out from a picture of the Holy Virgin. You have not, I hope, forgotten the exposition offered in the *Times* how to work a miracle. Well, a similar miracle has happened in this dark heathen land. Sixty miles from this there is a place called Matias Murr. A great temple is there dedicated to the goddess Asabapoor. It has been alleged that of late blood had been running from her left side below the breast. This news travelled fast over the country. The Rao of Cutch, a very devout Hindoo, was at a loss what to do. The Mata's wrath (more terrible, perhaps, than the British bayonet) ought to be propitiated. The Brahmins were, of course, consulted. Ceremonies and feasts followed at the expense of his Highness, to the great delight and benefit of the Brahmins and Goanias. At present, to all appearance, the goddess has been propitiated. This miracle was the third performed in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" in the country. On the first occasion a great famine took place, which compelled a portion of the inhabitants of Cutch and Gujerat to leave their country. A second brought death and slaughter to the Kulloras, the then reigning sect of Scinde.

**ATTACK BY A TIGER.**—A few days ago, whilst a flock of sheep were on their way from Campoolce to Bombay, a tiger sprang into the midst of them from out of some brushwood bordering the road between Campoolce and Narel, and made a desperate onslaught on the frightened flock, severely mangle some half a dozen, that eventually died, but contenting himself with carrying off only one of them. A party of sporting gents, accompanied by some native shikarees, are on the *qui vive*, and hope to render a good account of the monster for his temerity and love of mutton.

**A PARSEE FESTIVAL.**—This day, 25th Sept., is the Pappettee, or new year's day of the Shenshahee Parsees, which, of all the festivals observed by them, is the first and universally celebrated in honour of Yezdeezee, the last king of the Sassanede dynasty. On this day the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes; and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or attend the fire temples, where a large congregation gathers. After prayers, they visit their friends and relations, when the *hamu i-jour*, or joining on hands is performed (a ceremony dispensed with by Young Bombay). This ceremony is a sort of greeting, corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. The friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning being thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses and clubs, where feasting, rejoicing, and nautch parties are generally kept up till a late hour. Alms are given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependants.—*Bombay Times*.

**THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—We (*Bombay Times*) announced about the end of last April that, by an order of Government, the head accountants in the collectorates had been directed to join the Accountant-General's Office in Bombay. This order came into force on the 1st May, 1858, on the introduction of the Bengal system of accounts. Since then, complaints having been made of the inconvenience experienced by the collectors in consequence of the transfer of the head accountants to Bombay, Mr. J. M. Erskine, First Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bombay, and Mr. E. F. Harrison, First Assistant to the Accountant-General of Bengal, were specially appointed to institute inquiries on the subject; and on the recommendations made in their report, Government have, we understand, issued orders for the re-transfer of the head accountants to their respective collectorates. The Commissioners were of opinion that the services of the head accountants are indispensably necessary in the collectors' offices; and Government have further directed that the result of the commission should be intimated to the collectors, and the re-transfer effected as soon as may be.

**A QUESTIONABLE LEGAL TRIUMPH.**—The law has just had another triumph, and a very brilliant one. We beg to congratulate it, and to congratulate our fellow-citizens generally, on account of the highly honourable achievement we have now to report. The *Alibagh* insurance fraud was briefly a case in which goods worth Rs. 90 were insured at Rs. 26,000, and sent to sea in a country vessel, the master of which was to receive Rs. 1,000 for sinking her. He made arrangements that he supposed would result in that, and, getting into a small boat with his crew (of two men), he proceeded to the nearest land, and reported that the vessel was entirely lost. But the vessel did not sink, and was found with its trumpery cargo. There was not the slightest doubt about the facts. It remained for the law to help these detected conspirators out of this difficulty. For thirty two years at least it has been the custom of the courts to serve notices in the English language—a bad custom, as we have repeatedly remarked, but still a custom; and because the notices to produce the policy were in English, the Chief Justice, Sir H. Davison, decided that the jury should bring in a verdict of Not Guilty! The prisoners were discharged by proclamation, filled, no doubt, with admiration of English law.—*Guardian*, Oct. 9.

**THE KOORIA MOORIAS.**—The *Bombay Standard* understands that a whole fleet of vessels is about to proceed to the Kooria Moorias to procure guano. The guano of these islands is for the most part worthless, a dry climate being indispensable for its preservation. The *Bombay Standard* thinks the owners or captains of the ships in want of freight should apply to the commander of the garrison. "As he permits the Banians to lay down a dunghill on Bombay-green for the benefit of the residents in the Fort, perhaps he might suffer an English shipowner to take it up again, provided the feelings of the natives were regarded with sufficient care, and the pigeons put on their allowances while their



four feet water round her at high-water mark—hull sold for 1,510 dols., without the copper; *Gazelle* foundered with all hands. Captain Fox happened to be on shore, and four of her crew were picked up alive the following morning. She had arrived in the afternoon from Amoy, on her way to Hong Kong, and H.M. brig-of-war *Acorn* guards the wreck till means are adopted to save the treasure; *Laura* (Oldenburg brig), to be sold by auction to day; *Hepscott* (British iron-ship, 575 tons), perched upon a pinnacle rock, which has passed through her bottom up the beams; *Louisa*, with foremast gone, in 4½ feet water—(may possibly be saved); *Moulton*, (British, 429 tons) to be sold by auction to-day; *Louisa Bailey*, masts gone, in a paddy-field with two feet water; *Thurselda* (Danish barque, 450 tons) drifted four miles; *Aganita Adriana* (Danish brig, 300 tons); *Glendoveer* (British ship, 480), to be sold to-day, by auction; *Alfred the Great* (British, 664 tons), on the rocks by Double Island, with a hole through her bottom—some hopes of saving her; *Pantolon* (British brig, 184), driven over a rock twelve feet dry at high water, into a natural basin behind, where she lies with her masts gone.

The vessels *stranded*, but since got off, are, *Harvest Home*, lost her rudder; *Dennis Hill* and *William Frederick*, much damaged; *Beverley*, but little injured; a Bremen barque (*Ohio*) and Sardinian brig (*Giovanina*), damaged.

The brig *Hazard* is all right—the only vessel that rode out the storm.

The gale commenced about eleven P.M. on the 21st, and the barometer was then 29.85. At two, the height of the gale (bar. 28.41), a storm-wave, twenty-five feet perpendicular, came in from seawards, sweeping everything before it, and driving the ships from their anchorage over a long mud-flat, two miles across, with not more than two to three feet water on it. The tide rose from eighteen to twenty feet. It is said that upwards of two hundred junks are wrecked, and the loss of life amongst them is very great. The houses on Double Island are in ruins, and the strength of the wind may be gathered from the fact that godowns on the water-front, with walls two feet and a-half thick, were actually carried away. The bungalows have disappeared! The town of Swatow is much injured, as might have been expected, and the Chinese report much havoc in the interior.

Except the unfortunate officers and crew of the *Gazelle*, there is but little or no loss of life amongst foreigners.

The hurricane seems to have been local; or if it travelled, it has done so inland. At Amoy there was only a sharp north-easter.—*China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**RICE CULTIVATION.**—The *Columbo Observer* remarks on the cultivation of rice in the southern province of the island. It appears, that so watched is the system of cultivation pursued, that the return is only ten-fold. The same land, moreover, seldom yields a second crop, but is allowed to lie fallow for five months in the year. One hundred acres of land regularly cultivated would yield, in one year, only 2,000 bushels of paddy. The price of paddy is seldom more than three shillings a bushel, thus the maximum yearly return upon one hundred acres of rice land in Ceylon would be £300.

**THE WEATHER.**—Either the south-west monsoon is going out, or the north-east coming in "like a lion." We cannot remember so fierce an October. Last night we had a series of severe squalls, and this morning, October 29th, rain fell heavily at Colombo. We fear much damage will result from inundation, and that the roads will be rendered difficult just as crop is coming on in abundance. Our only hope is, that after the sponge has been thoroughly squeezed we may look for a long continuance of fine drying weather.—*Observer*.

**DEATH OF THE REV. J. H. DE SARAM.**—The above native gentleman, who was for many years Singhaee Colonial Chaplain of Colombo, died on Oct. 28. He was educated in England, took the degree of M.A. at Oxford, and married an English lady, his children by whom fill honourable and useful positions in the Colonial Service.

**REVENUE.**—The *Ceylon Examiner* publishes the revenue and expenditure tables of the first six months of the current year. "The revenue has amounted to £339,917, less £4,895 arrears of former years; or giving as the current revenue for the first six months of 1858 a sum of £335,022. At this rate the year's revenue will reach £670,000!!! The expenditure for the same period has been £270,213; besides nearly £20,000 expended of surplus revenue of former years. The balance to the credit of the colony is thus £69,703 for six months, and if continued at the same rate during the rest of the year it will reach the sum of £139,406.

## THE STRAITS.

**A HURRICANE.**—This morning (the 16th Sept.) at a quarter-past eight a most terrific gale swept over Singapore. The real damage occasioned thereby has not yet reached us, but we have heard of boats being capsized; men walking over a bridge being blown over the balustrade and killed; ships in the roads dragging their anchors, some going ashore, others coming into collision with one another; ships carrying away spars, top-masts, &c.; but we have not heard of any loss of life, except the cases referred to above. In the island amongst the plantations, trees have been torn up by the roots, fruit-bearing trees have been prostrated, and in truth every obstacle has had to bow to the tremendous violence of the blast.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Cabul advices are to the 30th September: On the 15th, a petition was received from Syud Mehmood from Candahar, the contents of which were kept a secret. Syud Mehmood has also written to his brother Syud Ushruf, Kotwal, stating that he had paid a visit to Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, son of the late Mahomed Ukhur Khan, and delivered to him the letter of Dost Mahomed Khan. He read the letter, and tore it in anger, and also spoke to him (Syud Mahomed) harshly. Next day, however, he was summoned again and presented with a khillut. The contents of the Dost's letter have been sent to Futteh Mahomed Khan, to his brother, Jullalooldeen Khan and Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, ruler of Herat.

On the 16th, Nazir Naeem Khan was summoned and ordered to ascertain what tribe had plundered the Cabul kafilas on the road to Jellalabad, and to keep watch on the same road. The Nazir represented that the Ghilziees had plundered the kafilas. A purwanah was sent to Shah Murv Khan, ruler of Jellalabad, to send in custody to Cabul the Syuh who had plundered the horses of some merchants.

On the 20th, news reached from Herat that 10,000 Sowars, with twenty guns, had arrived at Ghorian from Persia, of which 6,000 Sowars and ten guns had gone to Murf Shah Jehan. The King of Persia has sent orders to Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, of Herat, directing him not to oppress his subjects, and to collect provisions.

On the 22nd news was received from Bulkh that some Russian officers had arrived in Oorgunj who had taken up their abode inside the town. One of them was encamped on the river and was surveying the roads and the river. The Ameer ordered that this news should be communicated to the British authorities at Peshawar. On the 24th a petition was received from Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, ruler of Candahar, representing that all that was said against him was false, and that he was in every way obedient to the Ameer. On the 25th Sirdar Mahomed Uzul Khan wrote from Bulkh that Abdool Kurreem Beg, ruler of Hissar, had come with 20,000 men and 30 guns to Koalab and taken possession of it, and after giving the charge of it to his eldest son, had marched to Krakteen, of which also he has taken possession. On the 27th the nephew of Fsa Khan, late ruler of Herat, who, on his death had taken refuge in Dah-zungee, returned to Cabul, and was honourably received by the Dost. On the 24th Shere Ally Khan ordered all his troops to march to Ghuraznee, whence on his own arrival they will march to Candahar.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

## Affair at Korisauth.

The Adj. gen. of the army, Army Hd. qrs., Allahabad, Dinapore, Aug. 14, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to H.E. the C. in C., a report from Lieut. col. Walter, 35th regt., comm. at Arrah, of a successful encounter which the troops under his command had on the 30th ult., with the rebels near the village of Korisauth, in which they sustained a loss of from fifty to sixty men without any casualties on our side.

JOHN DOUGLAS, Brigd., Comdg. in the disturbed districts of Ghazepore and Behar.

To Capt. Stevenson, Brigd. maj., Behar field force Dinapore.

Arrah, July 31, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigd. Douglas, C.B., that with the detail named in the margin,\* I left this station at 2 A.M. yesterday for Judgerajunge, ten miles west of Arrah, on the Buxar road. The bridge over the Bewar at Beebigunge had been destroyed by the rebels. I had a temporary one thrown over during the night, which I crossed.

2. On arriving at Judgerajunge, I found the enemy, who were reported to be in force, had left some hours; the country was too heavy from the rains for me to follow them up with any hope of success, either with cavalry or artillery.

3. I then moved on the village of Korisauth, a rebel stronghold, which I destroyed, and bivouacked in a tope close to it.

4. The rebels approached me in force at 11 A.M.; they were computed at eighty cav. and 800 inf. I attacked them with cav. and clouds of skimi-hers, and drove them through topes and belts of jungles. I then ordered the art. to the front; they opened on them; the cav. now turned the enemy's left flank, observing which, and that they were moving to the right, I changed line to the left, prolonging my skirmishers in that direction.

5. The heat was now intense, the troops much exhausted, several men had fallen from sun-strokes; I therefore gave up the pursuit, and got the men under cover.

6. The loss of the enemy from killed and wounded was between fifty and sixty; twenty-seven dead were left on the field. The enemy were seen carrying off their wounded.

7. All ranks vied in doing their duty. I beg to name Capt. Medhurst, 10th regt.; Capt. Elkington, 35th regt.; Capt. Warren, 60th royal rifles; Lieut. Gibb, art.; and Lieut. Mackeson, Bengal pol. batt, comdg. detach. of corps.

8. Lieut. Beadon, comdg. detach. 3rd Seikh irr. cav., has upon this as upon all occasions when on patrol duty, rendered me the greatest service; he is unwearied in his exertions, and is a most excellent officer.

9. Capt. Baring, staff officer, afforded every assistance.

10. To Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, H.M.'s 35th regt., I am much indebted; after making his medical arrangements, he joined me at my request. I cannot speak too highly of his zeal and efficiency as an officer.

11. Mr. Brodhurst, the magistrate, accompanied me on this as on every other occasion I have been out, always in the front. The fact of the force falling in with, and engaging the enemy on, so many occasions, speaks for itself as to the value and correctness of the information I have received from him, which is difficult to obtain in the present state of the district.

12. I am happy to say there were no casualties, and the cases of sun-stroke have all recovered.

J. M. WALTER, Lieut. col.,  
Comdg. force at Arrah.

**BURMESE DAINTIES.**—After the King had disappeared, refreshments were brought in, of which we partook. Several of the dishes were very palatable—pancakes filled with spiced meats, jellies of rice-starch tinged with different colours, and so on. But the most notable viand produced consisted of fried locusts. These were brought in hot-and-hot in successive saucers, and I was not sorry to have the opportunity of tasting a dish so famous. They were by no means bad—much like what one might suppose fried shrimps to be. The inside, I believe, is removed, and the cavity stuffed with a little spiced meat.—*Ara Mission*.

\* Ben. art. 23-pr. and 112 pr. howtz. H.M.'s 10th regt., 80 R. and F. H.M.'s 35th regt., 140 R. and F. 60th royal rifles, 210 R. and F. 3rd Seikh irr. cav., 55 sabres. Ben. pol. battn., 30 R. and F.





Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CHARGERS.

*Fort William, Oct. 8.*—No. 1,398.—The Pres. of the Council of India in Council is pleased to extend to the following offrs. when performing mounted du. on field service, the existing rule granting compensation for loss of chargers, viz:—

To all foot art. offrs. attached to heavy or light guns, drawn by bullock or elephants.

To inf. offrs. below the rank of field off., when performing the du. of that grade, in room of absent field officers.

To offrs. acting as orderly offr. to offr. cmdg. div. and brigades.

It is to be understood that horse allowance is not authorised by these rules, but compensation only for the loss of horses.

No. 1,399.—Admitted into the service as cadets of art., cav., and inf. on this estab., and prom. to the rank of lieut., cornet, and ens. respectively, from the dates assigned to them in G. G. O., No. 1,216 of 1858:

Art.—Mr. H. M. Mackenzie. Cav.—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten. Inf.—Mr. R. Worsley and Mr. G. B. Johnston; date of arr. at Fort William, Oct. 2, 1858.

No. 1,401.—Brev. col. S. G. Wheeler, of the late 19th N.I., is trans. to the retired list, on the pension of a colonel, from this date.

No. 1,402.—The Sirhind div. ord., dated Feb. 24, 1858, appg. Capt. M. J. Slater, 5th Eur. regt., now pension paymr., Oude, to offic. as a sub asst. commy. gen., is confirmed.

*Home Dept., Oct. 4.*—Mr. L. S. Saunders, app. by the Court of Directors a member of the Civil Serv. on the Bengal estab., reported his arr. Sept. 26, per steamer *Nemesis*.

*Oct. 6.*—Lieut. R. Murray, dep. superin. of electric telegraph in the N. W. Prov. and Punjab, has leave on m.c. fr. Aug. 24 to Oct. 15.

Mr. H. B. Harrington to offic. as dep. superin. of electric telegraph in N. W. Prov. and Punjab.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Oct. 8.*—Asst. surg. Williamson, 4th inf. Hyderabad cont., resum. ch. of Civil estab. and jail of Raichore Doab, Sept. 1.

Mr. J. Guthrie, magis. and coll. of Hissar, has leave on m.c. for 12 mo., fr. Feb. 9 last, to Eur.

Lord F. Hay, unpr. asst. commis. in the Punjab, has leave on m.c., fr. July 29 last, the date on which he was reported qualified for the serv., to Oct. 31.

No. 1,408.—Capt. Haslewood, Inv. estab., prom. to rank of Maj. of ditto from Sept. 20, in consideration of long service.

Dept. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance J. Lamb to be lieut. on vet. estab. fr. Sept. 28.

No. 1,411.—Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad, confirmed:—

No. 211.—Sept. 9.—4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, Aug. 31, Capt. Nightingale taking charge of adjt.'s office from Sept. 1, v. Dun.

*Ord. No. 212.*—Sept. 1.—2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, directing Lieut. Lilly to offic. as 2nd in com., and to perform also the duties of adjt.

No. 216.—Sept. 14.—Regtl. ord. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, d. Sept. 4, direct. Lieut. A. A. Johnson to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. the abs. of Capt. Prescott.

No. 221.—Sept. 20.—Regtl. ord. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, Camp Goonah, July 4, directing Lieut. Dowker to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Johnson.

No. 1,413.—Mr. J. O. Nicolson, civil 2nd asst. great trigonometrical surv. of India, to be asst. surv. gen. Ganjam topog. surv., on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, v. Dyer.

No. 1,414.—Calcutta Volunteer Gds.—Inf.—Mr. H. Rolandson to be lieut. 3rd comp. from Aug. 16, v. Radford, res.

*Foreign Dept., Oct. 12.*—Assist. surg. J. S. Ridings, Madras estab., rec. med. charge of jail and civil estabs. at Henzadah, on Sept. 20, v. Foy.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. com. 3rd class, assu. ch. of office of postmaster of Moulmein fr. Capt. E. M. Ryan, on Sept. 22, and also of the office of assist. com. 1st class, and registrar of deeds at Moulmein fr. Maj. S. R. Tickell, temp. on 24th idem.

Mr. J. Macnabb, assist. com. of Jhelum, has leave on m. c. 15 days, in ext.

Mr. Macnabb has also leave for 2 mo. to Bombay, prep. to England, m. c.

*Public Works Dept., Oct. 8.*—The leave for 2 mo., with effect from 6th ult., to Lieut. J. T. Tovey, 1st class asst. eng. at Peshawur, in ex., confirmed.

Lieut. H. H. Foord, 1st class asst. eng., Berar div., granted privilege leave to Secunderabad, for 30 days, fr. date of quitting Jaulnah.

No. 1,420.—Oct. 15.—Ord. by Resident at Hyderabad confirmed:—

The privilege leave to Lieut. E. M. Hare, 5th inf., Hyderabad Contin., dated Aug. 2, in ext. fr. Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, to remain at Aurungabad.

No. 1,422.—Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I., district adj., Moradabad, 15 mo. leave to Eur., under new regs., m.c.

No. 1,423.—Promotions.—Inf.—Maj. H. E. S. Abbott, to be lieut. col., 74th N.I.; Capt. G. Ryley, to be maj.; and Lieut. W. C. R. Mylne, to be capt., fr. Oct. 9, v. Lieut. col. S. G. Wheeler, transf. to retired list.

No. 1,424.—Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I., asst. com. gen., has leave for 2 mo., fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, to Kurrachee or Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,425.—C. S. Steward, 4th Madras Lt. Cav., 18 mo., to Eur., under new regs., m.c.

*Foreign Dept., Oct. 15.*—Mr. F. Peterson, app. a member of the municipal commission of Simla, v. Barrett, ret.

Lieut. W. H. Edgcome, super. Pegu topog. surv., returned to his duty on 23rd ult.

Rev. J. C. Browne, chapl. of Subathoo, has 1 mo. priv. leave.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. com. of Pegu, has leave, m.c., for 6 mo., in ext.

*Public Works Dept., Oct. 11.*—Transfer.—Lieut. J. McNeile, prob. asst. engr., has been placed under ord. of govt. of Bengal, for spec. du. in embankment circle.

*Oct. 12.*—M. J. W. H. Miller app. a perm. asst. overseer in the pub. works dept., and posted to Bengal.

The leave, 1 mo., to Capt. C. T. Stewart, engr., superint. Western Jumna canal, in ext., confirmed.

No. 327.—Aug. 24.—The leave to Capt. A. Strange, 7th Madras L.C., astronomical assist. great trigon. surv. of India, Dec. 18, is ext. to Oct. 10, 1859.

No. 1,431.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the serv., as an assist. surg.—Medical Dept.—Mr. H. C. Cutcliffe—date of arrival, Oct. 14.

No. 1,432.—Capt. M. F. Evert, 36th N.I., has ret. to duty—date of arrival, Oct. 14.

No. 1,435.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the ser. as a cadet of inf. and prom. to Ensign:—

Inf.—Mr. C. L. Woodruffe, date of arrival Oct. 16.

No. 1,436.—Brev. Capt. F. R. Thomson, 29th N.I., has leave to Eur., m. c., 3 years, under old regs.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Allahabad, Oct. 4.*—Assist. surg. D. Hood, M.D., to be Civil assist. surg. of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. H. Monckton to officiate as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Fane to be mag. and coll. of Moradabad.

*Oct. 1.*—The services of Lieut. R. Chalmers, adj. of Mynpore Police, are repl. at disp. of the Gov. of India. Mil. Dep.

Assist. surg. A. Christison, M.D., has leave for 1 mo., on m. c.

*Foreign Dep.—Allahabad, Oct. 2.*—Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, has leave on m. c., fr. Aug. 17 to Nov. 15, to Simla and the Hills n. of Deyrah.

No. 442.—Brev. col. G. Tyloe, 41st N.I., has leave at Presidency to Oct. 31, on m. c., prep. to submitting an application to ret. fr. the service.

No. 445.—Governor General's Body Guard.—Surg. A. Beale to have med. charge, v. Assist. surg. Ainger, res.

No. 446.—Lieut. B. R. Branfill, 5th L.C., is app. a second assist. in the great trigonometrical survey of India, on probation.

*Oct. 5.*—No. 448.—Lieut. W. Thompson, 7th Madras L.C., is perm. to resign his appt. of 2nd in com., 2nd regt. Beatson's horse. His services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the govt. of Fort St. George.

*Allahabad, Oct. 6, 1858.*—No. 452.—Murray's Jât Horse.—Lieut. R. Chalmers, 45th N.I., to be second in com.

No. 453.—Capt. A. B. Johnson, 5th N.I., app. a brig. maj. on estab., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 454.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Punjab Irreg. Force.—18th Inf. and 3rd Sikh Inf.

—Lieut. T. L. Roberts, H.M.'s 87th fus., offic. 2nd in com. 18th Punjab inf., to be offic. 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh inf.; and Lieut. A. J. Shuldham, offic. 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh inf., to be offic. 2nd in com. 18th Punjab inf., v. Lieut. Roberts.

Leave of absence:—

*Oct. 6.*—No. 4,114.—Mr. A. J. Lawrence, asst. mag. and coll. of Meerut, 2 mo., m.c., hills north of Dehra.

No. 4,118.—Mr. A. Monteath, asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, 1 mo.'s privilege leave.

*Oct. 5.*—No. 1,596.—The privilege leave for 6 weeks granted to Rev. J. Robinson, chap. of Chunar, confirmed.

No. 1,598.—The serv. of Rev. H. P. Woodington, chap. of Jubbulpore, have been placed at the disp. of Government of India, For. Dept.

*Oct. 9.*—No. 3,622.—The underm. app. to mil. pol. in Cis and Trans Sutlej States and Delhi territory:—

TO BE CAPTS. OF POLICE.

Dera Ismael Khan—Capt. C. F. Smith, 39th N.I. Delhi—Lieut. H. Hayley, 69th N.I.

Goorgaon—Lieut. T. Staples, 58th N.I.

TO BE LIEUTS. OF POLICE.

Jhujjur—Lieut. W. W. Boddam, 16th Gren. Sirsa—Lieut. G. F. Graham, 5th N.I.

*Oct. 11.*—No. 3,634.—Capt. D. Scott, app. to offic. as a 2nd class asst. in Pegu topog. surv., confirmed fr. Aug. 1.

*Allahabad, Oct. 7.*—No. 456.—Col. E. R. Wetherall, offic. q. r. mr. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India, is app. to com. of a column to be formed near Soran, for serv. in Oude, with rank of a brigd. of 2nd class; and Lieut. T. Acton, 53rd foot, is app. maj. of brig. to column.

*For. Dept., Oct. 11.*—No. 3,611 A.—Rev. H. P. Woodington, to offic. as chapl. at Delhi.

No. 3,643.—Promotions and appointments in Oude commission:—

Capt. J. Reid, dep. commis. 3rd class, to be a dep. commis. of 2nd class.

Capt. A. Orr, asst. commis. 1st class, to be a dep. commis. of 3rd class.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, asst. commis. 2nd class, to be an asst. commis. of 1st class.

Capt. W. D. Bunbury, of Oude mil. pol., to be an asst. commis. of 1st class.

Mr. C. R. Crommelin, extra asst. 2nd class Punjab, to be an asst. commis. of 3rd class.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I., to be an asst. commis. of 3rd class.

Mr. P. Walker, to be an extra asst. of 3rd class.

*Oct. 11.*—No. 76.—Lieut. R. H. Tulloch, asst. eng. of 2nd class, att. to Punjab, and lately ret. fr. furl., on m.c., transf. to N.W. Prov., to report himself at Allahabad.

Mr. G. Nolan, act. asst. eng. at Mirzapoor, is app. an exec. eng. of 4th class, and att. to Province of Oude.

No. 461.—The app. of Capt. J. Woodcock, to be 2nd in com. 2nd inf. Hyderabad Conting., is can.

*Commissariat Dept.*—No. 462.—Capt. J. A. Angus, 9th N.I., to offic. as a sub-asst. commis. gen., to report himself at Lucknow.

*Allahabad, Oct. 1.*—No. 437.—Corn. J. Patterson, Bengal Yeomanry cav., res. the serv. of the E.I.C., fr. Oct. 1.

No. 438.—The serv. of Lieut. P. Thompson, art., placed at disposal of Foreign Dep.

Leave of absence:—

*Oct. 13.*—Lieut. J. Ritchie, asst. superin. of Nee-much, 2 mo., to Bombay, prep. to England, m.c.

Mr. F. B. Outram, has leave for 1 mo., in ex.

*Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 4.*—The serv. of Lieut. W. Jacob, 19th Bom. N.I., rep. at the disp. of the govt. of Bombay.

Unatt. Lieut. W. Sheffield is to do du. with Kup-purthulla cont. in Oude.

*Oct. 6.*—Lieut. P. Thompson, art., to be an asst. in the Punjab revenue survey.

The serv. of Capt. D. K. Presgrave are rep. at disp. of the C. in C.

The app. of Lieut. W. Rose, 50th M.N.I., to be a dist. comdt. of Oude mil. pol., notified in G. O., July 24, is can.

Capt. H. D. Taylor, asst. to ch. of Police in Oude, joined his app. Sept. 10.

Capt. T. C. Blagrove, having proc. to England on m.c., the arrangements notified in G. O., July 28, are hereby can., and the following sanctioned in their stead:—

Lieut. E. Willoughby to revert to charge of 2nd div. Nagpore survey.

Capt. J. H. Grant to offic. for Lieut. Willoughby dur. that officer's abs. on furl.

*Oct. 7.*—The G. G. replaces the serv. of the undermen. officers at the disp. of the govt. of Bombay:—

Lieut. Barras, 29th Bombay N.I., and Lieut. Davenport, 30th Bombay N.I.

The app. of Mr. W. Glynn to be an extra asst. of 1st class in Oude, which was notified in orders, May 27, is can.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*Sept. 3.*—Capt. B. H. Baugh, 34th N.I., to be Cantonment joint mag. and superint. of Abkarry at Barrackpore.

*Oct. 1.*—The Rev. H. B. Burney to be chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

*Oct. 2.*—Mr. R. Pringle to be register of deeds and marriage registrar at Pooree.

*Oct. 4.*—Mr. A. Simpson to be register of deeds and marriage registrar at Dacca.

*Oct. 5.*—Mr. C. F. Montessor to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Midnapore.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to be register of deeds at Seraj-gunge.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Serajgunge, is trans. to Howrah, where he will exercise the powers of a mag.

J. Cockburn to be a dep. mag., under Act XV. of 1843, and a dep. coll., under reg. IX. of 1833, in Hooghly, and to exercise the powers of a cov. assist. to a mag., under reg. XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in that dist.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. C. J. D. Arbutnot to be second in command of 2nd Bengal police batt.

Oct. 7.—Appointments.—Mr. W. G. L. Lane to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Burdwan.

Oct. 15.—Mr. E. McDonnell, offic. sub-dep. opium agent of Allepunge, to be also a dep. mag. in Sarun, and to have charge of sub-div. of Sevan, with powers of a mag.

Mr. P. Smith to be lieut. and adj. of 4th Bengal police batt.

Oct. 18.—The leave to Capt. J. S. Davies, princ. asst. to comm. of Chota Nagpore at Lohardugga, on 17th ult., is cancelled.

Oct. 6.—Mr. J. R. B. Ross, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, is transf. temp. to the railway departmt.

Oct. 9.—Mr. J. F. Brown to be asst. to superint. of survey, 1st or N. div., and to ex. powers of a coll., under Regs. VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in Purneah, Bhagulpoore, Dinapore, Rungpoore, Malah, Moon-glyer, Beerbhoom, Moorshehabul, Jessore, Furreedpoore, Mymensing, Raishahye, Pubna, and Bograh.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to be asst. to superint. of survey, 3rd or E. div., and to ex. powers of a coll., under Regs. VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in Dacca, Furreedpoore, Backergunge, Bulloah, Mymensing, Sylhet, Tipperah, Bograh, Pubna, Rungpoore, and Rajshahye.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is transf. to Shahabad, where he will ex. powers of a covenanted assist. to a mag., under Regs. XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807.

Oct. 12.—Mr. W. L. Robinson to be dep. commiss. of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Capt. W. T. Fagan, 41st N.I., to offic. as commd. of 6th Bengal police batt.

Oct. 13.—Mr. W. C. Spencer to be superint. of survey, 3rd or E. div., and to ex. powers of a coll., under Regs. VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in Dacca, Furreedpoore, Backergunge, Bulloah, Mymensing, Sylhet, Tipperah, Bograh, Pubna, Rungpoore and Rajshahye.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, and to offic. as mag. of Moorshehabul.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to offic. as mag. of Moorshehabul, until the arrival of Mr. Muspratt.

Mr. T. H. Pellew to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack.

Lieut. H. Sconce to off. as 2nd class principal assist. to commis. of Assam, in ch. of North Cachar.

Capt. A. K. Comber, jun. assist. to the commiss. of Assam, to charge of Nowgung.

Oct. 12.—Mr. E. S. Pearson, offic. judge of Mymensing, has leave to pres. to appear before the medical committee.

Mr. G. C. S. Chapman has leave for two mo.

Oct. 14.—Brig. C. Mackenzie, offic. agent to Gov. Gen. at Moorshehabul, has leave for one mo., retaining charge of his office.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Oct. 18.—Appg. Surg. D. Macfarlane, field surg. to charge of med. stores, dur. abs. of Surg. W. H. Bradley, Hyderabad contingent.

By Brig. T. Chute, commg. Sind Sagur dist., dated 27th ult., making over com. of district to Col. J. A. Barstow, 58th N.I., on his own dep. to join inf. brigade at Lucknow.

Nowshera station order dated Oct. 30, appg. Lieut. G. R. Greaves, adjt. of 70th foot, to be station staff, v. King, res.

By Lieut. Col. J. G. A. Rice, commg. 4th Eur. regt., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. F. H. Hammer to act (temp.) as adjt.

Presidency division order, 2nd inst., appng. Brev. Col. G. Tylee, 41st N.I., to the com. of the Rancee-gunge depot, v. Stephen, removed to another station.

By Brev. Maj. C. B. Cox, commdg. art. div. Rawul Pindee, 4th inst., appg. 1st Lieut. A. D. Denniss, of 4th tr. 2nd brig., to be adj. of the div., v. Harrison.

By Brig. Coke, c.b., commg. at Moradabad, 5th inst., directg. Assist. surg. J. R. Jackson, m.n., 1st Punjab inf., to aff. med. aid to art. div. and the Mooltanee horse, v. Jones, rem. to 4th irreg. cav.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, commg. in Goruckpore dist., 6th inst., appg. Lieut. A. S. Adair, of H.M.'s 13th L.I., to charge of two 9-pounder guns, with effect from 1st idem, v. Lieut. A. H. Bogle, rem. to the horse art.

Cawnpore brig. order, 6th inst., appg. Lieut. G. L. Fraser, offic. dep. assist. adj. gen. of the div., to act also as major of brig., as a temp. arrangt., v. Cannon, proceeding on leave.

Peshawur div. order, 6th inst., appg. Capt. A. O. Wood, 14th N.I., on leave at Murree, to d. du. with the convalescent depot.

Allahabad brig. order, 7th inst., appg. Assist. surg. D. B. Daly, m.d., to act as gurr. assist. surg. until the arrival of Charles, the permanent incumbent.

Gwalior div. order, 11th inst., appg. Capt. A. B. Little, 25th Bombay N.I., to act as brig. maj. to 1st brig. of the division, v. Coley, directed to resume his staff appt. at Poona.

Oude field force orders confirmed:—

Aug. 5th.—App. Lieut. E. B. Sladen, act. qr. mr. of 1st Madras fus., to be brig. qr. mr. to the column under com. of Brigdr. A. H. Horsford.

Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur div. order, dated the 2nd ult., app. Capt. W. Cooper, H.M.'s 70th regt., to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., v. Capt. Lumsden.

Meerut div. order confirmed:—

Lieut. L. Smith, 36th N.I., to proc. to Goorgaon, and do du. with Kemaon batt.

By Capt. H. R. Drew, com. Kamroop regt., dated July 24, appg. Lieut. and adj. R. Travers to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. E. P. Lloyd.

By Maj. W. Middleton, com. a moveable column, dated July 26, appg. Lieut. W. G. Ward, Malraa rifles, to be staff off., v. Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th Madras N.I., m.c.

Confirmed: Cawnpore brig. order, dated 7th ult., dir. Asst. surg. J. H. Beath, H.M.'s serv., to assu. med. charge of an Eur. detach. proceeding to Lucknow.

Sorao field force order, dated 8th ult., dir. Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Lahore lt. horse, to relieve Asst. surg. T. T. Sherlock, L.C. fr. med. charge of detach.

By Brig. A. H. Horsford, com. Sultampur col., 9th ult., dir. Staff asst. surg. R. R. Scott, att. to F tr. R. horse art., to afford med. aid also to detach. of Madras sappers and miners.

Cawnpore station order, 11th ult., dir. Asst. surg. J. Carny, art., to take med. charge of Eur. depot at station.

Rawul Pindee order, 11th ult., dir. Asst. surg. J. Browne, 4th tr. 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to a detach. of H.M.'s 70th regt., in add. to his other duties.

By Brig. J. Christie, com. at Dinapore, 13th ult., dir. Maj. J. De W. C. J. Moir, 28th N.I., to offic. as maj. of brig.

Sumbulpore station order, 16th ult., appg. Lieut. J. D. Vallance, Sebundy levy, to be station staff, v. Capt. W. R. Forster.

By Brev. maj. C. T. Chamberlain, com. 1st Irreg. cav., 16th ult., app. Lieut. G. C. Thomson to offic. also as 2nd in com., from 9th idem, dur. abs. of Lieut. Ekina.

By Capt. F. B. McCrea, of H.M.'s 8th regt., com. a detach. of Fattchgarh levy at Meerun-ke-Serai, 16th ult., dir. Asst. surg. C. Beaufoy, of H.M.'s serv., to afford med. aid to detach.

By Capt. A. Hume, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., com. at Durriabad, 19th ult., dir. Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton to afford med. aid to a detach. of 2nd co. 3rd batt. art.

By Sir T. Seaton, com. at Shahjehanpore, 20th ult., appg. asst. surg. N. B. Baillie, att. to Mooltanee cav., to charge of civ. med. du., v. Stretton, dec.

By Brig. J. Coke, com. at Moradabad, dated 25th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, 1st Punjab inf., to med. charge of brigade staff fr. June 16.

By Brig. C. Hagart, com. at Fyzabad, 26th ult., appg. Asst. surg. R. Hungerford, H.M.'s 53rd foot, to med. ch. of brigade staff, civil estab., and jail of Fyzabad; and directing Asst. surg. R. F. Andrews, 2nd drag. guards, to assu. med. ch. of detachments of Hodson's and Wale's horse, v. McClelland, m.c.

Pres. div. ord. 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, arrived in med. ch. of a detach. of naval brigade, to do du. at gen. hosp.

By Capt. H. W. Chapman, com. at Budaon, 27th ult., directing Surg. T. A. Wethered, Bareilly levy, to assu. med. ch. of depot 1st Sikh inf. detach. 17th irreg. cav., Budaon police batt., jail dispensary, and civil du. of station, v. Sewell.

By Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, com. Oude force, 28th ult., appg. Surg. T. McClelland to med. ch. of detach. of 1st Sikh irreg. cav. fr. July 20.

Pres. div. ord., 28th ult., placing Asst. surg. J. Millar, Madras estab., arrived with recruits, under ords. of Suptg. surg. Dinapore circle, for du. with Madras troops therein.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. E. Cannon, fr. Sept. 6 to Oct. 6, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. leave to sea, Madras, and Bangalore, under new reg.

44th N.I.—Lieut. H. James, fr. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to sea or Europe, m.c.

Id. Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 11.—The C. in C. directs the following arrangements for charge of invalids to England:—

Indus Party.—Maj. A. T. Allan, 81st foot, to com. Capt. E. N. Molesworth, 27th foot; Capt. J. T. Usher, 87th foot; Lieut. W. J. Stopford, 52nd foot; Capt. G. H. W. Clive, 52nd foot; Qr. mr. W. Nevell, 70th foot, to do du.

Surg. R. G. D. Banon, 87th foot, to med. ch.

Qr. mr. Nevell will march the invalids from Peshawur. Lieuts. Stopford and Clive will join at Sealkote. Capt. Usher and Surg. Banon will proc. with invalids from Jullundur to Ferozepore; Capt. Molesworth from Umballa.

Maj. Allan will assume com. at Ferozepore.

Capt. T. C. Dunbar, 75th foot, will march with invalids from Meerut.

Capt. C. Jones, 60th foot, will march the invalids from Rohilcund.

Lieut. H. Helsham, 53rd foot, will march with the invalids of Lucknow div.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. E. D. Malcolm, roy. eng., has acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 4.—Lieut. H. A. Mallock, art., has furnished cert. of qualifi. in surveying.

Passed prescribed colloq. exam.:—

Lieut. E. T. Thackeray, engns., Aug. 14.

Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, med. dep., Sept. 13. Umballah brig. order, Aug. 22, placing serv. of Capt. R. F. Grindall, 8th N.I., at disp. of civil authorities, for charge of police batt. at Umballah, is confirmed.

Sept. 1.—Asst. surg. H. Webster, Madras estab., to do du. at gen. hospital.

Orders confirmed:—

Bareilly brig. order, 2nd ult., Asst. surg. H. Stewart to rel. Assist. surg. W. C. Smith from med. charge of Rohilcund horse.

Sealkote order, 16th ult., Lieut. F. Wheeler, 39th N.I., to be interp. to 7th drag. gds., v. Flannstead.

R. Engns., Roorkhee order, 17th ult., dir. Asst. surg. F. Turnbull, to proc. in med. ch. of 23rd comp. of R. engns., on its march, till relieved; and Assist. surg. C. C. W. Wilson to assu. ch. of sappers and miners dur. abs. of Turnbull.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings (do. du. 3rd Sikh irr. cav.), Sept. 23 to Nov. 23, to Calcutta, m.c.

Madras Rifles.—Lieut. R. S. Gray, Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, 1859, to Bangalore and Neilgherry hills, m.c., old rules.

2nd Assam L.I. Batt.—Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, 2nd in com., Oct. 1 to 1st Feb. 1859, to presy., m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., old rules.

Asst. surg. J. Carny, Sept. 26 to Nov. 25, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

Oct. 6.—The G. O. of May 11, June 26, and Aug. 10, transf. Lieut. H. E. Harrington to 1st tr. 3rd brig. 8th batt. adjt., and 3rd tr. 3rd brig. are cane.

The serv. of Surg. T. C. Jerdon, 4th Madras L.C., have been made available for app. to med. ch. of a detach. of troops proc. up country by river route.

Capt. R. Freer, H.M.'s 27th regt., to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Umballah, dur. abs. on spec. du. of Major D. C. Shute.

Munneepore Regt.—Capt. A. D. Warden, 2nd N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Recruit Depot, Goruckpore.—Capt. C. F. G. Lamb, 6th N.I., to be com.

Shekhiawatee Batt.—Capt. (unatt.) W. R. Forster, 2nd in com., to offic. as com. dur. abs. on leave of Col. H. Forster, c.b.

Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. 12th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. T. Watson, 33rd N.I., to be com.

Recruit Depot, Barrackpore.—Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, to med. ch.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, Sept. 24.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 11.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotions, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

56th Foot.—Ensign F. Wright to be lieut., by pur., v. Curwen, ret.; Sept. 11.

87th Foot.—Ensign B. D'U. Musgrave to be lieut., without purch., v. Wall, killed in action.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. D. M. Murray, 64th foot, is app. station staff of Landour convalescent depot, v. Capt. Macpherson.

Sept. 8.—Lieut. A. J. A. Ewen, 38th foot, and Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd foot, have acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.

Sept. 10.—Capt. A. T. Welsh, 8th foot, has acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.

Sept. 11.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to ante-date the adjcy. of Lieut. F. McPherson, 93rd foot, to April 16, the date he assumed charge of its duties.

The undermentioned officers have acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.:—

Capt. J. A. Dalzell, 53rd foot, and Lieut. M. Hyslop, 93rd foot.

Sept. 14.—Asst. surg. C. Mackinnon, 61st foot, has acquired colloq. profic. in vernacular lang.

Staff asst. surg. Giraud will proc. to Bareilly and relieve Asst. surg. Maclean.

Leave of absence:—

Aug. 28.—Surg. W. N. Irwin, 80th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By Brigdr. Wood, comdg. at Allahabad:—

Aug. 31.—App. Lieut. W. J. Hall, R. H. Art., act. adj. to R. H. Art., serv. in India, fr. Aug. 18, v. Ramsden.

Aug. 31.—App. Lieut. Vaughan, R. H. Art., act. qr. mr. of R. H. Art., serv. in India, fr. Aug. 18, v. Hall.

Sept. 14.—Directing staff Asst. surg. W. Ashton, to do du. with 3rd co. 14th batt. royal art.

Sept. 16.—Directing staff Asst. surg. W. Ashton to do du. in gen. depot hosp., at Allahabad, on being relieved of ch. of 3rd co. 14th batt. royal art.

2nd Drag. Guards.—May 10.—Lieut. S. D. Calvert, to perform du. of riding master, in addition to his other du., v. Kirk, dec.

35th Foot.—Aug. 31.—Lieut. N. Goddard, to act as interp. to regt., fr. Aug. 25.  
 84th Foot.—Sept. 2.—Capt. H. Brown, to act as paymaster, v. Donnellan.  
 90th Foot.—Sept. 4.—Capt. W. J. McGregor, app. act. interp., fr. 1st idem.  
 Lieut. F. N. Dow, 88th foot, has leave to Simla to Dec. 6, m.c.  
 No. 121.—Sept. 21.—Lieut. G. C. Bartholomew, 10th foot, has acq. colloq. profic. in vernac. lang.  
 No. 122.—Sept. 25.—Ens. H. P. Holford, 79th foot, perm. to retire fr. the serv. by the sale of his commis., subject to approval by H.M.  
 Ens. M. Curry, 81st foot, app. adj. to corps, v. Musgrave, res.  
 Dr. Rendell, 55th foot, will proc. in med. ch. of detach. of royal art., which leave Calcutta for upper Prov., on Oct. 5.  
 This du. performed, Dr. Rendell will join his station, where his services are urgently required.  
 Asst. surg. John, 29th foot, to proc. to Burmah to join his regt.  
 Asst. surg. Pinkerton to proc. to Allahabad for du. Surg. Young to take ch. of 13th foot, at Goruck-pore.

#### Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Oct. 11.

Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 22.—The servs. of Lieut. F. P. Campbell, 79th foot, are placed at disposal of Govt., to do du. temp. with 1st Punjab cav.  
 Sept. 30.—Lieut. Hon. A. Stewart, royal art., is app. a. d. c. to Maj. gen. Dupuis, comdg. royal art. in India, v. Greene.

Lieut. W. T. Le Brun, 1st batt. 18th Royal Irish, and G. S. Gubbins, 56th foot, to proc. to England, and join depot comp. of their regts.

Order confirmed:—  
 By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.—Granting leave to England, under new rules, m.c.

33rd Foot.—Capt. C. C. Barrett.  
 2nd Class Staff Surg.—C. H. Martin.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.—Granting leave of abs. to Capt. A. B. White, 12th Lt. Drags., to proc. to Bombay, m.c.

By the gen. officer comdg. Pres. div., Sept. 1, 2, 6, and 7.—Granting leave to the underm. officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. R. H. Gall.  
 Mil. Train.—Capt. P. J. Macdonald.  
 10th Foot.—Capt. W. H. P. G. Bluet.  
 13th Foot.—Capt. F. Van Straubenzee.  
 32nd Foot.—Col. C. A. F. H. Berkley, c.B.  
 87th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Pelly.  
 43rd Foot.—Capt. H. Roche.  
 60th Foot.—Lieut. J. Wigg.  
 77th Foot.—Capt. W. T. F. Fosbery.

By Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, comdg. Gwalior Div., granting leave to the following officers, to Calcutta, m.c.:—

14th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. col. R. H. Gall.  
 71st Foot.—Brev. maj. H. Loftus; Asst. surg. W. Perrie.

To the Deccan, until Nov. 1st, on m.c.:—  
 Royal Eng.—Capt. A. R. V. Crease.  
 To Bombay and the Sea Coast, from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, on m.c.:—

95th Foot.—Capt. E. D. Smith.  
 By Brig. Wood, comdg. at Allahabad:—  
 Sept. 22.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. W. Ashton to do du. with 3rd Comp. 14th Batt. Roy. Art., v. Haughton.

Sept. 29.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. W. Ashton to Cawnpore, without delay, to do du. with 79th foot.

75th Foot.—Capt. T. C. Dunbar has leave to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, m. c.

94th Foot.—Lieut. W. P. Gaskell, to England, under new rules.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. J. R. D. Bingham, 70th foot, has acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. lang.

Lieut. Beaumont, Roy. Eng., will proceed to Allahabad.

Oct. 6.—The C. in C. of India is pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

86th Foot.—Ens. S. W. Sewell to be lieut., without purch., v. Coates, dec., Sept. 28.

Oct. 4.—Capt. Sir C. F. Cuffe, bart., 66th foot, is to act as assist. adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces in Bengal, v. Mackenzie.

Oct. 5.—Lieut. F. A. Wetherley, 6th drag. gds., to be adj., v. Graham.

Oct. 6.—Passed in vernac. Language:—Capt. J. H. Cooper, Capt. G. H. Waller, Lieut. W. P. Brown, Ens. J. W. Frampton.

The retirement from serv., by sale of his com., of Capt. H. Vaughan, 68th foot, is accepted, subject to confirmation by H. M.

Staff Assist. surg. Mahon will proceed at once to Arrah for du. with force under com. of Brig. Douglas.

#### The Victoria Cross.

##### Head Quarters, Allahabad, Sept. 9.

No. 115.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M.'s forces, in accordance with the rules laid

down in H.M.'s warrant instituting the same, on account of acts of bravery performed by them:—

Naval Brigade.—J. Harrison and Lieuts. R. Salmon, E. Robinson.

7th Lt. Drags.—Corn. W. C. A. Baggs, dec.

9th Lt. Drags.—Lance corp. W. Goat; private R. Newell; troop Serj. maj. Spence; troop Serj. maj. Rushe.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. A. V. French.

53rd Foot.—Serj. maj. C. Pye; private J. Kenny; private C. Irwin.

60th Foot.—Private V. Bambrick.

84th Foot.—Private P. Mylott; Capt. Hon. H. A. Anson; Lance Corp. Sinnott.

90th Foot.—Serj. S. Hill; private P. Graham.

93rd Foot.—Serj. J. Paton; Lance Corp. J. Dunley; private D. Mackay; private P. Grant; Lieut. W. M'Bean.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. H. Wilmot; Corp. W. Nash; and private D. Hawkes.

#### Confiscated Elephants, &c.

No. 460.—It having been brought to notice that elephants and camels have been sold as confiscated property, unknown to the commissariat department, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. directs, for the guidance of officers concerned, that all elephants, camels, bullocks, or mules, being confiscated property, and which may be deemed fit for the public service, shall be made over to the nearest commissariat officer at a valuation.

#### Rewards for Distinguished Services.

Fort William, Oct. 12.—No. 1,407.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraph of military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, No. 208, dated August 11, be published in G. O.:—

21. We have sincere satisfaction in according to the surviving officers and men of the 4th Compy. 1st Batt. Eur. Art., to the officers and Eur. non-commissioned officers of the Native Cavalry and Inf. Regts. of Lucknow Brigade, and to officers of the other Native Regts. of the regular Army, and of the Oude Contingent, who, when their corps mutinied at various stations in Oude, escaped to Lucknow, the boon of one year's service, in consideration of their distinguished services in the memorable defence of the Residency of Lucknow as granted by H. M. to the surviving officers and men of H. M.'s 32nd and 84th Regts.

#### Allowances to Artillery Officers.

No. 1,410.—Orders issued by the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Aug. 22, 1857, is confirmed:—

No. 11, Aug. 19.—Directing that all European officers do duty with recruits, levies or depots should receive the same allowance as has been sanctioned by Government for officers doing duty with Punjab Infantry Corps, viz. Rs. 137 per mensem. The order to have retrospective effect.

#### Pensions to Officers' Widows.

No. 1,433.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, conveyed in paragraph 28 of military letter to the Government, No. 221, dated Aug. 18, the Hon. the President of the Council of India is pleased to notify that the Pensions granted to widows of officers from the Compassionate Fund are to cease on re-marriage.

## MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15.

Rev. G. B. Howard, to be chap. at Trichinopoly.

Public Works Dep., Oct. 13. Mr. D. Horgan resigned appt. of asst. exec. eng. North Arcot, in dept. of public works.

Oct. 15.—The superint. of electric telegraphs in India has notified the following movements of officers in telegraph department:—

Mr. W. W. Mayes, fr. Central India line, to offic. as dep. superint. of Madras coast line, from Madras to the Bengal frontier, in succ. to Brooking, dec.

Mr. J. H. Nowill to offic. as dep. superint. of Central India line, in succ. to Mr. Mayes.

Mr. J. T. Blissett, to offic. as dep. superint. of Madras circle, in succ. to Mr. Nowill.

The offic. chief eng. has granted to Mr. W. Callaghan, dep. manager in central office of public works, 20 days' leave from 14th inst.

Oct. 13.—Capt. J. W. Rideout, 21st N.I., 2nd assist. mil. and gen. to offic. as 1st assist. mil. and gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Drury, on service with his regt.

Capt. C. J. Bradely, 24th N.I., has leave to Eur., m. c., for 18 mo.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. R. R. Ricketts, qr. mr. and interp. 18th N.I., who arrived at Calcutta Sept. 25, has returned to his duty.

#### RETURNED TO DUTY.

Capt. J. W. Rideout, 21st N.I., arrived at Madras, Oct. 12.

Asst. surg. J. A. Foy, 24th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, m.c., under the regs. of 1854, with leave till March 31, 1859.

Admitted on estab. as cadets for art. and inf., and prom. to lieut. and ens.:—

Art.—Mr. K. J. L. Mackenzie; arrived at Madras, Oct. 12.

Inf.—Mr. D. W. Williams, Mr. J. P. James, Mr. G. M. Balfour, Mr. L. Owen, Mr. E. D. Way, Mr. J. O. Goldie, Mr. St. J. Green, Mr. R. H. Russell; arrived at Madras Oct. 12.

Oct. 15.—Bombay Gov. ord. confirmed:—

Oct. 5.—No. 970.—Surg. H. Smith, Madras estab., furl. to Eur., 15 mo., m.c., under new regs.

Oct. 22.—Mr. R. D. Parker to be coll. and mag. of Malabar.

Mr. T. Clarke to be coll. and mag. of Madura.

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas to act as sub. jud. of Calicut, dur. leave of Holloway.

No. 410.—The Maj. gen. com. forces in China has granted Capt. R. S. Couchman, 12th N.I., leave to Eur., m.c., under old regs.

Lieut. col. G. M. Arthur, 42nd N.I., retired fr. the serv. on pension of a col., from Oct. 10.

Capt. W. H. A. Buttler, 33rd L.I., has leave to Calcutta for 4 mo., fr. Dec. 4.

Ens. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I., has leave for 18mo., m.c.

Oct. 26.—T. Pycroft, Esq., chief sec. to Gov., being about to proc. on a tour, the duties of the Public, &c., Departments will during his abs. be conducted by W. H. Bayley, Esq.

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of Guntoor, has leave 20 days.

Maj. P. T. Snow, 3rd L.I., to be ass. exec. eng., Dep. Public Works.

Lieut. F. G. Hankin, 15th N.I., has leave to Dec. 31, in ex.

No. 413.—Returned to duty, Ass. surg. H. Carnegie, arr. at Madras Oct. 14.

Mr. D. Finlayson, who arr. Oct. 12, is admitted on estab. as an ass. surg.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29.—Mr. H. A. Brett has leave for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. J. Gordon has leave for 3 mo.

Oct. 27.—The Rev. J. Gorton, A.M., to offic. as chaplain of Vellore dur. the employ. of Rev. W. Nagle, on other duty, or until further orders.

Oct. 29.—Mr. A. Hathaway to act as coll. and mag. of Salem during the abs. of Mr. Brett on m.c.

Mr. M. Crosse to be a mag. of police for the town of Madras.

Mr. W. E. Underwood, coll. of Sea Customs, Madras, resumed charge of his office fr. Mr. C. A. Roberts Oct. 25.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev. J. McKee, B.A., chaplain of Quilon, privilege leave of abs. for 40 days from the time of quitting his station.

Oct. 27.—Retrospective leave on m.c. is granted to Capt. J. Mullins, 1st Class dis. eng., Nellore, fr. May 15 to June 20, 1858.

Oct. 29.—Lieut. A. H. Clarke, N. 3 co., is perm. to retire from inf. vol. gds., at his own req. Mr. J. G. Coleman is app. lieut., v. Clarke, retired.

No. 413.—Oct. 29.—Promotions and appointment 4th L.C.:—Lieut. E. M. Lawford to be Capt., and Cor. J. L. White to be lieut., v. Douglas, died of wounds; date of commissions, Oct. 9.

41st N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Roberts to be capt., and Ens. J. Macdougall to be lieut., v. Hare, dec.; date of com. Aug. 3. Capt. S. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I., to be a dep. assist. qr. mr. gen., to complete estab.

Capt. J. A. Church, 20th N.I., retires fr. the serv. on pension of a col., fr. date of sailing of first steamer for Eur. after Nov. 7.

The serv. of Capt. J. Davidson, 34th L.I., placed at disp. of Gov. for employ. in military police of N. W. Prov.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty:—

Inf.—Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts; arrived at Madras Oct. 24.

Art.—Capt. T. C. Collingwood; arrived at Madras Oct. 24.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers is fixed as indicated against their names:—

Inf.—Ensigns F. J. Wroughton (do. du. Eur. inf. depot), June 25.

H. H. Hallet (do. du. 30th N.I.), July 4.

W. H. Hoskins (do. du. 18th N.I.), July 20.

J. T. Tennant (do. du. 25th N.I.), July 20.

G. E. R. Macdonald (do. du. Eur. inf. depot), Aug. 4.

J. Huddleston (do. du. Eur. inf. depot), Aug. 4.

J. H. Maw (not arr. Aug. 14).

J. C. M. Russell (not arr. Aug. 14).

M. C. Poole (do. du. Eur. inf. depot), Aug. 20.

M. A. Rowlandson (do. du. 1st batt. art.), Aug. 20.

Mr. S. E. Atkinson, who arr. at Madras on Oct. 24, admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. H. Featherstonhaugh is adm. on estab. as a cadet for art., fr. Oct. 24, the date of arr. at Madras, and prom. to lieut.

*Revenue Dept., Oct. 29.*—Asst. surg. J. Miller, in med. ch. of civil estab., &c., at Kurnool, to offic. as civ. surg. of Coimbatore, dur. employ. of Dr. Cornish.

Removals in artillery:—

Lieut. B. Yaldwyn, do. du. 1st batt., to B comp. 4th batt.; to join the comp. now with Saugor field div. at once, via Calcutta.

Lieut. St. J. C. Shawe, do. du. 1st batt., to B comp. 4th batt.; to join the comp. now with Saugor field div. at once, via Calcutta.

Lieut. W. H. Montgomerie, do. du. 1st batt. to A comp. 3rd batt.; to join in Bengal.

Brig. J. FitzGerald, comm. Malabar and Canara, is to proc. at the public expense, on spec. duty to Goa.

Oct. 22.—Lieut. E. Hudleston, 14th N.I., to act as staff off. to the troops in the Straits without prej. to his regt. duties.

Maj. P. T. Snow, 3rd L.I., has 2 mo. priv. leave fr. date of relief.

Capt. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I., has 2 mo. priv. leave fr. Oct. 13; Madras.

Oct. 29.—Capt. S. Mainwaring, dep. asst. q. r. mr. gen., is posted to ceded districts.

Lieut. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., is to act as interp. to C. in C.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Oct. 8.*—Leave of abs.:—Lieut. R. G. Lewis, 31st L.I., fr. Sept. 14 till March 13, 1860, Bangalore and Neilgherries, s.c.

Ens. E. B. Bruce, 51st N.I., Presidency, s.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Oct. 14.—Brev. lieut. col. J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., in ext. fr. July 2, 1858, to Sept. 30, 1859, Neilgherries, s.c.

Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd L.I., in cont., for 2 mo., Madras.

Capt. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th L.C., in ext. fr. Sept. 18 to 29, to enable him to join.

Brev. capt. J. W. F. Taylor, art., fr. Sept. 15 to March 31, 1859, Madras, s.c.

Lieut. W. B. Swinton, 8th L.C., fr. Oct. 14, for 2 mo., Madras.

Oct. 15.—Actg. suptg. surg. J. Kellie is rem. fr. actg. presidency div. to actg. southern div.

On being relieved from his present charge by Surg. J. Forbes, Surg. C. G. E. Ford, do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., will revert to med. ch. of 3rd Madras Eur. reg.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 20.*—Maj. Gen. N. Johnson, Inf., unattached, is perm. to reside and draw pay within the Madras Presidency, including the Pegu Div.

Oct. 21.—Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th N.I., to be a member of the Army Clothing Com. at Presidency, v. Hewetson relieved.

Leave of absence.—Capt. A. L. Tweedie, 36th N.I., till April 20, 1859—Bangalore and Neilgs., m. c.

Lieut. T. R. Church, 12th N.I., till Oct. 31, 1859—Bangalore and Neilgs., s. c.

Lieut. J. G. Powles, 12th N.I., till Oct. 20, 1859—Bangalore and Neilgs., s. c.

*Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Oct. 16.*—Assist. surg. W. A. Davidson, m.d., 1st drag. gds., is app. to med. ch. convalescent depot, Jackatalla.

Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I., is to do du. with H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

*Adj. General's Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 22.*—Assist. surg. A. Webster, dg. du. under the suptg. surg. of the Saugor field div., is posted to 1st N.I.

Oct. 23.—Capt. H. L. Christie, 10th N.I., to be a member of the presidency committee for the investigations of claims of heirs to pension, v. Hankin relieved.

Capt. J. Buchanan, 4th L.C., is app. to ch. of details of 1st Madras fus. and 3rd Madras Eur. pro. to Calcutta en route to join their regts.

19th N.I.—Bt. Maj. H. D. Sheppard has leave fr. Aug. 25 to Mar. 1, 1860, to E. Coast on m. c., old rules.

Ens. M. A. Rowlandson is rem. fr. do. du. 45th N.I., and app. to do du. with 1st Batt. Art. at St. Thomas' Mount.—To join.

Oct. 26.—Assist. surg. D. Finlayson, m. d., is to do du. under the surgeon of 1st Batt. Art. at St. Thomas' Mount.

Ens. G. E. R. Macdonald do. du. Eur. Inf. Depot, has leave for 60 days—privilege leave.

Oct. 27.—Ens. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th N.I., is relieved fr. do. du. 30th N.I., and directed to join his own Regt. at Pres.

To do duty at the European Infantry Depot until further orders:—

Ens. D. W. Williams, 48th N.I.; J. P. James, 38th N.I.; G. M. Balfour, 42nd N.I.; L. Owen; E. D. Way; J. O. Goldie; St. J. Green.

Assist. surg. W. Scott, m. d., is posted to 10th N.I.

Oct. 28.—Capt. C. T. Collingwood, Art., is appointed a member of the Presidency Military Hindostanee Examining Committee.

*Head Qrs., Ootacamund, Oct. 19.*—Surg. W. W. Rawes, 2nd L.I., to do du. with 7th L.C.

The following removals of officers in the artillery are ordered as a temp. measure:—

Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, from B. co. 4th batt. to D. co. 4th batt.

Capt. H. E. Hicks, from D. co. 4th batt. to B. co. 4th batt.—to join company with Saugor field div., on arrival from England.

## BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*March 9.*—By Maj. gen. Roberts, appg. Lieut. Seacome, 2nd gren. N.I., and adj. 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, to act as brig. mag. to 2nd brig. N.I., Rajpootana field force, till arr. of Capt. Carnegie.

*June 25.*—By Major Montgomery, appg. Lieut. Preston to act as adj. to 14th K.I., v. Leith.

*July 17.*—By Capt. Davies, appg. Lieut. McCrummen, 7th highlanders, in add. to his du. of staff officer and postmaster, also to perform du. of superint. of bazars to Nurgool field force.

*Aug. 7.*—By Maj. gen. Roberts, appg. Lieut. Barnes, 13th N.I., to act as interp. to 83rd foot, v. Lieut. Leathes, with effect from July 8.

*Aug. 19.*—Lieut. Swanson, art., to rec. charge of ordnance stores and siege train Rajpootana field force, from Lieut. Vibart, from 20th idem.

*Sept. 1.*—By Maj. Hogg, appointing Lieut. Taylor to act as adj. to 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), v. Lieut. Mules.

*Sept. 4.*—By Brig. Gen. Sir R. Shakespear, app. Capt. Bates, 8th N.I., to act as dep. jud. adv. gen., northern div. dur. absence of Capt. Williams.

*Sept. 7.*—By Maj. Travers, app. Lieut. Turnbull to act as adj. to the 23rd N.I., dur. abs. of Lieut. Anderson m. c. to Malligam.

*No. 995.*—Lieut. G. A. Vaughan, 33rd foot, to be act. a. de c. from 6th inst., subject to the approval of C. in C. in India.

*No. 996.*—Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd N.I., to be act. adj. to 1st extra batt., fr. 1st inst., v. Bannerman, app. to a special du.

Assist. surg. Hunter, gen. duty, northern div., to proc. to Bhooj for du., on being relieved by Surg. Dent.

26th N.I.—Lieut. S. F. MacGillivray, from Nov. 20 to Jan. 19, 1859, to Bombay, for exam. in Hindoostanee lang.

Oct. 22.—Artillery.—Capt. R. B. Brett, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 20, to Poona, on m. c., under old regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 7.*—Leave of absence:—Regt. of Art.—Brev. col. C. Lucas, com. N.D.A.; and 1st gren. N.I., Lieut. C. M. Lewis, for 30 days, priv. leave to pres.

8th N.I.—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, from 1st to 31st Oct., in ext., to Mahabaleshwar, m.c.

Med. staff surg. R. Dent, garr. surg. at Surat, from 1st to 30th Oct., priv. leave.

Oct. 9.—The serv. of Capt. Schneider, 2nd gren. N.I., having been placed at disp. of C. in C., to join his regt. at Ahmedabad.

28th N.I.—Brev. col. N. N. Maclean has priv. leave from Oct. 12 to Dec. 12, to Poona and Bombay.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Oct. 12.*—Lieut. W. Williams: 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), reported fit for duty, to rejoin his station.

Assist. surg. F. Goold, att. temp. to gen. du. Poona div., to proc. from Bombay to Dapoolie for du. dur. absence of Assist. surg. Johnstone.

Assist. surg. H. R. MacDougall, and N. Hopkins, rec. arr., attached temp. to gen. du. presidency.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Lieut. F. Warden, from 4th to 31st Oct., to Bombay, m.c., prepy. to Europe.

2nd Gren. N.I., Maj. R. Grimes, fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay, m.c., prep. to Europe.

8th N.I., Lieut. E. H. Ashe, and 31st N.I., Lieut. S. Remington, from Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay, m.c.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 11.*—Brig. J. Hobson has leave fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 14.

Oct. 12.—1st Class staff surg. R. J. O. Flaherty is to proc. to Mhow to assume the duties of suptg. surg. H.M.'s troops serving with the Malwa div.

Lieut. G. A. Vaughan, H.M.'s 33rd regt., app. to act as a. de c. on staff of C. in C. fr. 6th inst., subject to approval.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. Seacome, 2nd gren. N.I., res. his app. as adj. to 2nd Scinde horse.

Oct. 13.—13th N.I.—Asst. surg. R. W. James has leave fr. Aug. 22 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, m.c., under new regs.

Oct. 15.—Ens. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I., will remain attached to 7th N.I. till Nov. 1.

Inf. Cadets S. J. Wandlely and A. H. Davies, rec. arr. fr. England, attached to do du. with 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Oct. 16.*—Capt. G. O. Gench, 13th N.I., has his leave prolonged fr. 1st to 31st inst. on m.c.

Oct. 18.—12th N.I.—Lieuts. A. A. P. Brown and G. G. Leathes have leave fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, to Cambay on m.c.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 21.*—2nd Class asst. surg. G. Asher is attached to 1st Belooch extra batt., v. Sandwith, and to join via Calcutta.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 19.*—With the view to give effect to the rules prescribed in G. O. G. G., No. 1,263, dated the 3rd ult., republished in G. O. G. G., No. 976, dated the 7th inst., the C. in C. directs that, for the future, ensigns on their first arrival at the presidency shall be appointed to do duty with the European regiments serving at the undermentioned stations in equal proportions to each corps, but the convenience of the young officers is, as far as possible, to be consulted in attaching them to the several regiments at the stations indicated:—

Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Deesa, Kurrachee, and Poona.

The C. in C. expects that they will be invited to participate in all the advantages of the messes, that commanding officers will afford them their countenance in every manner possible, and pay most particular attention to their instructions; in fact, treat them as they would their own young officers.

## CIVIL.

Oct. 14.—Capt. S. N. Raikes, 18th N.I., rec. ch. of office of ass. pol. ag., and superint. of Gaekwar's quot. of horse, serv. in Mahee Kanta, from Capt. J. Black, on 6th inst.

Mr. W. G. Harrison, sup. asst. to sup. rev. survey Poona and Tanna, has leave 20 days.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, act. 1st ass. to coll. and mag. of Poona leave for 15 days.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, coll. of Dharwar, to proc. into districts on duty.

Mr. S. Mansfield, coll. of Khandeish, to proc. into districts on duty, from 27th ult.

Mr. A. H. Jordan, sub-ass. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Guzerat, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. J. N. Rose, coll. of Sattara, to proc. into districts on duty from 15th inst.

Prof. W. Draper, Poona college, absent in England on m.c., ext. of leave for 12 mo., from Nov. 19, without pay.

Mr. W. Hart, sec. to gov. in public works and ecclesiastical depts., has leave for 3 mo., from Oct. 5.

The following re-distribution of the districts of the educational inspectors in pres. has been sanctioned, from 1st inst:—

Mr. T. C. Hope, educ. insp. Northern div. Guzerat, the Northern Konkan, and Khandeish, with Penth State.

Dr. R. Haines, educational insp. Central div., collectorate of Ahmednuggur and Poona, with Muratha dist. of Sattara and Sholapore collectorates, and Island of Bombay.

Capt. J. F. Lester, educ. insp. Southern div., collectorates of Rutnagherry, Belgaum and Dharwar and Canarese districts of Sattara and Sholapore collectorates.

Ord. by Brig. Blood, dated Sept. 4, placing services of Capt. Houghton, 14th N.I., temp. at disposal of commissioner in Scinde, for employ. under actg. chief eng. of Province, in public works depart.

Oct. 21.—Capt. F. S. Hewett, 28th N.I., temp. app. an asst. to the political superint. of Sawunt Warce, and to the magistrates of Belgaum and Dharwar, for spe. du. on Goa frontier.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere, commis. in Scinde, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 2nd assist. to pol. agent in Kattywar, has 1 mo. priv. leave, from 20th inst.

Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, assist. superint. of police, Ahmedabad, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. Elliot, asst. superint. of pol. Tanna, app. an asst. magis. in that Zillah.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, 1st asst. to coll. and magis. of Broach, has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C. S., passed an examination in Canarese lang.

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. to coll. and magis. of Khandeish, has ext. of leave 2 mo., of leave granted on 16th ult.

Mr. D. Davidson, coll. of Poona, has leave to Pres., for m.c., with the view of furl. to England.

Asst. surg. W. Davey, superint. of vaccination N. Deccan div., has privilege leave, fr. Oct. 8 to 31, his du. dur. abs. being performed by Asst. surg. J. Keith.

## BIRTHS.

BEHLING, wife of A. D. C. s. at Rangpore, Oct. 10.

CAHUSAC, wife of Rev. C. W. s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 25.

CAMPBELL, wife of John Scarlett. Bengal C.S., d. at Delhi, Oct. 12.

CAPPER, wife of J. d. at Colombo, Oct. 21.

CARTON, Mrs. J. F. s. at Monghyr, Oct. 17.

CORTELING, wife of J. H. s. at Kandy, Oct. 23.

DACOSTA, wife of J. s. at Darjeeling, Sept. 19.

GARDEN, wife of Lieut. W. A. s. at Gowhaty, Sept. 18.

GILDER, wife of C. d. at Aden, Sept. 28.

IMRAY, wife of D. R. d. still born, at Kandy, Oct. 14.

JOHNSTON, wife of Capt. C. C. d. at Madras, Oct. 15.

LATIMER, wife of W. D. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.



O'BRIEN, wife of T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.  
 RATLIFF, wife of John, Madras C.S., d. at Cuddapah, Oct. 16.  
 ROACH, wife of J. s. at Bombay, Oct. 5.  
 ROWDEN, wife of H. d. at Colpetty, Oct. 15.  
 ROWLAND, wife of W. d. at Lower Colaba, Oct. 7.  
 RUSSELL, wife of A. M. s. at Jubbulpore, Sept. 29.  
 SMITH, wife of F. H. s. at Poonamallee, Oct. 15.  
 SMITHERS, wife of J. s. at Hong Kong, Oct. 2.  
 STERLING, wife of M. d. at Madras, Oct. 16.  
 TAYLOR, wife of R. N. 17th Madras N.I., s. at Singa-  
 soozoor, Oct. 19.  
 THOMAS, wife of O. d. at Howrah, Sept. 27.  
 WOODFORD, wife of J. D. s. at Hong Kong.  
 WYLLIE, wife of W. B. R. d. at Kandy, Oct. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Capt. G. G. J. Madras horse art. to Mar-  
 garet, d. of Hon. W. A. Morehead, at Madras,  
 Oct. 14.  
 FARRAN, Maj. J. W. 25th Madras N.I. to Victoria  
 S. S. d. of the late Alfred M. Langston, at Banga-  
 lore, Oct. 16.  
 FRAZER, Lieut. W. M. 25th Madras N.I. to Clemen-  
 tina M. d. of G. S. Hooper, at Madras, Oct. 12.  
 MARRACK, Capt. A. B. 15th Madras N.I. to Con-  
 stance S. d. of Daniel Hankin, at Madras, Oct. 16.  
 SHIELLOCK, J. H.M.'s 33rd regt. to Mrs. Emma Griffin,  
 at Poona, Oct. 6.  
 WEBB, J. P. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to Rebecca, d.  
 of Qr. mr. serg. J. Purton, at Bellary, Oct. 23.

### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER ASTONETTA, at Colombo, aged 19,  
 Oct. 18.  
 BARETTO, wife of J. A. at Hong Kong, Oct. 8.  
 BURGETT, Frances S. inf. d. of E. W. at Calcutta,  
 Oct. 13.  
 CUMMING, John P. at Singapore, Sept. 24.  
 DEACON, Frederic inf. s. of A. at Macao, Sept. 26.  
 FORBES, Samuel at Kerinde, Oct. 6.  
 GORTON, Edith A. d. of Rev. John at Madras, Oct. 15.  
 KENSINGTON, Francoise A. widow of the late Henry  
 W. Madras C.S. at Bangalore, Oct. 12.  
 LAWRENCE, Frances wife of J. at Chintadrepettah,  
 Oct. 22.  
 LOUIS, Theodore H. A. inf. s. of D. D. at Colombo,  
 Oct. 22.  
 PITTER, Maria S. at Macao, Sept. 26.  
 PRINGLE, Caroline H. wife of W. H. at Serampore,  
 Oct. 8.  
 WRIGHT, John W. at Colaba, aged 55, Oct. 8.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Nov. 19.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Lieut. W. W. King, fr. 17th  
 L.D., to be capt., by purch., v. Dick, who ret.  
 7th Lt. Drag.—Corn. R. D. Stuart to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. Paulet, prom.; Corn. Hon. W. Harbord to  
 be lieut., by purch., v. Gore, who ret.  
 7th Foot.—W. H. Buchanan, esq., late paymr. of  
 Forfar militia, to be paymr., v. Mosley, placed on  
 h.p. as lieut.  
 13th Foot.—Staff surg. J. Jackson to be surg., v.  
 Cross, rem. to staff; Lieut. A. G. Wynen to be in-  
 structor of musketry.  
 18th Foot.—Lieut. S. T. Corrie, fr. 2nd West India  
 regt., to be lieut., v. Evans, who exch.  
 19th Foot.—C. C. B. Tribe, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch.; Lieut. W. J. Foster to be instructor of mus-  
 ketry.  
 23rd Foot.—Lieut. F. W. Hutton to be instructor  
 of musketry.  
 37th Foot.—J. E. Whitting, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Forbes, prom.  
 44th Foot.—C. E. Rennie, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Marshall, app. to 86th foot.  
 48th Foot.—C. W. Hume, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Sheppard, prom. in 17th foot.  
 54th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. G. Evered to be capt., by  
 purch., v. Maunsell, who ret.  
 56th Foot.—H. J. Nuthall, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Surplice, prom. in 24th foot.  
 66th Foot.—C. L. Whitty, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Rogers, prom. in 16th foot.  
 70th Foot.—Ens. C. Roger, fr. 30th foot, to be  
 ens., v. Beldham, prom.  
 71st Foot.—Ens. R. J. Isacke to be lieut., without  
 purch., v. Neave, killed in action.  
 80th Foot.—Asst. surg. I. Hoystead, fr. staff, to be  
 asst. surg., v. Lane, app. to staff.  
 84th Foot.—Lieut. H. B. Crohan to be capt., by  
 purch., v. Du Vernet, who ret.; Ens. G. R. Hassall to  
 be lieut., by purch., v. Crohan.  
 85th Foot.—A. A. Capel, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Birch, prom. in 16th foot.

86th Foot.—For the app., "by purch.," of H. V.  
 Cullinan, gt., to an ens., v. Sewell, prom., Nov. 9,  
 read H. V. Cullinan, gt., to be ens., "without purch.,"  
 v. Sewell, prom.

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. Murray to be capt., by purch.,  
 v. Rhodes, prom., by purch., to an unatt. majority.

Staff.—Brev. col. Hon. W. L. Pakenham, c.b., on  
 h.p. unatt., to be adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces serv. in  
 East Indies, v. Lugard, prom.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. Sir W. Russell, bart., 7th L.D., was erro-  
 neously described as a c.b. in the brev. published in  
*Gazette* of Nov. 16.

The undermen. proms. to take place in the Indian  
 military force of Her Majesty, consequent on the  
 death of Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., Oct.  
 13, and Gen. J. H. Collette, Madras cav., Oct. 23:—  
 To be General.—Lieut. gen. P. Cameron, Madras  
 cav.

To be Lieutenant Gen.—Maj. gen. H. Hall, c.b.,  
 Bengal inf.

To be Maj. Gens.—Col. C. Grant, c.b., Bengal art.,  
 Col. A. S. Logan, Madras inf.

The undermen. officers of the Indian military  
 forces of Her Majesty, retired on full pay, to have a  
 step of hon. rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Maj. Gen.—Col. W. E. Litchfield, Madras  
 lt. cav.

To be Col.—Lieut. col. J. H. Campbell, Bengal art.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Maj. J. Macdougall, Madras  
 inf.; Maj. T. Eyre, Bombay L.C.; Major M. Beach-  
 croft, Madras inf.; Maj. A. A. Drummond, Bombay  
 infantry.

To be Majors.—Captain W. Master, Bengal cav.;  
 Capt. D'Oyley R. Bristow, Bengal art.

November 26.

2nd Drag. Gds.—G. Batley, gt., to be cor., by  
 purch., v. Metcalfe, app. to 7th lt. drags.; Nov. 26.

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. F. A. Weatherley to be adj.,  
 v. Graham, res. adjty. only; Aug. 5.

7th Lt. Drag.—Cor. E. Metcalfe, fr. 2nd drag. gds.,  
 to be cor., v. Steuart, prom.; E. H. Kennard, gt., to  
 be cor., by purch., v. Hon. C. Molyneux, prom.

17th Lt. Drag.—G. B. Belcher, gt., to be paym., v.  
 Bennett, who reverts to h. p. as paym. of a depot bat.

4th Foot.—H. A. Fuller, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Hammond, prom.

5th Foot.—G. T. Beasley, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Cooch, prom.

8th Foot.—Ens. J. S. Wheely to be lieut., without  
 purch., v. Black, dec.; Sept. 20. Ens. R. O. F. Shir-  
 rell to be lieut., without purch., v. Wheeler, whose  
 prom. fr. 9th foot, as stated in *Gaz.* of Oct. 1, has  
 been cancl.; Oct. 1. Ens. J. C. Cooper to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. Wheeler, whose prom., by purch., on Oct.  
 15 has been cancl.

13th Foot.—Lieut. F. D. Edwards, from 86th foot,  
 to be lieut., v. Stewart, who exch.; Oct. 1.

18th Foot.—C. O. Cornish, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch.; Nov. 26.

20th Foot.—Ens. R. F. Melliar to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. Carden, prom.

37th Foot.—Maj. E. D. Atkinson to be lieut. col., by  
 purch., v. Skelley, ret.; Capt. R. P. Harrison to be  
 maj., by purch., v. Atkinson.

49th Foot.—W. Stevenson, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Gilson, prom. in 22nd foot; J. Holmes, gt.,  
 to be ens., without purch., v. Dolmage, prom. in 22nd  
 foot; Nov. 27.

71st Foot.—Ens. J. H. Campbell to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. Browne, prom.; Lieut. J. H. Campbell to  
 be adj., v. Cowburn, dec.; Asst. surg. J. Warren, fr.  
 staff, to be asst. surg., v. Pirrie, res.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Crane, from 16th foot, to  
 be lieut., v. Pennetfather, who exch.

78th Foot.—Lieut. A. W. P. Weekes to be capt.,  
 without purch., v. Foster, dec.; Ens. A. Ewing to be  
 lieut., without purch., v. Weekes, July 20; Ens. T. H.  
 Thompson to be lieut., without purch., v. Ewing; H.  
 Swanson, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Thompson.

80th Foot.—S. P. Muirhead, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Keogh, prom. in 14th foot.

86th Foot.—Ens. S. W. Sewell to be lieut., without  
 purch., v. Coates, dec.; Lieut. D. Stewart, fr. 13th  
 foot, to be lieut., v. Edwards, who exch., Oct. 1;  
 Ens. C. Keane to be lieut., without purch., v. Sewell.

89th Foot.—A. W. Price, gt., to be ens., without  
 purch., v. Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy.

95th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Butt, fr. h.p. unatt., to be  
 capt., repaying the difference, v. Macdonald; Lieut.  
 C. F. Parkinson to be capt., by purch., v. Butt, ret.;  
 Ens. W. Pearson to be lieut., by purch., v. Parkinson;  
 W. G. R. Herd, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Pearson.

CHIEF ENGINEER WANTED.—The *Madras Athe-*  
*naum* understands that the Great Southern India  
 Railway Company cannot commence operations for  
 want of a Chief Engineer. Mr. Bruce, formerly  
 Chief Engineer of the Madras and Beypore Railway  
 Company, refuses to come out to this country, having,  
 we believe, been worried either by the Company or  
 the Government till 10,000 a month would not repay  
 him. He was offered only Rs. 2000.

### To Correspondents.

EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS.—In answer to  
 more than one correspondent we may state that,  
 in all cases, the effects of deceased officers, dying  
 intestate, are taken charge of by the officers of  
 the corps to which the deceased belonged, sold by  
 auction, and the proceeds remitted to the Military  
 Secretary to the Government of India. The  
 amount is retained by that functionary for a period  
 of twelve months, when the balance remaining,  
 after the settlement of all claims proved against  
 the estate, is sent home to the Military Secretary,  
 East-India House. In ordinary times lists of such  
 balances are forwarded to this country twice in  
 the year, but owing to the disturbed state of the  
 Upper Provinces no list has been received since  
 June, 1857. The father, or rather the legal repre-  
 sentative of the deceased, is entitled to claim the  
 balance. Compensation is not given for the arti-  
 cles mentioned in our correspondent's letter as  
 having been stolen from his murdered son—  
 chargers, pistols, &c.—as they are considered to  
 belong to an officer's military equipment. In the  
 case of houses, furniture, and any strictly speak-  
 ing unprofessional property, compensation will be  
 granted on the application of the nearest relative,  
 or other legal representative, to the Military Secre-  
 tary to the Government of India.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in  
 supplying this Paper, communication of the fact  
 to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858.

### THE MADRAS ARMY.

A VERY seasonable and suggestive letter has  
 lately appeared in one of the Madras papers.  
 The object of the writer was to draw public  
 attention to the denuded state of the regi-  
 ments in that Presidency, with respect to  
 officers. Previous to the mutinies the same  
 deficiency prevailed in the Bengal army, with  
 what lamentable results need not now be  
 mentioned. At this moment the condition of  
 the Madras army is worse than was even that  
 of the sister service. There are, it seems,  
 eight Queen's corps in that Presidency with  
 268 officers, or seventy-six short of their full  
 complement. This, however, is nothing in  
 comparison with the shortcomings of the three  
 European regiments belonging to the late  
 Company's army. The proper number of  
 officers to each of these corps is forty-nine,  
 or 147 for the three. But at present their  
 regimental duties, when not on field service,  
 are discharged by seventy-nine officers, or  
 about a fraction over twenty-six to each.  
 Such a state of things might be thought  
 sufficiently bad, and not easily to be matched  
 —certainly not surpassed. Unfortunately we  
 have not yet touched the real blot. It must  
 be in the memory of our readers that three  
 extra native regiments have lately been added  
 to the *cadre* of the Madras army, to be  
 officered, however, from the already under-  
 officered corps on that establishment. Now,  
 each native regiment is supposed to require  
 the presence and superintendence of twenty-  
 five European officers, so that the proper com-  
 plement for the fifty-five regiments would be  
 1,375 officers. But how stands the case in  
 reality? Nominally, there are 1,300 officers  
 to do the regimental duties of the Madras  
 native army, but of these there are no more  
 than 698 actually available, or an average of  
 thirteen to each corps. It need scarcely be  
 said that even these 698 regimental officers

are not equally distributed. The 11th, for instance, has two captains and five lieutenants; the 13th and 14th have each only one captain present; the 17th boasts of two captains, one acting as quartermaster, and three lieutenants; the 18th and 29th can show no more than one captain and two lieutenants each, and in the latter corps the solitary captain is also quartermaster; and the 48th has one captain and six lieutenants. Besides these officers, there are, of course, a few ensigns here and there, but even that rank is quite seventy short of its complement, while many have been unavoidably promoted and intrusted with a certain degree of responsibility which their military experience by no means justified. To sum up, the eight Queen's regiments, at least 6,000 strong, have only 268 officers instead of 344; the late Company's three European regiments to their 2,000 bayonets have seventy-nine officers instead of 147; while the fifty-five native corps, mustering upwards of 50,000 men, have no more than 698 officers instead of 1,375. It is further estimated that of the Queen's officers 3½ per cent. are employed on the staff, 16½ per cent. absent on sick certificate or general leave, and 1½ per cent. not posted. Of the officers of the three European corps, 2½ per cent. are on staff or civil employment, 14 per cent. absent, and 7½ per cent. short of the proper complement. Finally, of the officers of the native army, 29 per cent. are on staff or civil employ, 12 per cent. absent, and 5 per cent. short. In other words, out of 1,300 officers, 374 are on the staff or on civil service, and 158 absent on sick certificate and general leave. It is only fair to suppose that these 374 detached officers are selected for their superior merit, and consequently we are forced to the conclusion that those remaining with their regiments are not only numerically unequal to the work expected of the whole complement, but that, in comparison with their more fortunate comrades, they are also deficient in military qualifications. We are sensible that this would be a very erroneous judgment, though the most natural one; but in any case it is quite impossible that the regimental duties can be adequately discharged by little more than one-half of the number of officers judged necessary for that purpose. The fate of the Bengal army has illustrated in letters of blood the disastrous consequences of drawing too many officers from their corps. It is therefore altogether inexcusable, after such a terrible warning, to incur a similar peril with the army of the Madras Presidency.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

ONE of the first and most serious difficulties to be anticipated by the new Government will arise on the question of the religious education of the natives. Sensible and unprejudiced men are almost unanimous in deprecating any proselytising tendencies on the part of persons in authority, as it is well known that the natives are incapable of distinguishing between individual and official acts. Every civil and military officer is supposed to form an integral portion of the Sircar, or ruling power; and every word and action of such functionaries is held to represent the will and pleasure of the Government. It is not sufficient, therefore, that the President and Council of India and

the local authorities abstain from openly taking measures for the diffusion of Christianity. Their subordinates, to the lowest grades of the services, must likewise be kept from intermeddling with the religious creeds of the natives, and thus violating both the letter and the spirit of the most solemn engagements. A perfect and consistent neutrality has hitherto been enforced by the Court of Directors, who rightly deemed that the violation of treaties is not the best means of securing reverence for the pure doctrines of the Redeemer. But, while mindful of the sanctity of oaths, they did not overlook their primary and positive duty of rendering the holy religion they professed accessible and intelligible to all. Not only did they extend their protection to missionaries, but they also granted considerable sums of money for educational purposes. There can be little doubt that the diffusion of sound useful knowledge is the best and safest guide to genuine Christianity. The habit of research is not likely to be confined to mere secular matters; and if once Hindoo or Mahomedan can be brought to inquire into the grounds of their respective creeds, the axe is already laid at the root of the tree. It may be that the first result will be only pure and simple Deism; but even that would be an immense progress from the erroneous and grovelling tenets they have previously held. Much will have been gained when the Koran and the Vedas have become objects of doubt and suspicion, if not of contempt and disgust. It cannot be denied that owing to various circumstances the Court of Directors hesitated too long in affording encouragement to secular education. They were slow to begin operations, and lukewarm in carrying them on when once commenced. Some persons, indeed, point to the disaffection of many rebel leaders who were educated in English schools and colleges in India, and thence infer that the education of the natives is perilous to the stability of our empire. Were this even to be true, it would still be our duty, as the rulers of the country, to offer to all the opportunity for intellectual and social improvement. But all kinds of learning are not equally suitable and desirable, and it is here that the chief error has been committed. It is almost incredible that such little discrimination should have been exercised in selecting works for translation into the vernacular, and as text-books. Were it not that the subject is far too important to be treated lightly, one might be tempted to indulge in no slight ridicule at the expense of the very astute personages who made choice of the "Spectator," "Shakspeare," and "Rasselas," as elementary works for the study of the English language and literature. Perhaps, however, we ought to be thankful that they did not add "Chaucer" and the "Pickwick Papers" to their strangely-selected list. This is not the sort of education calculated to benefit the natives, any more than the treatises on Constitutional Government which are thrust into their hands. What is really wanted is an initiation into the sciences. The philosophy of physics will be far more useful to them than an introduction to Sir Roger de Coverley. The industrial arts might also be taught to advantage, but the laws regulating the phenomena of nature should precede all other branches of learning, though soon to be followed by the sister science

of Social Philosophy. By the former they will learn to judge of their position and capabilities as created and rational beings, and by the latter their duty to their fellow-creatures: the next step must inevitably be a desire to know something of the great Creator. But, though we withhold our praise from the educational department of the late Government, we cannot assent to the unjust aspersions that have been cast upon the Court for its alleged hostility to missionary enterprise. There was a time, indeed, when any attempt to make proselytes would have occasioned our immediate expulsion from the peninsula, and in those days self-preservation forbade any countenance being afforded to well-meaning but inconsiderate zealots. No sooner, however, was our position established than all opposition to the self-denying labours of the missionaries was at once withdrawn. The Government, indeed, was still prevented by sacred treaties from allowing its own servants to go about preaching the Gospel of Christ, but it is altogether unfair to accuse it of having sanctioned idolatry, "because connivance was cheaper than intervention." Equally unjust is it to affirm that the English authorities in India have been "over-solicitous to conceal" their faith, which they "even shrouded and suppressed for fear of offending (native) prejudices." Nor is it true that idolatry was "patronised." It was tolerated in conformity with strict engagements, and all that the Government can be accused of is—abstention from exerting its power to rob temples and alienate ancient grants. As for the concealment of faith, it seems to be forgotten that there are no ostentatious ceremonies connected with the service of the Protestant churches. There are no processions in honour of the Virgin and the Saints, no pageantry on the Fête Dieu, no appearing before men to be this or that. Family prayers and public worship are, however, quite as common in India as in England, except where public worship is impossible from want of a church and a European community. Government offices are closed on the Sabbath, and all Government works suspended; and, in other respects, that day is kept far more holy than in the pious metropolis of this Protestant land. Cardinal Wiseman and the Rev. Mr. Poole might possibly succeed in drawing the attention of the natives to their ritual observances in a more marked manner than has hitherto been done; but that this would be any advantage or improvement we are not, for our part, prepared to admit.

**SALT TRADE OF CHINA.**—From communications received from the Foreign-office by the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, with reference to the admission of English salt into the ports of China, we understand that the Earl of Malmesbury purposes giving instructions to the ambassador who will be sent out to Peking from this country shortly, and whose attention will be then directed to the admission of British salt into China, as also the question of Chinese solar salt being now freely admitted at Calcutta. Some new arrangements in these matters may be anticipated.

**MAJ.-GEN. HAVELOCK,** the brother of the late Gen. Sir H. Havelock, is a candidate for a vacancy in the commandship of the constabulary force of the county of Lancaster.

**GENERAL NICHOLSON** was at dinner; he is a fine imposing-looking man, who never speaks if he can help it, which is a great gift for a public man. But if we had all been as solemn and taciturn during the last two months I do not think we should have survived. Our genial, jolly mess-dinners have kept up our spirits.—*Greathead's Let ters.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ROMANISED HINDUSTANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—You have rendered an essential service to the English public in general, and to Hindustani pupils in particular, by pointing out, in a most erudite and convincing leader of the 19th inst., the absurdity of the proposed scheme of Romanizing the Hindustani language. As an article, headed "The Native Languages of India," which appeared in the *Times* of the 10th inst. in support of that most injudicious and ill-digested proposal, although evidently emanating from some inexperienced and incompetent person, may, notwithstanding, mislead those who have had no opportunity of properly considering the subject, allow me, through your columns, to make a few observations upon the article above alluded to.

Considering the unfounded assertions and gross misrepresentations contained in the above article, I am not at all surprised at the writer not having affixed his name to it. Notwithstanding, however, this attempt at concealment, always suspicious, notwithstanding this desire to shirk responsibility, there is, independently of those assertions and misstatements, sufficient internal evidence in the letter itself to show that the writer has either never been in India at all, or has visited it only for a short time, so as to enable him to pick up here and there a few crude and erroneous ideas respecting the natives and their language, which he afterwards endeavours to palm as facts upon the credulity or ignorance of his countrymen. Thus, for instance, when he says, "Now, if we were to ask where is the great difficulty of learning a native language during a residence of some twenty years—of learning, say, Hindustani, which is throughout India what French is throughout Europe—we should be glad that the difficulty lies at the very threshold of the study; it is in the alphabet." His assertion is so contrary to truth, and to the experience of every competent teacher, that I affirm upon my respectability as an Indian gentleman of considerable experience that a pupil may, with common application, master the initial, medial, and final formations within four-and-twenty hours at most, while he will be able to use his dictionary and read, unaided, printed books after a fortnight's or three weeks' instruction.

But it appears that "Hindoos and Mahomedans, Pundits and Bunyans, are unable to correspond with each other in writing or to make use of each other's books."

The truth of the above assertion will be easily appreciated when it is known, as it is to every person who has resided in India and mixed with the natives, that the mahajuns (native bankers) carry on their correspondence amongst themselves relative to business transactions involving the amount of many lakhs of rupees; that all the Mahomedans correspond with each other in Persian; that every Government record is in the Persian and Urdu language; and that the epistolary correspondence between the Pundits and the Brahmins is kept up in the character of the Sanscrit and Bhakha language with as much facility and expedition as English letters are written in this country.

Upon one point, however, some explanation is necessary, the more so as it appears to have contributed to mislead the writer of the above article. The Bunneahs, or grocers, have certainly some uncouth and barbarous characters of their own, called "mooreah;" but although different from those of the Nagari, and without vowels, their sound is precisely similar. These characters, I admit, are very difficult, even for the Bunneahs themselves to read and understand; so much so, indeed, that it is a common saying, "Likhai Bunneah bachai kartar" (grocer's writing God alone can read). The *Times'* correspondent is equally veracious in affirming that, "As for reading, it is well known that the natives themselves cannot read them (the current alphabets) fluently. Even the Pundits and Moonshees are continually obliged to stop for the purpose of spelling the words. A fluent reader of any of the native characters is almost unheard of." So contrary is this statement to truth, that there are at present in this country several educated natives (among whom allow me to include myself) who would most cheerfully undertake to read any Persian, Urdu, and Nagari MSS. taken promiscuously from the archives with as much facility and rapidity as you, Mr. Editor, would read a column in *Allen's Indian Mail*. As to India, thousands of Moonshees may there be found who, for rapidity of writing, may compete with your most practised stenographers, and this upon the very moderate salary of ten rupees per month. To dispose of the *Times'* correspondent's assertion, "It is impossible to write fast, in the native alphabets, with-

out making so many blunders and omissions that the manuscript becomes an unintelligible scrawl," as well as of his experiment in support of it, I can only say that I have often made the same trial, but on every occasion with totally opposite results; as a proof of which, I would, if the above writer would appear in *propria persona*, come forward and undertake to write in Persian, at the dictation of a third person, any passages from Indian authors, while he penned the same in English characters, and then, handing our copies respectively to an Englishman and an Indian, let it be determined which of the two transcripts could be read with the greater facility and rapidity.

I have heard in India, from the mouths of old judges, magistrates, and commissioners, that the proceedings of the courts were written in the Persian character with great expedition, and were read with equal ease and rapidity; whereas, had they been taken down in the Roman character, a great loss of time would have been the consequence. And this is an opinion the truth of which every Indian judge of any experience will, I am sure, maintain. I have myself been frequently applied to by English functionaries to write Persian or Urdu letters for them, on which occasions, when I have requested them to note down exactly what they wished to communicate in the Roman character, they have declared it would be a considerable loss of time.

With regard to the Hindustani newspapers being printed in India in the Roman character, the *Times'* correspondent misrepresents facts in the most unjustifiable manner. I recollect that in 1844 and 1846 a newspaper, styled *Khair Khwahi Hind* (A Well-wisher of India), was got up by some missionaries at Mirzapore, but was eventually discontinued, for want of subscribers and patronage. A great many Hindoo popular works were printed in the Roman character, and numerous Indian officers tried to learn the language by means of them; but they soon found that the pronunciation they acquired was so erroneous that they could scarcely be understood when they spoke; so that, in consequence, they were compelled to have recourse to the original Persian and Nagari characters.

It has often happened that when military orders intended to be read to the troops have been translated into Hindustani and written in the Roman character, the pronunciation of the interpreter has, in consequence, been so bad that the sepoys could not understand one word he said.

The objection raised on account of the expense of obtaining books will be satisfactorily disposed of when it is known that Forbes's Dictionary, which contains seven thousand more words than Shakespeare's, is sold at the moderate price of £2.7s. 6d., while the Grammar of the same learned gentleman may be bought for 11s., and his Manual, in the Roman character, for 5s.

The greatest difficulty which besets the scheme of Romanizing Hindustani consists in the fact of there being in that language several letters, each of which differs from the others in power, articulation, aspiration, &c., and which would require, in the Romanizing alphabet, innumerable signs for the purpose of expressing their sound, or rather the approximation to it. Thus, there are two A's, three T's, two H's, three S's, two R's, five Z's, and so on.

It is notorious that persons who have been taught Hindustani in England by European teachers, find themselves, upon their arrival in India, almost wholly at a loss to express themselves so as to insure being understood by the natives. The introduction of the Romanizing alphabet would, therefore, only complicate the difficulty, by corrupting the pronunciation, and reducing it at last to nothing more than an unintelligible jargon.

Having thus refuted the *Times'* anonymous correspondent's gratuitous assertions, I shall leave the public to draw their own conclusions as to the value of a system which can be supported by no better means than those employed by him, and which will be found to have been brought forward for no other purpose than to benefit greedy printers, incompetent teachers, and lazy pupils.—Your most obedient humble servant,

SYED ABDULLAH,  
Late Persian, Urdu, Hindee, and English  
Translator, and Interpreter to the  
Board of Administration, Punjab.

November, 1858.

(From another Correspondent.)

DEAR SIR,—As the topic of Romanised Hindustani is now attracting the attention of many of our Oriental scholars, and as some are apt to be grossly misled by the advocates of this system, I will take the liberty of calling the attention of your readers to a passage in a work published not long ago by Messrs. Allen, namely, "Travels in Persia and other Parts," by Mr. Binning, of the M.C.S., in which the

matter at issue is, I think, fully and satisfactorily disposed of.

"One piece of arrant absurdity has of late years obtained in India, namely, the printing of books in the native languages in the Roman characters. Such books are entirely thrown away, for no native will read or look at them. The advocates of this preposterous system contend that it would greatly simplify the study of languages if all were reduced to writing in the same character. So perhaps it would, and it would simplify the matter still more if all the East agreed to adopt the English tongue, and discard their own multifarious languages, but it would hardly be reasonable to expect that they should do so. To the natives nothing can be more distasteful and unintelligible than this system. We might as well expect the English nation to adopt the plan of Chinese symbols, as that the Hindoos should take to this Romanised print.

"Our Roman alphabet is, moreover, badly chosen for the purpose, as it is a very defective one, and by no means competent to the expression of an Eastern language, which contains many sounds unknown in English.

"As for simplifying the study of Eastern tongues by such means, I suspect that the learner who will not take the trouble to acquire the alphabet of an Asiatic language is not likely to make satisfactory progress in any other direction. The upholders of the Romanising system may perhaps compel a few native boys in their schools to read their mother tongue in this queer disguise, but there is little hope that any one else will look at their books."—Vol. II., page 388.

In the above I heartily concur, after ample experience, and I think every unbiased person who really understands the subject will agree with me.—I am, yours, &c.,  
A BENGALER.

Exeter, Nov. 25.

## A PAPER MONEY FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—When we consider what difficulty the natives have in raising the silver rupees in which to pay the taxes of Government, it may be proper to discuss whether a paper money could not be devised which the Indian Government might themselves issue, and which they would religiously and faithfully receive back again in payment of taxes at par, or at the same value as that in which they were issued. These would, in fact, be an issue of small exchequer bills of two shillings each. The troops might be paid in the same paper; and it is no more likely that these notes could ever be at a discount than Pitt's one-pound notes. There might be a premium on them, but they, being legal tender, could not be at a discount. It seems a most cruel thing to levy taxation on a population in silver, which they have not simply because it is not in existence in sufficient quantities, making them not only subject to taxation to the State, but also to taxation to the sophist, or native money-dealer, in the shape of usury. The inconvenience of carrying so much treasure was exemplified by the looting of treasuries in the late revolt; and an Indian officer assured the writer that our troops are seriously tried in escorting the large sums in so weighty a metal as silver to the army's head-quarters.

Sir Charles Napier in Scinde found it so impossible to demand taxation in silver, of which the Scindians had very small store, that he levied taxation in kind, in corn, and whatever produce they grew.—J. H.

## A STAFF CORPS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Perhaps the following remarks on the question of a Staff Corps in India may be worthy of insertion:—

1st. If officers in non-military appointments, such as civil employ, commissariat, stud, &c., are retained on the strength of their regiments, regimental officers will naturally feel discontented, and the efficiency of the army will be impaired.

2nd. If, on the other hand, such officers, who on treble pay have plenty of work, are remanded to their regiments on reduced allowances, with nothing to do, the majority of them will feel discontented, and the efficiency of the army will be impaired.

3rd. The only remedy is to constitute a staff corps, and give all officers in non-military appointments the option of joining it or of returning to their regiments.

By doing this, regimental and staff officers would be equally satisfied—the service would be benefited, and Government would be gainers.—Yours,

IGNOTUS.

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Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies: Sir James C. Melville, K.C.B. *Assistant to ditto*: J. Danvers, Esq. *Librarian*: Horace H. Wilson, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. *Reporter on the Products of India*: J. Forbes Watson, Esq., M.D. *Keeper of Museum*: Thomas Horsfield, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. *Under-keeper of Museum*: W. Downing, Esq. *Examining Physician*: Dr. John Scott, 13, Stratton-street. *Standing Counsel*: Loftus Tottenham Wigram, Esq., M.P., Q.C. *Solicitor*: Henry Smith Lawford, Esq. *Clerk of the Works*: Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq., F.S.A. *Geographer*: John Walker, Esq. *Chaplain, Poplar Hospital*: Rev. R. B. Boswell, B.A. *Examiner of Surgical Instruments*: G. D. Pollock, Esq. *Ditto of Veterinary ditto*: Charles Spooner, Esq.

*Doorkeepers*.—Messrs. W. Badrick, J. Hall, B. Came, S. Bugles.

*Office Porters*.—T. Peters, H. Disney, J. J. Hope, W. Yeo, J. Vernell, J. Everett, G. B. Shipway, J. Wyatt, T. Pary, J. R. Dunster, W. Gardner, W. Prosser, H. T. Drew, J. L. Turner, E. Norris, J. Sawle, A. Lawson, E. Wilson, J. S. Bailey, T. A. Turner, G. Aston, W. Griggs, F. Pulman, G. Perrott, John Disney, J. J. Allen, E. Summerhays, J. Hall, A. Baker, W. Spence, J. Banton.

*Door Porters and House Messengers*.—H. Girdard, T. Tonks, J. Broom, E. Smith, E. Trenouth, B. Rose, J. Voysey, H. Fontaine, G. Bamfield, W. Simmonds, G. Small, J. Woon, T. Ireland, R. Brown, E. C. Farrow, F. Tonks, R. W. Husband, J. Lawson, T. Trace.

*Housekeeper*.—Mrs. E. J. Marshall.

*Assistant ditto*.—Mrs. E. Parry.

PORTION OF THE SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT EMPLOYED AT THE INDIA OFFICE, CANNON-ROW.—*Assistant to the Secretaries, and Keeper of the Records*: T. N. Waterfield, Esq. *Clerks*: C. E. G. Lukin, H. S. Jones, W. H. Benthall, Esqrs. *Registrar*: Mr. J. T. Ludlam. *Office-keeper*: Mr. T. Scaman. *House-keeper*: Mrs. Pilgrim. *Office Messenger*: G. B. Falcieri. *Messengers*: J. Larreit, J. Turner. *Hall Porter*: G. Perrott.

DEPOT, WARLEY.—*Commandant*: Col. J. T. Leslie, C.B. *2nd in Command, and Barrack master*: Lieut. col. W. Falconer Hay. *Paymaster*: Maj. S. J. Stevens, C.B.\* *Captain and Adjutant*: Capt. Francis Tower. *Sub-Officer*: Lieut. G. G. Gordon, Bengal estab. *Staff-Surgeon, 1st class*: D. Stewart, M.D., do. *Assistant Surgeons*: W. White, do., A. J. Dale, do.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Lieut. col. Henry Brown, 28, Soho-square, London; Capt. D. Bayley, Dublin; Capt. Henry V. Glegg, Edinburgh; Lieut. col. George Thomson, C.B., Cork; Col. H. B. Smith, Bristol; Lieut. col. James Roxburgh, Newry; Lieut. col. W. Turner, Liverpool; Capt. A. P. C. Elliot, York.

## THE GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

On Tuesday, the 23rd of November, being the anniversary of the final rescue of the Lucknow garrison, the whole of the surviving members of General Inglis's little band now in England dined together, to commemorate the event, at the London Tavern. The officers present were:—General Inglis, Capt. Fletcher, Captain Birch, Captain Campbell, Major Boileau, Captain Waterman, Captain Loughnan, Captain Harman, Captain Watson, Assistant-Surgeon Fayer, Surgeon Boyd, Major Saunders, Captain Cooke, Captain Bonham, Mr. George Couper, Captain Farquhar, Major

\* Lieut. Colonel by honorary rank.

Foster, Major Lawrence, Major Evans, Captain Sewell, Major Dinning, Major Anderson, Captain Chery, Captain Charlton, Assistant-Surgeon Greenhow, Major Gorman, Captain M'Farlane, Major James, and Mr. W. C. Capper.

After the cloth had been removed General Inglis rose and spoke as follows:—"Comrades and friends, we have met here to night to commemorate the events of the past in a perfectly private manner, but there is one toast, and the only one, which I must call on you to drink in solemn silence before we part—"The Memory of Henry Lawrence," but for whom every man here would also be sleeping in a bloody grave; with "The Memory of Henry Havelock," who, in the emphatic language of Scripture, "laid down his life for his friends;" and "The Memory of all the honoured Brave who fell beside us in the Defence of Lucknow." In solemn silence, all standing, comrades and friends.

When the silence occasioned by this affecting appeal had been somewhat broken, the gallant General again rose and said:—"Comrades and friends, I have received the thanks of Parliament; I have been invested with the insignia of the Bath by the gracious hand of her Majesty; I have received the thanks of the Government of India; I have received the thanks of the Government of Nova Scotia, my native country, and have been presented with a sword by that body. All these great honours and distinctions I owe to no merit of my own; I owe them all to the matchless courage and endurance of those I see around me, and not to them only, but to our surviving comrades now serving in the East, and to those who fell in the struggle. I have brought the sword with me to-night in the thought that those who earned it for me might like to see the trophy. And for this and for all my honours I thank you from my heart, my friends and comrades. (The gallant General, who appeared powerfully affected, then sat down amid the rapturous applause of his auditors.)

After the cheering had in some measure subsided, Major Dinning, the senior military officer present, rose and said:—"On the part of the garrison I feel bound to disclaim the merit which General Inglis, with that rare self-abnegation which always characterised him, attributes to them, and not to himself. Every man here knows that to the incessant and untiring personal supervision of General Inglis is to be attributed the final success of the defence; and to him, therefore, as much as to any other man he has named, those present are indebted for their lives. I therefore call upon you all to drink the health of our gallant commander, with three times three.

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and General Inglis having briefly responded, the meeting terminated. We understand that the gallant General returns to the East by the steamer of the 4th of December.

THE NORTH OF INDIA TRAMROAD  
COMPANY.

The directors of this company have just issued their first report. Late events in India have as yet prevented the authorities from coming to an immediate decision on the proposals of the company, which embrace not only the extension throughout Rohilkund and the adjacent territories of such a graduated system of railways, constructed of native iron, and in connection with the iron districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, as is best adapted for the wants of each district, and most capable of developing its traffic, but also the filling up of the gap in railway communication between Lahore, the north eastern terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, or Meerut, whichever should be eventually selected as the North-western terminus of the East Indian Railway. Both proposals have been submitted to the consideration of the Governor-General of India, whose reply to the Secretary of State for India in Council may shortly be expected. Letters received from India speak in the highest terms of the value of the scheme, both in a military and commercial point of view. It is proposed to construct the lines of native iron, by which plan alone it is contended in the report that railways can be made in India on the extensive scale demanded by the requirements of the country. The distant cotton fields can be reached, and the cost of the transport of cotton effectually reduced only by long and cheap railways, and the directors, therefore, congratulate the shareholders on the fact that the sanguine expectations as to the production of native iron in the districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, entertained when the prospectus of the company was issued, have already been realised to a great extent, and that there is no longer any reason to doubt that a sufficient supply of every kind of iron required for railway purposes can be



furnished from the native ore at a price much below the present cost of transit to Upper India. Along with the report is printed the correspondence between the chairman of the company, Mr. W. P. Andrew, and the home and Indian authorities; but at present, before sanctioning the proposals of the company, the Secretary of State for India awaits the reply of the Indian authorities to a reference made to them upon the different schemes for railways in Rohilcund.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MR. SERJEANT WELLS**, of the Norfolk Circuit, has accepted the appointment of Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, vacated by the retirement of Sir Arthur Buller. Mr. Serjeant Wells is well known as having a large Parliamentary business, and also considerable business on his circuit.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT, BOMBAY.**—*Foreign Office*, Nov. 24.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. E. Angelucci as Vice-Consul at Bombay for his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

**APPOINTMENT, CEYLON.**—The Queen has appointed Major H. C. Bird to be a member of the Legislative Council of the island of Ceylon.

**TELEGRAPHS IN THE EAST.**—The sinking of a telegraphic cable between Canea, in Candia, and Alexandria has commenced favourably.

**THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK** has been registered under the Limited Liability Act.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY** have notified that the following payments will be recommended at their approaching annual meeting:—A dividend for the half-year at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., an additional payment at the rate of 1 per cent., and a payment at the rate of 2 per cent. on the proprietors' underwriting account, making, with the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. dividend at the half-yearly meeting, 11 per cent. for the year.

**A NEW HYDRAULIC INVENTION.**—Captain Kingsley, H. P. 3rd Dragoons, has submitted to the Indian Government an invention by which he shows that the present steam engine and its fuel may be superseded to a certain extent. An excavation is made in the solid earth adjacent to the mill-dam at the head or current of the river. The vessel consists of brick-work instead of iron, its dome or cover being arched as might effectually resist the weight of the external atmosphere; the whole being made air-tight. Any person may conceive an inverted syphon; the extremity of the short leg may be inserted in the lower region of the receiver; the long leg is provided with a rod and piston. The rod is attached to the wheel in the usual mode. On the sluice being raised, the wheel is impelled by the water. By these means, the dense air of the atmosphere may be withdrawn from the receiver, on a principle similar to that of the air-pump. An air-tube is projected from the river to the railway; one extremity is inserted in the dome of the receiver; the other extremity being fixed in the main tube. Should the railway be situated at the distance of ten miles from the river, the tube must adopt that or other supposititious measurement. This tube is the invention; and by its means the steam-engine may be superseded. The water of a river, aided by a moderate fall, constitutes the motive power of Captain Kingsley's plan; and he points out that the magnificent rivers abounding in India are peculiarly applicable to his invention.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

**INGLIS**, the wife of Dr. John, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Serv., d. at 10, Walker-street, Edinburgh, Nov. 5.

**RICHARDS**, the wife of the Rev. J., of Calcutta, d. at Kensington, Nov. 21.

**WESTON**, the wife of H. B., Naval storekeeper, Calcutta, s. at 44, York-road, Brighton, Nov. 5.

**YOUNG**, the wife of Maj. S. D., Madras army, s. at Rothesay, Nov. 3.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BRADLEY**, William to Martha, d. of the late Capt. M. Law, Bombay art., at St. Stephen's, Nov. 4.

**HALL**, Henry E., Lieut. 13th L.I., to Annie, d. of Col. Thomas Moore, Bengal army, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Nov. 23.

**HUNTER**, Capt. William F., 2nd Bombay Lt. cav., to Eliza, d. of William F. Burnley, at Edinburgh, Nov. 24.

**PALMER**, Lieut. William C., 4th Madras N.I., to Anna M., d. of the late Lieut. col. Frederick Hickeys, Bombay army, at Bath, Nov. 18.

**STEWART**, Lieut. col. J. D., Bombay army, to Anne Mary, d. of Charles Mackinnon, at St. John's, Edinburgh, Nov. 18.

**WORSLEY**, Arthur, Hon. E.I.Co.'s Serv., to Winifred T., d. of the Rev. J. W. Evans, at St. Mary's Church, Buihlth, Nov. 11.

#### DEATHS.

**ANSTRUTHER**, Charlotte, sister of Col. R. L., Bengal army, at 32, Rivers-street, Bath, Nov. 20.

**BOLDEIRO**, John Stephen, late of the Bengal Civil Serv., at 2, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, London, aged 67, Nov. 24.

**BRADY**, Sarah K., d. of the late Capt. George of the Madras army, at 41, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, Nov. 22.

**MILL**, Harriett, wife of John Stuart, late of the East India House, at Avignon, Nov. 3.

**PROCTER**, Capt. A. F., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Serv., at Thunderhall, Ware, aged 71, Nov. 19.

**RODGER**, Colonel John, late of the Bengal Horse Artillery at Geneva, aged 73, Nov. 6.

**WADDINGTON**, Major general, C.B., Bombay enrgs., late commanding Scinde division, at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street, Nov. 22.

**WINGROVE**, George W., late of Calcutta, at Brighton, aged 34, Nov. 18.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Agincourt, Tickell, Melbourne; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Madras and Cuddalore; Enchantress, Pilendrich, Mou mein; Ann Lawson, Wise, Mauritius; Henrietta, Cumming, Madras and Munsoorcottah.—23. City of Palacca, Young, Manila; Agricola, Aikenhead, Singapore; Ingleborough, Treverton, Kooria Moorina.—24. Harbinger, Jackson, Tutuoreen; Guardian, Stephen, Cape of Good Hope; Dione, Stephen, Cape of Good Hope; Leonidas, Allen, Algoa Bay; Bruce, Meiklejohn, Calcutta; Janet Mitchell, Bancombe, Manila; Vier Gebroeders, Hacken, Moulmein.—25. Rival, Black, Algoa Bay; Alberta, Cameron, Moulmein; Dunsand, Bustin, Madras; str. Ja, Noall, Bombay; Constance, Sonderburg, Batavia; Henrietta, Van Huen, Batavia; Chrysolite, McClelland, Foochowfoo.—26. Northfleet, Freeman, Hong Kong, Africa; Mohr and Phoenix, Strohmeyer, Bassein.—27. Ardber, Nicol, Winterturth; Reynolds and Scotia, Wylic, Calcutta; Gomezia Connell and Albion, Oslier, Moulmein; W. A. Platenius, Bennett, Akyab; Yreca, Taylor, Bombay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, Nov. 20, from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per str. Bengal from SEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mrs. Donville, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Tibby, Mr. J. Ree, Mr. T. Hussey.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Remington. For SEZ.—Mr. Walford, Lieut. Tweeddale, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. Anderson.—FOR CEYLON.—Mrs. Pritchard and six children, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. Pipon and four children, Eus Baldwin, Rev. J. and Mrs. Wise. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Greenaway, Mr. W. McLeod, Mr. Butler, Gen. J. E. Williams, Capt. Holland, Mr. Carr, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Robinson, Miss E. Millard, Miss H. Chapman, Miss Oulvie, Miss Harris, Miss Collins. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. A. E. Russell, Mrs. Carnac, Mrs. Raban, Mr. G. A. Wright, Miss McIver, Miss Brown, Mrs. West, Mr. Westmoreland, Mr. Herschel, Mr. Danbery, Mr. McSweeney, Col. and Mrs. Swinley and two children, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Coope, two Misses Cook, Miss Glass, Mrs. Scott, Rev. J. H. Beamish, Col. Troup, Mr. D. W. Campbell, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ord, Lieut. F. E. Lanz, Mr. D. Castner, Capt. Thomas, Mrs. Schomberg, Mr. V. Hodson, Mr. F. Thomson, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. H. Duncan, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. H. Shakspear, Mr. Wade, Capt. O. B. Palmer, Mr. Scanlan, Mrs. Hampton, Mr. W. Quill, Mr. de Souza, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. Hurrie, Mr. von der Pellen, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Hill, Mr. A. Pains. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Dodd, Miss Firth, Mr. Almond, Mr. R. Hill.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Nov. 27, to proceed per str. Bengal from SEZ.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. McKenzie. For ADEN.—Mrs. Playfair and infant. For CEYLON.—Mr. Young, Mr. P. Vallony, Mr. A. Keir. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and two children, Mr. A. Paget, Mr. Cadell, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Col. White, Mr. G. Fuller, Mr. Sirot. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Smythe and son, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Granville, Maj. James, Rev. W. Tarleton, Paymaster Smith, Mr. Herriot. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. B. Cumming. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Helbling, Mr. Martens.

## East-India House,

November 26, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. C. E. Navine, Art.; Ens. H. J. Wheeler, Art.; Brev. capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. G. J. Dewar, 50th N.I.; Lieut. R. W. Daunt, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Bayley, 36th N.I.; Surg. J. Mackintosh.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. E. A. Hardy, 1st Cav.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—R. C. Raikes; W. W. Henderson; —Chester; 6 months.

**Madras Estab.**—T. B. Roupell, 6 months.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Maj. C. H. Burt; Lieut. col. G. Chan-ner, Art.; Lieut. col. C. Cheape, 51st N.I.; 6 months. Lieut. J. Park, 56th N.I., 3 months.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. A. Lindsay, 30th N.I., 6 months.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. H. E. Jacob, 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—G. E. Watson; C. S. Belli.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Rt. Maj. T. James, 2nd N.I.; Capt. N. C. Boswell, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Douglas, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Ass. surg. W. H. Kirton; Ass. surg. S. B. Partridge.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. L. Holland, 37th N.I.; Capt. J. McVicar, 41st N.I.; Lieut. J. A. Foster, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Lieut. G. Stedman, 23rd N.I.; Surg. J. A. Reynolds.

## BOOKS.

*The Night, the Dawn, and the Day.* By the Rev. Richard Croly, M.A. London: James Nisbet and Co.

We have seldom met with a work imbued with such a thoroughly sectarian spirit as Mr. Croly's effusion on the "Reformed Church bringing India to Christ." That the result of the scheme he advocates with such narrow-minded zeal would not be to Christianise India, but to cause the loss of that empire to England, will be the unanimous opinion of all who possess the slightest possible knowledge of the native character. Mr. Croly deprecates the "unpromising and grievous reply" returned by Lord Stanley to the deputation from various Christian communities in England, "entreating a recognition of the Gospel by the Government of India," but his lordship was evidently better acquainted with the real merits of the question than the Incumbent of Dunkeswell happens to be. We sincerely trust that this bigoted and presumptuous little volume may not be the forerunner of others as ignorant and mischievous, for nothing will tend so much to keep alive the suspicions already entertained by the natives as the fact of such appeals being made by the clergy to the weak-minded portion of the British public, who are willing to compound for the weightier matters of the Law by regular offerings of mint, aniseed, and cummin.

*England and India.* By Baptist Wriothsley Noel, M.A. London: James Nisbet and Co.

Never was there a more unequal work than the bulky volume laboriously compiled by Mr. Noel, to prove that the East-India Company did all they could do to promote the diffusion of Christianity throughout Hindostan, and that consequently they ought to have done more. That really is the substance of his long argumentations. He knocks them down with one hand that he may pick them up with the other, or, rather, perhaps, he sets them up in order to knock them down. He appears to attach equal weight to all writers on the subject of the Indian mutinies, however antagonistic may be their views. Entirely ignorant himself of the question he proposes for discussion, he drifts to and fro at the mercy of the winds and waves, and is more fearful at the sight of land under his lee than of the open and stormy ocean. All sorts of refuted mis-statements are revived and undoubtedly adopted. Nana Sahib, for instance, is represented as a man of cultivated intellect and imbued with English literature, if not with European civilisation. Again, the convert sepoy of 1819 is still spoken of as a martyr to his faith, and a disgrace to the English rulers. Mr. Noel, besides, reproaches the East-India Company with having looked coldly upon the zeal and enterprise of missionaries at the close of the last century, and seems to imagine that their position in India was so secure as to sanction experiments of that perilous nature. He evidently forgets that Hindostan is not a conquered country, in the sense that England was conquered by the Normans. He does not choose to remember that we gained wider

territories by treaty than actually by feats of arms, and that in strict honour we are still bound by the engagements we were then so ready to undertake. He acknowledges that of late years no open or direct encouragement has been given to idolatrous creeds and ceremonies, but with the same breath demands why the same spirit of antagonism has not been exhibited in India as in Ceylon—as if there could be any possible analogy between the two cases. Mr. Noel further inveighs against the assumed repugnance of the directors to sanction missionary exertions, but conveniently overlooks the fact that missionaries of every religion enjoyed equal protection, equal opportunities—and that is all that is demanded even in this country by persons who hold his extreme opinions. On other points Mr. Noel is just and impartial, and far more moderate than could be expected from the tone and tenor of his ordinary writings.

*Creoles and Coolies; or, Five Years in Mauritius.* By the Rev. Patrick Beaton, M.A. London: James Nisbet and Co.

The special character of the *Indian Mail* prevents us from rendering full justice to this very amusing and interesting work. Mr. Beaton describes in a lively and popular manner the habits, customs, and peculiarities of the mixed population of the Mauritius, and mingles the grave and the gay in such excellent proportions that it is difficult to determine whether his book is more instructive or entertaining. That portion of it, however, which alludes to the condition of the Coolies imported from India alone falls within the legitimate province of this journal. Judging from the economical point of view, the Coolie emigration has been attended with immense advantages, and so far as this island is concerned the experiment has proved incontestably the superiority of free labour to that of slaves. The poor immigrants themselves do not appear to derive so much benefit from their enterprise and toil as they are entitled to expect. From their ignorance of the Creole jargon they are liable to injustice and imposition, and the planters seem to be only too ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to overreach their ignorant and helpless servants. On the other hand, it is gratifying to learn that the seed of a purer faith has germinated under circumstances that give hope of a bounteous harvest, if labourers be found in sufficient numbers to put forth their hand to the good work. The task of conversion is all the more easy that there are few preconceived notions to eradicate, and these by no means inveterate. After a very brief residence in the island, Hindoos and Mahomedans fraternise in the most amiable manner, and participate in one another's religious ceremonies. Thus at the annual festival of the Mohurrim, here called Yamsheh—from a corruption of the cry "Ya, Hosein!" uttered by the worshippers—it would be impossible to distinguish between the followers of Brahma and those of the Arabian Prophet. The procession of the Taziah, or Gouhn, as it is here designated, is admirably depicted by Mr. Beaton; but for that and for many other matters of equal interest, we must refer our readers to his very readable volume on the brightest gem of the Indian seas.

*Why is the English Rule Odious to the Natives of India?* By Major W. Martin. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

It is impossible to deny that the question asked by Major Martin is a momentous one, but he himself does not appear to have undertaken to answer it. His pamphlet chiefly consists of extracts from the Hon. Frederick Shore's "Notes on Indian Affairs," tending to prove that the English rule was unpopular a quarter of a century ago, and that the critical position we occupy in India was thoroughly

understood at that time. Some of these extracts, indeed, are almost prophetic, but they certainly do not explain why the Government should be odious to the mass of the people—probably for this reason, that it is not so. Major Martin, like a genuine Englishman, seems to take pleasure in pointing out the shortcomings of his countrymen in the East, but we appeal from his judgment to the frank and eulogistic appreciation of the administration of the East-India Company in the now famous essay of the Count de Montalembert.

"Undoubtedly," observes that eloquent writer, "it (the Company) has committed more than one fault, and, perhaps, more than one crime. It has certainly not done all the good it might have done. But I maintain without hesitation that the East-India Company, now defunct by virtue of the Act of the 2nd August, 1858, is, of all the colonial governments known in history, in the ancient or modern world, that which has achieved the greatest results with the smallest means, and that which, in an equal space of time, has done the least harm and the greatest good to the peoples subject to its sway. I maintain that it has delivered the Indian population from a yoke generally oppressive, to place them under a system incomparably more mild and equitable, though still very imperfect. It has devoted to the amelioration of the conquered race not all the efforts which it certainly ought and could have made, and which the English themselves were constantly demanding, but a hundred times more solicitude and earnest anxiety than any of the native rulers whose place it has taken, or than European nations invested by conquest with an analogous mission."

*Letters Written during the Siege of Delhi.* By H. H. Greathed, Esq., B.C.S. Edited by his Widow. London: Longman and Co.

Although the siege of Delhi has already passed into the province of history, these letters exhibit as much freshness and vivacity as if they related to the events of the past week. They are evidently what they profess to be, the unreserved communications of a high-spirited English gentleman to an intelligent and sympathetic wife. A more lively and graphic transcript of camp life, under the most unfavourable circumstances, will scarcely be found within the wide range of Anglo-Saxon literature. Invested with most responsible and important duties, the writer is never betrayed into anything approaching to assumption, or an exalted notion of his own dignity. On the contrary, there is an exquisite playfulness in his style, combined with a tenderness and depth of tone, which speak volumes in favour of his gentleness and amiability of disposition. There is something very touching, too, in the singleness and warmth of the attachment which bound together the three brothers brought together by the stern summons of duty under the walls of Delhi. All three greatly distinguished themselves, and deserved right well of their country. It cannot yet be forgotten how Colonel Greathed hung on the rear of a large body of rebels fleeing from the captured city, and again and again defeated them with heavy slaughter. It may be less generally known how eminent were the services of Lieut. Wilberforce Greathed, of the Engineers; but those who witnessed his gallantry and the proofs of his professional skill are unanimous in according to him the highest possible praise. Of Mr. Greathed, the Lieut.-Governor's Political Agent with the army of Delhi, it is impossible to speak in too eulogistic terms. His own letters, indeed, fail altogether to do him justice; for either he wisely abstained from alluding to official matters in his correspondence with his wife, or else that lady has exercised an exemplary discretion in eliminating every line that ought not fairly to be laid before the public. Enough remains, however, to gratify all rational curiosity, and few will lay down the volume until they have perused it to the last line. Very sad and suggestive is the conclusion. On the 18th Mr. Greathed wrote in his usual spirits, rejoicing over the fall of Delhi,

though sorrowing for many brave men suddenly snatched away from the joys and duties of life. On the morrow his own career was closed, and his body committed to the earth, almost side by side with the heroic Nicholson. Peace be with him! His letters represent him with such life-like fidelity, that the reader mourns over his untimely death as if he had been an old and much-valued friend.

#### REPORT OF BULLION.

| Per P. and O. S. N. Compy.'s Steamer <i>Pera</i> , Nov. 20, 1858. |         |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
|                                                                   | Gold.   | Silver.  |
| Alexandria .....                                                  | £15,400 | £2800    |
| Madras .....                                                      | 650     | —        |
| Calcutta .....                                                    | —       | 104,285  |
| Hong Kong .....                                                   | —       | 29,600   |
| Shanghai .....                                                    | —       | 11,041   |
| Manilla .....                                                     | 10,000  | —        |
|                                                                   | £26,050 | £145,726 |

Per P. and O. Steamer *Malta*, Nov. 27.

|              | Gold. | Silver.  |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Bombay ..... | £650  | £227,145 |

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|              | £. s. d.                                                     | £. s. d.                                              | £. s. d.                                   |
| On Bengal... | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               |                                            |
| Madras...    | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | 325 0 0                                    |
| Bombay...    | 2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½.                                            | 2s. 2½d.                                              |                                            |

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                       | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs.    | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                   | —          | —           | 1 11½         |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ..... | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....     | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 ..... | —          | —           | 1 8           |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53 .....     | —          | —           | —             |

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |                                                           | Paid. | Prices.            |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 2.      | India Stock .....                                         |       | 326 to 328         |
|         | India Loan Debentures .....                               |       | 99½ to 100         |
|         | India Debentures (2nd issue) .....                        |       | 99½                |
|         | India Scrip (2nd issue) .....                             |       | 99½                |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000) .....                                |       | 11s. to 14s. pm.   |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                                |       | 13s. 14s. 10s. pm. |
|         | RAILWAYS.                                                 |       |                    |
| 18      | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..... | 9s.   | par to ½ pm.       |
| 18      | Ditto Additional Capital, A .....                         | 6     | ½ dis. to ½ pm.    |
| 18      | Ditto B .....                                             | 4½    | ½ dis. to ½ pm.    |
| 20      | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....                        | 1.3   | pur                |
| 20      | Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....                          | 3     | ½ to 1½ pm.        |
| 20      | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....                       | 5     | par to ½ pm.       |
| Stock   | East Indian .....                                         | 100   | 17½ to 107½        |
| 20      | Ditto E Shares Extension .....                            | 10    | 1 to 1½ pm.        |
| 20      | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | all   | 21½ to 21½         |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                   | 4     | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 20      | Ditto .....                                               | 2     | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 20      | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....    | 2     | par to ½ pm.       |
| 20      | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                           | all   | 18½ to 18½         |
| 20      | Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                           | all   | 20½ to 20½         |
| 20      | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....                | 15    | ½ to ½ dis.        |
| 20      | Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....               | 5     | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 20      | Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....               | 5     | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....                      | 7     | 3 to 1 dis.        |
| 20      | Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                          | 15    | 1 to 1½ pm.        |
| 20      | Scinde (ditto) .....                                      | all   | 21½ to 21½         |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                   | 10    | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 20      | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....        | 5     | par to ½ pm.       |
| 20      | Panjab (5 per ct.) .....                                  | 5     | par to ½ pm.       |
|         | BANKS.                                                    |       |                    |
| 100     | Agra and United Service .....                             | 50    | all                |
| 40      | Australasian .....                                        | all   | 48 to 90           |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt .....                                       | all   | 26 to 26½          |
| 20      | Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....       | 10    | 3 to 2½ dis.       |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation .....                           | all   | 36 to 38           |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                        | all   | 19½ to 19½         |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.                                            |       |                    |
| 20      | Eastern Steam .....                                       | all   | 2 to 2½            |
| 20      | Indian & Australian Tel. Co. .....                        | 2     | all                |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....                        | all   | 7½ to 8½           |
| 1       | N. B. Australasian Company .....                          | all   | ½ to ½             |
| 1       | Oriental Gas .....                                        | all   | ½ to 1             |
|         | Ditto New .....                                           | 15s.  | ½ dis. to par      |
| 50      | Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....       | all   | 85 to 87           |
| 50      | Ditto New .....                                           | 10    | 13 to 14 pm.       |
| 20      | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....                          | 9     | ½ to ½ pm.         |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....                           | all   | ½ to 1             |
| 1       | Ditto Registered .....                                    | all   | ½ to 1             |

## ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, London,  
26th November, 1858.

### THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That a GENERAL COURT of the said COMPANY will be held as above on THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER, between the hours of Twelve and Six, for the ELECTION of FOUR DIRECTORS, in the room of

CHARLES MILLS, Esq.  
MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P.  
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., and  
ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES, Esq.,  
who have disqualified.

The Form of a Letter of Attorney, and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, will be prepared for delivery to the Proprietors at the Treasury in this House.

C. CRAFTURD, Acting Secretary.

East-India House, London,  
19th November, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before FRIDAY, the 3rd of DECEMBER next, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply BRITISH IRON; also BEST PLATE and SHEET IRON; and that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 3rd day of DECEMBER, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
26th November, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on FRIDAY, the 3rd DECEMBER next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
147 Tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
26th November, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 3rd DECEMBER next, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
566 Tons of Dead Weight (including 301 Tons of Coals).  
255 Tons of Measurable Goods.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
26th November, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on FRIDAY, the 3rd DECEMBER, 1858, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about  
210 Tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

UNDERSTANDING that FOUR VACANCIES have occurred in the direction of your affairs by the disqualification of Messrs. MILLS, M. T. SMITH, MACNAGHTEN, and MANGLES, lately elected to the Council of India, I take the liberty to offer myself to your notice to fill one of the above vacancies.

I trust that my long connection with India, and the interest I have always felt in its good government, will warrant my soliciting your support on THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER, the day fixed for the Election, from Twelve to Six.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

Halleybury, Herts.,  
27th November, 1858.

I. W. J. OUSELEY.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

FOUR of your late Directors having disqualified, and the COURT of DIRECTORS having announced that these Vacancies will be filled up in the usual manner, on THURSDAY, the 9th DECEMBER, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate to fill one of them.

In soliciting your suffrages on this occasion, I may add that I was a Candidate for a seat in your Direction some years since, and but for the change which took place in the system of government in 1854, would probably, from the encouragement I then received, have long before this obtained my object.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

DUNCAN SIM,

Major-General Madras Engineers.

11, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, London,  
27th November, 1858.

122, Westbourne-terrace,  
27th November, 1858.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to offer myself respectfully to your notice as a Candidate to fill ONE of the FOUR VACANCIES now declared in your Direction.

For several years prior to the new organisation of the Indian Home Government, I had solicited your favourable consideration, and from the support which I received from you in the course of my canvass, I may venture to express my conviction that had the Constitution of the Court continued as before the more recent change, my labours would ere this have been crowned with success. If selected by your favour for the position which I now solicit, I shall endeavour to prove myself worthy of your confidence by devoting myself to the duties of the office, however diminished in its importance, and conducting them in such a manner as may be most beneficial to your interest.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

L. R. REID.

### TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

FOUR VACANCIES having occurred in the Direction of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY by the retirement of CHARLES MILLS, Esq., MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., and ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES, Esq., and your Directors having notified that such Vacancies will be filled up at a GENERAL COURT to be held at the East-India-house, on THURSDAY, the 9th DECEMBER, between the hours of Twelve and Six, for the Election of FOUR DIRECTORS in the room of the above-named Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state that I have been encouraged by some very influential members of your body to come forward on the present occasion, and accordingly as a Proprietor of long standing who has paid considerable attention to the Company's affairs, I respectfully offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of filling One of these Vacancies, assuring you that if elected to the office of Director of your Honourable Company I shall always be ready to maintain your rights and promote your interests to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMS HELPS.

9, Dean's yard, Westminster,  
Nov. 27th, 1858.

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AND OTHERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

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| 4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) | 0 6 8           | 0 10 0         | 0 12 0          | 0 14 0        |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, do.       | 0 1 8           | 0 2 6          | 0 3 0           | 0 3 6         |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...     | 0 3 6           | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0         |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers ...    | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0        |
| 1 Butter Knife ...         | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0         |
| 1 Soup Ladle ...           | 0 12 0          | 0 16 0         | 0 17 6          | 1 0 0         |
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 372.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |          |                     |         |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Oct. 30  | Burmah (Rangoon) .. | Oct. 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 31     | Bombay .....        | Nov. 9  |
| Agra .....              | " 29     | Ceylon .....        | Oct. 30 |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Oct. 13. |                     |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 12th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
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Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb. 2s.; under 2½ lb. 3s.; under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 ½ oz. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.

Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.  
 The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE curtain has descended, the lights are out, the actors who have so long graced the boards have finally retired from the stage. The same drama, however, must again be performed, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the old conventionalisms be not maintained and repeated. By the Bombay Mail of the 9th November we learn that the great act of spoliation has at length been consummated, and that on the first day of that month the extinction of the East India Company as a governing body was publicly notified to the peoples of Hindostan. The terms of the Royal Proclamation are liberal and full of promise, and breathe throughout a spirit of conciliation. No radical changes, indeed, are to be introduced in the existing establishments, for the additional title of viceroy bestowed on the Governor-General amounts to nothing more than an idle waste of words. It is more important that the native princes are assured that all existing treaties and engagements will be scrupulously fulfilled, and their independence respected and upheld. It is also gratifying to perceive that the iniquitous practice of "Resumptions" has received its death blow, and that more regard will henceforth be shown to native usages and customs in questions relating to the possession of land. Perfect toleration is likewise secured to every creed, and Christians, Mahomedans, and Hindoos are to be treated according to their individual merits, and not with respect to their religious professions. An amnesty is likewise offered to all who return to their allegiance by the 1st of January, provided their hands have not been imbrued in Christian blood. Such is the general tenor of the Proclamation which on the 1st of November was read aloud in every great city and military station in our Indian empire. The artillery thundered forth, the assembled thousands rent the air with noisy acclamations, the troops were paraded, and cheered when told to cheer, public and private buildings were illuminated, banquets were spread, and loyal toasts proposed with due declamation; and thus the Company's beneficent Raj was brought to a conclusion, after a century of marvellous and triumphant progress.

The military intelligence brought by this mail is highly satisfactory, so far as it goes, though it relates chiefly to a series of successful skirmishes. A repulse, indeed, had been sustained before a wretched fort in Oude, by which one hundred European soldiers were put *hors de combat*. The place was finally captured, but no excuse can be made for the blundering temerity that rendered failure possible.

In Central India Gen. Michel continues to pursue his victorious career, and it is reported that Tantia Topee has offered to surrender if his life be guaranteed. Though a rebel, he has displayed such persistent daring under constant disasters that we trust his petition will be granted, if only to inaugurate Her Majesty's immediate government of her Indian possessions.

If the Indian papers are correctly informed, there is some probability of Lord Clyde's early resignation of the chief command; Sir W. R. Mansfield being mentioned as his lordship's successor. The retirement of Sir John Lawrence from the administration of the Punjab likewise gives rise to several contradictory statements, each on the "best authority." Colonel Edwards, Mr. Edmonstone, and Mr. Montgomery, have each their advocates, and no doubt are all eligible for that high and responsible appointment.

The "Official Gazette," it will be seen, contains the postings of 156 ensigns to European and native regiments on the Bengal establishment.

Under the new *régime* the hours of attendance at the India-house now extend from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on every day except Saturday, when office work ceases at two o'clock. There is, however, an important and rather frequent exception to this general rule. Lord Stanley himself often remains at his post till past six, and on those occasions it is naturally required that each department shall be adequately represented.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Hart and two children, Col. Hutt, Mr. Maroquet, Mr. Barlow, Col. McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. Ewing, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Proctor, an infant, Mr. McKenna, Capt. McKenna, Lieut. Ritchie, Mrs. Dickson and child, Capt. Flower, Miss Thompson, Mr. Frost, Mr. Wardlaw, Miss Selway.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. Bridge, 72nd B.N.I., at Galle on his wa. home lately. The Rev. William Boyle, Chaplain, aged 41, at Sealkote, Oct. 26.  
 BOMBAY.—Assist.-surg. C. J. F. Imbach, M.D., at Vin-goria (Bombay) on Nov. 5, of fever.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

Gwalior, 21st Oct.

The following just received from General Michel: "The rebels, about 10,000, have been utterly defeated to-day, 19th Oct., by the force under my command at Sindwa. They desired to penetrate to the east, but were pursued close to Bampoor. They will immediately make for Tal-Behut. We took all their guns (4). They fought fiercely.

Gwalior, 23rd Oct.

Received the following from General Michel: "Tantia Topee left Lullutpore on the 16th inst., and making a flank march eastward, arrived at Sindwa on the 18th, thinking General Michel was marching on Lullutpore; but the General, hearing during the night of his move, marched ten miles from Narhut, north of Multaon, and surprised the enemy at 9 A.M. this morning. They stood well for an hour, but were then utterly beaten and dispersed, losing four guns and about 400 killed. The pursuit was continued for nine miles, the force having been for ten hours under arms. Tantia Topee has fled to Bampoor, and will probably be at Tal Behut to-morrow. General Michel's loss in the action of yesterday—H.M.'s 8th Hussars, killed, 2 privates; wounded, Major Chetwode slightly, Lieut. Harding dangerously, 5 privates, 10 horses; missing, 6 horses. H.M.'s 17th Lancers, killed, 5 horses; wounded, 5 privates and 4 horses. Blake's troop H.A., wounded, 1 horse. 1st Bombay Lancers, killed, 2 privates; wounded, Col. Curtis slightly, Lieut. Mayne ditto, 1 private, 1 horse; missing, 6 horses. 3rd Bombay Cav., killed, 4 horses; wounded, 4 privates and 6 horses. Mayne's Horse, wounded, 1 duffadar and 6 horses; missing, 1 horse. 92nd Highlanders, none. 71st, none. 19th Bombay N.I., none. Bengal Art., none."

From Kurrai, 25th Oct., 1858, via Indore, Wednesday, 3rd Nov., 8 20 P.M.

From General Michel, to Lord Elphinstone and Commander-in-Chief.

The rebel army was surprised on its march by the Mhow column under my command, at Kurrai, as day dawned on the 25th October. The principal chiefs had passed with the greater part of the force towards Basoda. Three thousand were utterly dispersed, throwing away their arms in their pursuit, for nine miles towards the neighbourhood of Kimlassa. The column has marched sixty-two miles in sixty hours, besides the fatigue of pursuit across country. The number of killed on the side of the enemy was upwards of three hundred. No loss on our side.

From Allahabad, 30th Oct.

From G. F. Edmonstone, to H. L. Anderson. Information from Sir R. Napier has just reached us, that on the 25th General Michel intercepted the rebels of Rao's army, about two thousand strong, at Kurrai; they were entirely routed, threw away their arms, and were driven, some to Kimlassa, and the greater part towards Basoda. The general was about to march to Bagrode, about thirty-six miles west of Saugor. Captain Pinkney reports from Jhamsic, under date the 27th, that Tantia Topee, with his able-bodied men, had crossed the Betwa somewhere near Achelong, and is making to the west. Sick, wounded, &c., left in Achaul Bundell. The rebels of the Chundaree district are said to be rather broken up. Colonel Liddell was at Beerput, fifteen miles north-west from Telree, and General Michel was on the march from Chutterpore to Rooot.

Service Message from Commissioner of Patna, dated 23rd Oct., 1858.

The rebels have turned from Koonch, and a party of them made an attempt to enter the jungles, but were repulsed by the troops stationed there. It is now said to be their intention to remain, if they can, in Bhajpore.

Service Message from Commissioner of Patna, dated 24th Oct., 9.30 A.M.

Brigadier Douglas came up with the rebels at Minchoolee in the dusk of the evening, but they fled so rapidly that their loss did not amount to above thirty killed. From Minchoolee (west of Peroo) they fled north, then turned east, then south, and finally went off in a south-west direction. A party of them crossed the Trunk-road Koorkinabad, and made their way to the hills by Chundalie. This party, however, appears to be small. Brigadier Douglas is pursuing the main body most vigorously.

The following intelligence is supplied from Lucknow, dated 23rd Oct.:—

The civil officer at Jhubrowlie reports that five thousand rebels and four guns attacked them this morning. The rebels were repulsed, losing about one hundred and fifty killed, and all their guns. Our cavalry pursued for six miles. Lieutenant Mitford, of Hodson's horse, wounded. Our loss trifling, none killed.

Mr. Cole, with Colonel Turner's column at Jehanabad, writes, dated the 23rd Oct., half-past one afternoon:—A party of rebels, number not mentioned, crossed the Grand Trunk Road last night at Khoormabad, passed near Tilwanee Factory, plundered one or two Bunnahs at Chundaree, and pushed on to the hills. Their number not believed to be large. No further news of Ummer Sing's column obtained.

Mr. Cole writes from Jehanabad, 23rd Oct.: The main body of the rebels crossed the Grand Trunk Road in two columns between this and Sewagor this afternoon. They are supposed to be making for the hills by the Sheoghur pass.

## BENGAL.

## THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

"VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company:

"Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories in our name and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

"And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Hon. East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects: and those obligations, by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men, who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field; we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have thus been misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

"Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such, the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons full consideration will be given to the circum-

stances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shown to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

"To all others in arms against the Government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our Crown and dignity on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the 1st day of January next.

"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

#### "PROCLAMATION.

"BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

"Allahabad, Nov. 1, 1858.

"Her Majesty the Queen having declared that it is her gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the Government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

"From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honourable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honour and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

"The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her royal proclamation.

"From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has made upon their allegiance and faithfulness.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

"G. F. EDMONSTONE,

"Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General."

#### NATIVE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

"TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"May it please your Majesty,—

"We, the undersigned, your Majesty's native Indian subjects, residing in the town and island of Bombay, duly considering the importance of the modification lately introduced into the Government of British India, whereby the direct sovereignty of these territories has devolved upon your Majesty, desire, on this auspicious occasion, to approach your Majesty's throne with an expression of our sincere loyalty, attachment, and devotion.

"Firmly assured as we are that the great principles of moderation, impartiality, and justice, characteristic of your Majesty's government in all parts of the British empire, will henceforth, as ever, be scrupulously recognised, we venture to offer to your Majesty our humble and hearty congratulations on the assumption of your Royal supremacy over this vast country; and we beg leave at the same time to express our cordial hope that the im-

portant change of administration which has thus been inaugurated, may have the effect of placing your Majesty's rule in India on a basis still more secure than that upon which it has rested for so many years.

"With earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the prince, your illustrious Consort, and of your Royal family, as well for the speedy restoration of tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions,

"We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves

"Your Majesty's most dutiful, humble, and devoted subjects,

(Signed) "JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

RAMLOLL THACKOORSEYDASS.

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE.

MEER JAFFER ALI KHAN, BAHDR.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMED."

And about 3,000 other signatures.

#### ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the undersigned, presidents and members of the Bombay Association, being your Majesty's faithful Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee subjects, natives of the Bombay presidency, duly impressed with the importance of the recent change effected in the government of British India, whereby your Majesty has assumed the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered by the Honourable East India Company, beg, as dutiful subjects, to avail ourselves of the present auspicious occasion, to convey to your Majesty, with sentiments of the deepest humility, the expression of our sincere allegiance, warm attachment, and dutiful devotion.

"Fully impressed as we are with the conviction that the due exercise and strict observance of the same principles of moderation, impartiality, justice, liberality, and toleration will mark your Majesty's Government of the Indian Empire, as have heretofore characterised your Majesty's Government in every other part of your Majesty's dominions, and animated as we are with lively feelings of gratitude and joy, we hail with unfeigned delight the auspicious change of administration, and beg respectfully to tender to your Majesty the humble tribute of our hearty congratulations on your Majesty's assumption of your Royal supremacy over this vast empire, firmly hoping, as we do, that the important change of administration which has thus been inaugurated may tend to establish your Majesty's rule on a firm and lasting basis, and secure the happiness of your Majesty's Indian subjects.

"With sincere and earnest prayers for the welfare of your Majesty, of the Prince, your illustrious Consort, and of your royal family, as well as for the speedy restoration of peace and tranquillity in the disturbed provinces of British India, and for a long continuance of peace and prosperity in your Majesty's dominions,

"We, with the profoundest respect, subscribe ourselves your Majesty's most dutiful, humble, and devoted subjects,

(Signed) "JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE."

And other members of the Bombay Association.

#### THE BHOWANIPORE AND DULLUNDA LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Bhowanipore Asylum is intended only for Europeans and East Indians, the Dullunda for natives.

We arrived at the former a little before seven o'clock in the morning, and accompanied the superintendent in his usual tour, attended

by his staff of subordinate officers. The gate through which we entered faces the west, and we first inspected the western and southern wards. The former were at the time quite empty, the inmates having proceeded to the other parts of the premises; but the southern wards were fully tenanted, the patients being either seated in the wards themselves, or in the verandah which runs down their whole length, and into which all the wards open, or else were walking about the verandah. As we came amongst them there was a glance of recognition. They all seemed to know Dr. Cantor, and he addressed to each a word or two of inquiry as to his health or his wants, a word or two of encouragement, or of gentle though firm remonstrance, as the case might be, just saying in each case what seemed to us most suitable and most applicable. To one who had been violent, and was confined in his cell, the question was put whether he was sorry for what he had done, and would express his regret? He gave an evasive answer, and was left alone for the present. Another, who was suffering from melancholia, and who had resolved to starve himself to death, was reminded of the promise he had made to the superintendent to eat his meals, and was warned that if he did not eat his breakfast he should be compelled to eat two breakfasts, and so with the other meals. This appeared to be the most serious punishment to this particular patient, and he begged hard to be forgiven.

Passing on, we came upon the garden, where the female patients were taking their morning exercise, under the charge of the matron, Mrs. Wilson. Some of the women seemed very quiet and orderly; others had a wild look, and a separate attendant at their backs, following them wherever they went. These patients occupy two sets of wards on the lower floor, which open out on either side of a piece of ground, and a range of wards on the upper floor. Some were engaged in reading books, and others in needle-work and worsted-work, which they appeared to execute with great neatness. The best specimens of work were shown by an Englishwoman, whilst the East Indians invariably seemed to think such labour as degrading and only suitable for the tailor.

Returning to the garden, which is very nicely kept, we entered the main building, the house, which is situated in the centre of the grounds, and came upon other male patients. Here all seemed quiet and tractable, though each had his particular hallucination. One, who was seventy-five years of age, supposed that he was the king, wore a scarlet cap with a gold band, was very careful not to let his sacred person be touched by inferior mortals, and would only answer when addressed as the King or his Majesty. Another considered that he had been sent out by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to receive the first good appointment that might become vacant, that he had the power of knowing what passed in the heavens, and had lately seen in the clouds Jacob on his visit to Laban pass in procession with a long line of camels; others had their different little fancies, perfectly harmless in themselves. We also saw two patients who were quite convalescent and expected soon to be discharged—they wore, poor fellows, a look of deep humility, mingled, too, with thankfulness at having passed through a great trial. As if they felt that God in his great mercy had allowed them to return to the world, had once more seated Reason on her throne, had once more given them a fair chance of life.

Having surveyed the house, the grounds and all the wards, which are kept in a clean and tidy manner, we tasted the milk fresh from the cow, and examined the provisions which had just been brought from the market for the consumption of the lunatics, and there was nothing to find fault with. The patients are divided into two classes, corresponding as nearly as possible to their station in life before they were admitted into the hospital, and they are



fed and clothed (not as regards the quantity but the quality) in relative proportions, but otherwise they are all treated alike.

Every inducement is held out to Reason to resume her sway, for the mind to recover its natural powers, and the success which has attended some of the celebrated asylums in Europe in resuscitating dormant sympathies has fully established the practicability of such curative measures. Dr. Cantor has not only effected a great saving both to Government and the public in his administration of the affairs of the Bhowanipore Asylum, but as far as such a thing can be done, he has, by his uniform kindness, won the confidence of the lunatics. His morning visit seemed to be looked forward to with pleasure; each woke up, as it were, for the moment out of his dream or his fancy, and all appeared pleased with the notice he took of them. The Bhowanipore Asylum contains at present about sixty-one patients, perhaps one-third of which are females, and as accessions are gradually made to the number, the convalescent are from time to time sent to England.

Let us now turn to the Dullunda Asylum. The gateway looks to the north, faces the race-course, and is close to the iron bridge yard. Driving round the grand road we come up to a small pukka building, used, we suppose, as the residence of the European overseer; and passing through a passage where the winter-clothing of the patients was stored up—blankets from the Gya district—we arrived at the back of the building, and on a large square yard, where some of the lunatics were engaged in cleaning the jute fibre, and in the preparation of twine. Amongst these were two new arrivals, and both, as far as we could understand, had been *ganja* or opium smokers; had, in fact, smoked their senses away. The eastern, southern, and western sides of this square yard contained enclosures, where we found at one side wards raised to a pretty good distance from the ground, and in which the patients are confined during the night, the rest of the enclosure embracing a large compound, in which those of the patients who were not engaged in work were seated in rows in charge of peons. Some of the wards contained separate cells for the solitary confinement of the refractory, and a hospital, which we were glad to find without a tenant.

To the south again of all these buildings there was a large spot of ground, in which the jute was grown of which we have previously spoken, and a fine tank of water. The wards and the whole place were kept scrupulously clean, and the ventilation being most admirable, the health of the patients was fully secured.

At Dullunda the non-restraint system is carefully observed. Those only of the patients who cared to work were put to it, and then they only did just as much or as little as they liked; but the moral condition of the inmates was of a much lower standard, with the minds of course by very many degrees less cultivated than that of the Europeans and East Indians at Bhowanipore, with the animal instinct more at work than the mental. Insanity at Dullunda was presented in a more degrading aspect than at the other place. Here might be seen the raving madman, the gibbering fool, and a great display of the most horrible grimaces and contortions. Some of the patients had very harmless fancies, one believed he was the King of Delhi dressed in regal style, ornamented with tinsel and glass; others again had one conceit or another, but one fellow, who seemed to us rather excited, declared that he had a special mission to Lucknow, and insisted on having a "Scotch Bible." He was seated at the head of the first of three rows, who were on the ground resting on their hams and feet in the native attitude of sitting, in one of the enclosures alluded to. As we turned away to leave that part of the

hospital he made a sudden spring at the superintendent, and, but for the vigilance and quickness of a peon who was near, might have caught Dr. Cantor in his arms. The man was immediately led away and confined in a cell, and this was the only thing in the shape of punishment for his violence.

This asylum holds on an average about three hundred patients, of which about one-sixth are females; the female patients were all very quiet, with one exception; this woman confined herself to mere raving at some imaginary wrong, the others wore the look of helpless idiots. One woman had been confined in the jail—her child, a few months old, did not seem to be insane, but another child about two or three years old was a perfect idiot.—*Englishman*.

#### NANA SAHIB'S LETTERS.

TO HOLAS SING, COTWAL OF CAWNPORE.

You are hereby ordered to make known within your jurisdiction, that whoever may have in his possession any property plundered from the English, such as chairs and tables, China and metal dishes, arms, buggies, medical apparatus, horses, and wood, or railway officers' property, such as beams, iron, wire, jackets, coats and trousers, goats and sheep—must, within four days, produce such property. Should any one secrete such things, and they be found hereafter in his house when searched, he will be visited with condign chastisement. Should any person have in his house an Englishman or any children (*babu logue*) he must produce them and will not be questioned; but any person concealing the above will be blown into the path of destruction from the cannon's mouth.

Dated 4th Zikad, or 24th June, 1857.

TO RUGHONATH SING, BHOWANY SING, &c.

Officers of the Regiment at Seetapoor (41st N. I.) and Wahid Ali Khan, Naib Ressalder, 1st Irregular Cavalry, at Sikandra.

GREETING.—Your petition, presented by Meer Punah Ali, has been received. Its contents have become known to me. The report of your bravery and gallantry has given me great pleasure, "much praise be yours, thus should you ever act, thus let me act." Here (Cawnpore) this day 4th Zikad (27th June) the white faces have fought with us. The whole of them, by the grace of God, and the destroying fortune of the king, have entered hell. A salute in honour of this event has been fired as usual. It behoves you also to celebrate this victory with rejoicings and peals of artillery. Moreover, your request for permission to fight with the infidels has given me great satisfaction. In a few days, when order shall have been restored in this district, the victorious force, which has now swelled to a large army, still daily increasing, will cross the Ganges. Continue to hem in the infidels until the arrival of my camp. This event will take place shortly; and then display all your valour. Bear in mind that the people pertain to both faiths. They must be neither molested nor injured in any way. Have a care to protect them. Collect supplies, and keep them in readiness.

Dated 4th Zikad St. 1273, 27th June, 1857.

(N. B.—Day of boat massacre.)

TO HUSHMUT ALI, THANADAR, SIRSOL.

The perusal of your petition, dated 6th Zikad (29th June), reporting the arrival of a boat containing Europeans at Nujufgurh, and giving an account of the attack made on it by Maday Khan, Jemadar of Chowkie Nujufgurh, and of your going in person with your horsemen, and of the good conduct of the troops encamped at Mandah, has afforded me extreme gratification. Send at once a horseman to inform me where fighting with the English is now going on.

Dated 29th June, 1857.

TO HOLAS SING, COTWAL.

Whereas, by the grace of God and fortune of the king, all the English at Poonah and in Punna have been slain and sent to hell, and 5,000 English, who were at Delhi, have been put to the sword by the royal troops, the government is now everywhere victorious. You are, therefore, ordered to proclaim these glad tidings in all cities and villages by beat of drum, that all may rejoice on hearing them. All cause for apprehension is now removed.

Dated 8th Zikad, 1st July, 1857.

TO BABOO RAMBUXSH, TALOOQDAR DHONDIA KHERA, OUDE.

GREETING.—Your petition, dated 6th Zikad (29th June), reporting the slaughter of the English, and the deaths in battle of your brother Sudhainan Sing, with two officers, and also begging for my favour as a reward for your self-devotion, has been perused. You are hereby informed that I also am grieved at your loss, but the will of God must be submitted to. Moreover, this event (the death of his brother) has happened in the cause of government, and you will ever remain the object of my protection. Have no manner of fear, government will certainly befriend you.

Dated 10th Zikad, or 3rd July, 1857.

TO HOLAS SING, KOTWAL.

Whereas sundry persons of the town, on hearing the report of European troops having marched from Allahabad, are abandoning their homes and seeking shelter in villages, you are hereby ordered to have proclaimed throughout the town that Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery have marched to repel the English. Wherever they may be met, at Futtehpore, Allahabad, or wherever they may be, the revenging force will thoroughly punish them. Let all remain without fear in their homes and pursue their usual avocations.

Dated 12th Zikad, or 5th July.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

I have been greatly pleased with your zeal, valour and loyalty. Your labours are deserving of the highest praise. The organization and scale of pay and rewards established here will have likewise to be established for you. Let your minds be at rest, all promises made will be fulfilled. Troops of all arms have this day crossed the Ganges en route to Lucknow; you will be aided in every possible way to slay the unbelieving Nazarenes, and despatch them to hell. The greatest reliance is placed on your readiness and bravery to secure victory. On receipt of this order, certify to me, under your hand and seal, that you have learned its contents and are ready to co-operate in the destruction of the infidels. Have no fear as regards ordnance stores. Any amount of ammunition and heavy guns is available. Shurf-ood-Dowlah and Ali Reza Beg, Cotwal of Lucknow, have been ordered to supply provisions. They will do so; but should they fail in this duty, inform me, and a conspicuous example will be made of them. All of you display valour and fortitude. May victory speedily crown your efforts, thus shall I myself be at liberty to proceed towards Allahabad. There can be no hesitation on your part or on mine. After this rapid success, march to Allahabad and conquer there.

Dated 14th Zikad, or 7th July, 1857.

TO KALKAPERSHAD CANOONGOE—OUDE.

GREETING.—Your petition has been received, stating that seven boats containing Europeans were going down the river from Cawnpore, and that two parties of your men who were at the spot joined the government troops and fired on them so unremittingly that they proceeded, slaying the English, the whole way, as far as the villages of Abdool Azees, when the horse artillery and yourself in person joined the rest and sank six of the boats, the seventh escaping through the force of the wind. You have performed a great deed, and I am highly pleased with your conduct. Persevere in your devotion to the government cause. This order is sent you as a mark of favour. Your petition, with which a European was sent in, has also reached me. The European has been sent to hell, thus adding to my satisfaction.

Dated 16th Zikad, or 9th July, 1857.

TO THANADAR SIRSOL.

The victorious army of Government had marched towards Allahabad to oppose the Europeans, and it has now been reported that the latter have deceived the Government troops, attacked and scattered them. Some troops are said to remain there, you are, therefore, ordered to instruct the landholders in your jurisdiction and in Futtehpore, that every brave man should join heart and hand to defend his faith, to put the Europeans to the sword, and send them to hell. Conciliate all ancient influential landholders, and persuade them to unite in the cause of their religion to slay and send to hell all the infidels. Moreover, tell them that Government will give every man his due, and that those who assist it shall be rewarded.

Dated 20th Zikad, 13th July, 1857.

TO THE BAHADOORS AND OFFICERS OF CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY, AT LUCKNOW.

GREETING.—A force of about 1,000 British, with several guns, were marching towards Cawnpore from

Allahabad. To arrest and slay these men, an army was despatched. The British are advancing rapidly. On both sides men fall wounded or killed. The Europeans are now within seven koss of Cawnpore, and the field of battle is warmly contested. It is reported that Europeans are coming up the river in steamers, and strong defences have consequently been constructed without the town of Cawnpore. Here my troops are prepared, and at a distance the battle rages; you are, therefore, informed that the aforesaid British are opposite the district of Baiswara, on this bank of the river. It is very probable that they may attempt to cross the Ganges. You must, for this reason, send some troops into the Baiswara country, to shut them in on that side. My force will press them from this direction, and by this combined action the slaughter of the infidels may be achieved as is most desirable.

Should these people not be destroyed, there can be no doubt they will press on to Delhi. Between Cawnpore and Delhi there is no one that could stand against them. We must, without fail, combine to destroy them, root and branch.

It is also said that the British may cross the Ganges; some English still remain in the Bailey Guard, and maintain the fight; whereas here there is not a living English person left. Send troops immediately across the river to Sheorajpore to surround and cut up the Europeans.

Dated 23rd Zikad, or 16th July, 1857.  
—*Delhi Gazette.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BANSEE, Oct. 20.**—About 11 A.M. on the 20th, a report was received from Lieutenant Pullan that a party of rebels from Toolseypore were advancing to attack him, and were then within three miles of his post. In less than half an hour after, Captain Howlett, with the Intwa force, was on the march to assist him, and reached Biskohur, over a bad road, about three o'clock. Here he learned that the rebels, numbering 500 or 600, were still in occupation of a village and tope a mile beyond Biskohur. They had previously attacked Lieutenant Pullan, but had retired on losing two or three of their number; they expected to be reinforced in the evening. Captain Howlett therefore started at once for the rebel post, sending the cavalry round to intercept their retreat. The rebels, as usual, bolted when they found their rear threatened. The cavalry, under the judicious leading of their bold young officer, Lieutenant Faber, prevented the escape of the rebels into the cover they were making for, and kept them to the open country, driving them upon the river Booree Raptsee, two miles off, within the Oude border. Twenty-five rebels were cut down near the river's bank by the cavalry, and the rest driven headlong into the water, where many perished by drowning, and many more were shot by the infantry, whose exertions in the chase were most strenuous. The loss of the rebels in this affair is estimated at 200. Among the slain was their leader, Mhendoo Khan. In this rapid and successful little affair Lieutenant Faber distinguished himself by the style in which he led his men, shooting one rebel, and cutting down two with his own hand, and having his sword severed by a cut from a rebel tulwar.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SANDEE, Oct. 26.**—The brigade consists of four guns; Major Smith's Battery Royal Artillery; one Company Sikhs, with one 24-pounder, two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers; 8th Foot; 8th Irregular Cavalry; Futtyghur Levy. Since leaving Futtyghur on the 18th, our movements have been as follows:—Oodeypore, 4 miles, 18th October; Allehgunge, 9 miles, 19th October; Palee, 11 miles, 20th October, 21st halt; Nuktowra, 8 miles, 22nd October; Sandie, 8 miles, 23rd October. On approaching Palee, a few rebel sowars were descried making off on the other side of the Garra. The village is large and strong, and was found deserted, but the villagers returned in the course of the day. It appears that a good many Baghies belong to Palee. Sandie is separated from our camp by the river. The rebels appear in force on the ramparts, and their sowars are careering underneath. Boats are being brought to form a bridge, and by that time the place will probably be deserted. Meanwhile, they have commenced firing Juzzails, and it has been necessary to withdraw the cavalry pickets out of range. Mr. Berkeley accompanies the force as special commissioner. 26th. We opened fire from our heavy guns on the 24th, which caused the fort and city to be evacuated. The bridge of boats was completed by evening, and the force crossed early next morning, and took quiet possession.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**JHANSI, Oct. 26.**—I have been trying to pick up any information that might be of use to you about our friend Tantia Topee down south, but I have not been very successful. From all accounts, however, it appears that he is disgusted by the reception he met with from Michel, and is anxious to shift his quarters; indeed, it is doubtful if he has not slipped away already, leaving his force to shift for itself. They are supposed to be shut into the Doab, between the Betwa and Jamnie rivers, the fords of which are carefully watched by Colonel Liddell at Koerai on the Tehree side, and Colonel Scudamore at Simereeah and Captain Maclean at the Seris ghat to the west. Michel and Smith form the base of the triangle to the south; and it is generally supposed the rebels are trying to slip between them; however, Michel is not the man to let them go without paying heavy toll at any rate. A report came in on Saturday (23rd) that they were crossing at Gooraghat in front of Colonel Scudamore, and a detachment of the third Bombay Europeans was ordered out to reinforce him, but the report was not confirmed, and they were countermanded, though still held in readiness to start. There is a talk of our going out to camp on the 1st November, and handing over the town to civil authority, but Captains Pinckney and Maclean, and a large portion of the police, are away, so it will probably be deferred till they are in a better position to take the charge. We shall none of us be sorry to get out, as our men are still sickly, and the mornings are so cool now that camp life is much to be preferred to the dirty native town.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CLOTHING BOARD.**—A board, composed as follows, will assemble as soon as convenient, at army head quarters, at such hours as the President may appoint, for the purpose of considering the whole question of the clothing and equipment of the European soldier in India, under instructions which will be communicated to the President by the adjutant general of the army: President, Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., acting quartermaster-general of her Majesty's forces. Members—Major T. B. Butt, her Majesty's 79th Highlanders; Surgeon J. F. Beaton, M.D. and A.B., 1st European Light Cavalry; Captain G. Allgood, officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General of the army. The board are authorised to correspond with officers or departments capable of affording them information. The proceedings, when closed, to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army, in duplicate, for submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

**BARREILLY, Oct. 28.**—Very little news from camp; Colonel Troop is following the enemy into the jungles. He had a fight on Tuesday, and was going at them again yesterday. The affair of the 19th was not very brilliant; the cavalry got round us and dashed in on our baggage in rear, cutting up some forty or fifty camp followers, and among them three women, whom they hacked away just as freely as men. Shahjehanpore, I am told, is denuded of troops, all but 200 of the 82nd. Yesterday we had a grand parade, two men were presented with the Victoria Cross, and the general made a miserable speech.

**ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.**—It may interest you to know that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, with his staff, are to leave this morning for Soraon, to join the force there assembled. Troops have been passing across the river daily; the Madras Artillery, Major Lennox's Company of Royal Engineers, Major Le Mesurier's Battery, and the 79th Highlanders, marched last week, and on the 22nd the E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery escorting the Commander-in-Chief's camp moved across; it is reported there was an engagement yesterday, as the artillery received orders to proceed on by a forced march. The Governor-General leaves sometime early next month for Lucknow and Agra, escorted by the Body Guard and 250 of the 5th Fusiliers. His lordship is just now laid up with an attack of fever. The 1st and 3rd European Light Cavalry have been under orders to move some time; the former expects to be attached to the 7th Hussars at Sultanpore, and the 3rd to march to Umballah, where the Depot of the 9th Lancers will find drill instructors for them. Sickness is still on the increase, and the barracks at Papanow ought to be vacated, until the ground round them is properly drained. The Cavalry boys are getting on but slowly in their drill, and situated as they are at present, without arms or accoutrements, very little but riding drill can be taught them, and that is difficult on unbroken horses. The Brigadier has received his K.C.B., and, it is said, will shortly be posted to a station in the Punjab. The station is to be garrisoned during the cold weather by the depot to be formed here of all the recruits coming up from Calcutta. The Invalid Depot is overcrowded, the poor fellows having to wait some time ere the steamers are ready to embark them. The 6th Carabineers are expected here the day after to-

morrow, to join the Soraon force. I hear there are five brigades to be formed. Sir Hope Grant to command the cavalry brigade. 26th October.—There was an inspection by the Governor-General and Lord Clyde of the troops in garrison last evening; the 5th Fusiliers and 1st and 2d European Light Cavalry were formed up at 5 o'clock, and performed a few movements. The marching part of the cavalry was very good, considering the short time they have been mounted; it is ridiculous, however, to see the way they are armed, having pioneer swords. The Governor-General looked well, but the Chief looked careworn, and the climate, you can see, has taken effect on him. Sir W. Mansfield rode behind with Lady Canning. There is a large draft of recruits here now, for the 53rd, 64th, and other corps. The weather is getting nice and cool, and sickness on the decrease, although I hear the cavalry at Papanow are still suffering a great deal from fever,—their officers are in camp, and the men were ordered also to go into tents, but the superintending surgeon stopped them. You shall hear again shortly, when anything occurs; the bridge of boats over the Ganges to Oude reflects great credit on the Engineers employed on it, as also the road beyond over the sanis.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A "DIFFICULTY."**—The 24th Punjab Infantry, under Ensign John Chalmers, had reached Umballa, and were to leave on the 27th October; they expected to reach Umritsur on the 10th November. Orders are to be received at that station for the corps' ultimate destination, which will, it is expected, be Peshawar. At Mullaince, on march on this side of Umballa, a misunderstanding took place between the men of the regiment and Tommochy's Jez dichees, and they fought it out with swords. Two or three on each side were wounded before they could be separated, but, we are told, it was only "one of those rows that must often occur between men who do not even understand each other's language before they get accustomed to one another." We are assured that not a shot was fired on either side, and that when the European officers got to the spot both regiments at once attended to their commands. Captain Gulliver, of the Engineers, has taken command of the 24th Punjab Infantry.

**SULTANPORE, Oct. 23.**—On the morning of the 20th October, the following troops marched out of Sultanpore cantonment to punish a body of rebels, which, in the absence of Sir Hope Grant to the eastward, had the impudence to approach within fifteen miles of the station. H.M.'s 32nd Light Infantry (about three hundred strong), Madras Fusiliers (ditto), detachment 5th Punjab Rifles (about two hundred strong), Police Battalion, with two 9-pounders and two Horse Artillery 6-pounders, and a portion of Cavalry. After marching about ten miles, the 32nd and Punjab Rifles were formed in extended order, supported by the Fusiliers and Police Battalion. The Artillery were kept to the rear, and the bulk of the Cavalry were sent to make a *défour*, and cut off Pandey's retreat. In this order a heavy patch of jungle, in which Pandey's presence was expected, was beaten up. Pandey's harmless pittle-pattle of small arms was soon afterwards heard, and he was discovered in full flight. He was chased out of the jungle by the Infantry, and then Cavalry and Artillery took up the running, and after a very pretty burst, overtook and captured two English guns, completely horsed with English teams, all the ammunition wagons and bullocks (also English) belonging to these guns, three elephants, and some camels. About 70 or 80 Pandies are said to have been killed, whilst we had not a single casualty. The whole affair seems to have been admirably conceived and carried out by Brigadier Horsford, C.B., and was entirely successful. The two guns captured were the only English ones still remaining in the hands of the rebels, and were two of those carried away from Neemuch or Nusseerabad. It is quite clear that the veritable Pandies, i.e. our late sepoys, of which class those beaten on this occasion were almost entirely composed, have no longer any stomach for fighting, and have made up their minds to run at the first shot. The next few weeks will show whether the followers of the Oude Rajahs and Talookdars are composed of any better material. Sir H. Grant returned to Sultanpore this morning, and in a few days more troops will be in motion against Ameeret.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**REGULATIONS FOR PROCLAMATION DAY.**—"Monday next, the 1st November, having been fixed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General for proclaiming the assumption, by her Majesty the Queen, of the government of the British territories in India, it is hereby notified that this event will be proclaimed at four P.M. of that day, on the north steps of Government-house. At the same time and place a proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty to the chiefs,

princes and people of India will be read. All civil, military and naval officers of her Majesty and of the East India Company, are directed to attend, and all classes of her Majesty's subjects, are invited to be present on this occasion. All the troops at the presidency will be paraded, and all the ships of war in the river will be dressed in honour of the event. The illumination in honour of the assumption of the government of India by her Majesty the Queen will take place on the evening of Monday, the 1st November next. Directions have already been given for the illumination of all public offices, buildings and ships, and the President in Council again invites all loyal subjects of her Majesty to join in celebrating the event. By order of the honourable the President in Council, CECIL BEADON, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Lucknow, Oct. 25.—I was sorry to hear to-day that our attack on Birwa last week, although successful in the main, was not at all well managed, and resulted in a very heavy loss on our side. Birwa is, comparatively speaking, a small fort. On the last occasion, when attacked, it was very high taken, and only escaped capture through fear of a great loss of life in Captain Dawson's small force, twenty or thirty men having already fallen when the retreat was sounded. On the present occasion we had portions of the 88th Regiment and Rifle Brigade, with military police to aid; and guns to ply the enemy with shot and shell. Notwithstanding all these advantages, you will be surprised to learn that our loss was 100 killed and wounded in Europeans alone, besides about fifty of the police. No other action has taken place since the capture of Birwa and Poorwa. The latter place is to be held by Captain Chamberlain, of the military police, with infantry and cavalry of that force. He has been instructed to place himself under the orders of that fine officer Brigadier Edegh, commanding at Nawabgunge; but is at liberty to undertake any minor attacks, which would tend to his own safety, on his own responsibility. In case he fears that he will be besieged in the entrenchments, which he has been directed to throw up at once, he is to send all his cavalry to Nawabgunge, and wait for an European reinforcement from that quarter. Major Barrow, our special commissioner of revenue, has been ordered to leave this evening for Allahabad with his entire establishment, and to join the forces at Pertabghur as soon as possible. I don't quite understand in what capacity he is to act, whether as a special commissioner of revenue, or a divisional commissioner—but I am inclined to think that he will now assume the latter title. His duties will now lie in the restoring to order the civil administration of the Baijwara country, with which he is so well acquainted, as before the mutinies, he held the post of Deputy Commissioner of Salone. Major Barrow has the repute of being a really good officer—he was much liked by the inhabitants of the district, and greatly respected for the justice of his settlements. These are, no doubt, the reasons which have induced the Chief Commissioner and Lord Canning to select him as the instrument by which order is again to be restored to that most troublesome part of the country. His gallantry in war, and his energy and zeal as a civil officer, combine to render him the most useful member of the old Commission of Oudh. To all the members to that body who returned to Oudh at the capture of Lucknow, the Chief Commissioner no doubt feels indebted for the manner in which they have brought their experience to bear in the resettlement of such portions of the province as have come under our rule; but to none is he more indebted than to Major Barrow, who has directed his best attention to, and given his hearty co-operation in, every measure which Mr. Montgomery has entrusted to his care. There have been very great misapprehensions at the Begum's court in Boondee. Mummoo Khan was the other day convicted of sending a letter to some European officers. A complaint was lodged against him before the Huzrat Mahal (i. e. the Begum), who would not let any private feelings influence her public conduct, and consequently ordered him to be imprisoned. But the Sepoys, after a few days, seeing that no money was to be realised from the Begum, without the assistance of Master Mummoo, released him of their own accord, with a warning that if they ever again found him culpable in any way, they would make short work with him. They, however, requested him very politely to issue pay, which they have not seen or heard of for many months. He, with their aid, thereupon has begun a series of collections or extortions from the neighbouring zemindars, to satisfy their cravings, and replenish the royal treasury. Another report says, that the rebel government does not find it difficult to realise the

revenue; that no oppositions are offered, and no force used, and that the kists of 1,266 F.S. have all been collected wherever the agents of the Begum have appeared. Certain it is, that most of the large landed proprietors and talookdars are just now either hand in glove with the Begum, or neutral to our cause; and these no doubt help her to their utmost with means to carry on the war. I hear that the Nusseerabad brigade of rebel Sepoys, that has been hanging about in the Sultanpore district for some time past, was attacked by a force which moved out from that station a few days ago. They were completely routed at a place called Daoodpore; three guns, three elephants, and all else they possessed were captured. Further particulars have not yet transpired. The city of Lucknow continues to remain as quiet as ever, and the police management as effective. Much sickness however prevails in the town, though the station is free from any epidemic. In fact, the weather is so pleasant, that it would indeed be a wonder if anyone who enjoyed the pure air of this part of Lucknow did fall ill in any way.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ROOYA, IN OUDH.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) hear that there are about 4,000 rebels and mutineers in the neighbourhood of Rooya. They are described as being in a destitute condition, and receive rations but no pay. There are five guns mounted in the fort, and two in position in a place known by the name of "Burn Bagh." The rebels are scattered in bodies, some in the Lakspora garden at Mullao (so called from its first founder, Rajah Bhugwant Rae, having planted a lakh of trees 150 years ago), others in the fort of Rooya and between this place and Madho Gunj. The writer says of the above men that they are valiant in speech, but in heart like jacksals, whose skill in sneaking away they will emulate on the first opportunity. Golab Sing was at Birwa, near Sandeela, with about 1,500 men and two guns. Near Nankermow there were about 1,000 men, but numbers were constantly coming and going. Lukker Shah occasionally makes his appearance among them. Nurput Sing (not the Rooya man) is said to have 400 men in his service at Nanamow. Others collect there to procure food.

DELHI, Oct. 19.—We hear that parties living in the confiscated houses here are to be charged rent on account of Government, and a committee of valuation is at work with this object. This seems all fair, but a similar course should be pursued at civil stations where public buildings and confiscated houses are occupied by civil and military officers. There will be a precious long bill to pay by-and-bye, and the authorities are justified in drawing the needful into their coffers by any legitimate means. Dr. Hathaway, inspector of jails, is making his official visit here and hereabouts, not before it was required, if all one hears be true. In the way of improvement it may be mentioned that an old building at the Kootab is being converted into a staging bungalow, and that the road is now very good. This is a great boon, and is due to the new and energetic regime, which, to an unprejudiced observer, contrasts very favourably with the former sleepy, do-as-you-like system of the north-west. There has been promotion amongst the officers commanding the police in these parts—two of them have been made "captains" of police—these are good berths worth some 800 or 900 per mensem—there is nothing against the fortunate officers promoted, but the appointments have been the subject of much remark. Nov. 1. The military display attendant on the reading of the royal proclamation came off this morning, and a very imposing spectacle it was. As I stated in my former letter, the ground selected was that outside the Lahore Gate of the city, but a subsequent order directed the assembly to be made at the river side, outside the "Kharatee Gate," and the change was judicious, for with such a concourse of spectators in addition to the movements of such a large body of troops, the former ground would have been one cloud of dust; as it was, the gay scene, from the commencement to the close, was witnessed without the slightest inconvenience to the spectators. The troops were in position soon after daybreak. They consisted of one troop Eur. Horse Art., Walcott's battery, Sikh Cavalry, Hayley's police mounted, H.M.'s 61st Regiment, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, the Kumaon battalion, 13th and 23rd Sikh Infantry, forming a very respectable display. About sunrise, Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.S., Commissioner of Delhi, arrived on the ground, and after exchanging salutes with Brigadier Longfield, rode up to the line, and the ceremonies commenced by the royal proclamation being opened and read first in English to the troops, and then in the vernacular by Mr. Saunders, to the natives. This portion of his arduous and important duty was done in a clear, audible voice, so that he must have been distinctly heard at some distance around him. I was not very

close, yet I heard every word of the proclamation. When the translation was concluded, the troops deployed into line; a royal salute was fired, the 61st Band played the National Anthem, and three hearty British cheers rang through the clear cold air; nor were these noisy demonstrations permitted to subside; the native troops took up the cheering, and the crowd of native spectators followed their example, cheering, to all appearance, with hearty good-will. The troops then marched past in quick time, to the stirring music of the Fusilier Band, and the ceremony concluded to the satisfaction of all. The weather was most favourable, the arrangements all that could be wished, reflecting the highest credit on all concerned. A royal salute will be fired at twelve noon from the 18-pounder battery at Selimgurh, and the city and private residences will be illuminated this evening. There was a large concourse of native spectators on the ground this morning, and after the proclamation had been read copies of it in the native character were distributed in the crowd. The utmost order prevailed throughout. I am glad to be able to add that the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab has sanctioned the donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the festivities in the public garden to-morrow.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LIEUTENANT G. G. ROOKE, of the 21st Bengal N.I., was tried by court martial at Peshawur, on the 7th of October last, for having, on the 11th of August, appeared in a state of intoxication at a theatrical performance held in the barracks of the left wing of H.M.'s 81st Regiment, he being at the time on duty as station subaltern officer of the day. He was found guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced to be cashiered; but the court recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his youth and inexperience. Lord Clyde, however, being of opinion that there were no extenuating circumstances whatever on which to found a plea for mitigation of punishment, directed that the sentence be carried into effect, and Lieutenant Rooke has accordingly been struck off the strength of his regiment.

CAPTAIN J. HUDSON, of H.M.'s 15th Regt. (late of the 64th Foot), has been appointed brigade major at Allahabad, in the room of Captain A. H. Campbell, removed to another situation.

MAJOR J. C. PHILLIPS, of the 3rd Bengal European Regt., second in command of the 18th Irregular Cav., has been appointed commandant of the 1st Regiment Mahratta Horse, now being organised in the Gwalior division. Lieut. A. Cory, of the 16th N.I., Adjutant of the 3rd Irregular Cav., has been appointed second in command.

PROMOTIONS.—The Governor-General has conferred the rank of ensign unattached on the undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Artillery, who had distinguished themselves in several actions, and been specially recommended by their commanding officer:—Serg. Major John McNamara; Staff Serg. John McNally; Sergeants Thomas Kinahan, George Masters, and James Milrick; and Staff Serg. Amos Stratton.

SAUGOR, Oct. 27.—Several of the menial servants of the Nawab of Banda gave themselves up, and are at Saugor; they give very willing evidence, and all agree. They say the Banda Nawab never was wounded as thought by us, that Tantia is only the Kadar of the Baw Sahib, who is supreme. That there are about 7,000 mutineers and 8,000 irregular cavalry, the latter under a rissaldar 5th Irregular Cavalry, that there are large bodies of chiefs and their followers, who joined in Bijwarra, and more Bundelash who joined the other day. That they have no guns and no ammunition except in pouch, that they never fight if they can help it. The cavalry horses are rather exhausted, but otherwise this arm is good; the followers are footsore, but there are no deserters except common followers. Having no wheel carriages they travel easy through the jungle roads, and thus slip past our columns occasionally. That a Bareilly Nawab is with them and Adil Mahomed, of Bhopal. That they pay willingly for supplies at high rates, but loot deserted villages, and zemindars, who are reluctant to give food, and that these are few and far between. They have about twenty elephants and some camels, the women travel on ponies, or walk. They estimate the whole bordering at little less than 50,000 souls.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MR. G. C. BARNES.—It is definitely settled that Mr. G. C. Barnes, now Commissioner Cis-Sutlej Division, will succeed Col. H. Edwards, at Peshawur. It is much to be regretted that the services, as delicate as they were important, rendered to the State by Mr. Barnes, do not appear to have been publicly noticed. One false step by him would have imperilled the British supremacy in India.

**ROHILCUND, Oct. 25.**—The comet, which has for some time past been gracing the heavens, is now about to make its departing bow to the public. From one of the most conspicuous and brilliant objects, it has sunk into comparative insignificance; to the human eye its glories began to fade as it approached Jupiter, and since passing which, in its course southwards, is still more rapidly becoming scarce. Myself and a friend riding out last evening, a little after dusk, thought of the luminary since it did not attract the eye, and it was not till after many a steady and searching look that we discovered it wrapped in obscurity. On its first appearance speculations were rife respecting it; the native mind had it, that the Jharoo Tarra betokens a still greater crisis than the last; the rebel horde in Oude doubtless took it for their forlorn hope; while our public prints gave us to understand that previous experience of the appearance of such celestial bodies teaches that they are portentous of great events; but a great crisis has preceded our present visitant—the direct Government of India, too, by the Crown was resolved upon, ere it obtruded on our sight, the great event then, of which it is supposed, to be the forerunner is yet to come, let us hope it is the restoration of peace and order throughout the land. The Shahjehanpore brigade has entered Oude, and it cannot be long before we shall hear of operations active, and doings great. Mr. Money, the zealous magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore, in the meantime, is keeping an eye on the northern frontier of his district, watching for such rebel parties as may make for the Pillibheet jungles. Major Hammond's battery from Moradabad has come in here, two guns have since been sent to Pillibheet, which has now a compact little garrison with that model of a young civilian, Mr. Low, as civil officer. The Sirmoor battalion, engineers and Pontoon train are shortly expected to pass through this en route to Shahjehanpore; they passed through the district of Bijnoor some time last week. The townspeople of Bareilly are just now smarting under the fine of Rs.25,000 inflicted on them, under Act X. of 1858, by our excellent magistrate, Mr. Inglis, for destruction of the church, graveyard, dispensary, offices, &c. Ten men more, convicted of implication in the murder of Mr. Raikes, have been executed, and justice is steadily overtaking the murderers of Kafir Feringhees. Mr. Carmichael, magistrate of Budaon, is out on a tour into the district. Mr. Dunlop's assassin's office at Moradabad has been marked by no very notable circumstance, but I expect he is feeling his way through the people he has to deal with. — *Delhi Gazette.*

**CAMP BUGAON, Oct. 21.**—Brigadier Troup's column left Shahjehanpore on Monday morning and proceeded as far as Soorje. The rebels were reported as being entrenched some five miles a-head, that is to say such entrenchments as Pandey can throw up, which are usually of a very kutcha description. On Tuesday morning the 19th we marched again at daybreak. The road lies through a very dense dark jungle, which affords every facility for concealment, and the obstacle to progress or search. It appeared that the enemy were in the village of Muddypoor, and their cavalry were seen in front as we advanced. They opened fire from the village for a short time which was replied to with the guns, and we soon went on, cavalry and some guns on either flank going round the village and clearing the jungle. The 93rd Highlanders took first possession of the place where there was a battery erected on one side of the road and a dismounted gun lying inside. After passing through this and some topos beyond to meet the cavalry and guns which had taken the outside route, it was reported that some of the rebel cavalry had got down among the baggage, on which the Mooltances under Major Cureton galloped back, and the head of the column halted. The fact was, some of the brutes who were concealed in the jungle, further, perhaps, than our cavalry had gone, came down on the road and cut up a number of camp followers, many of them women. Only one European soldier was killed, a man of No. 2 Company 93rd Highlanders, whose head was cut off, and who was horribly mutilated besides. The appearance of the Mooltances, however, very soon cleared the road, and when all the baggage had come up, the column proceeded on to Bugaon, which is only a short distance from Muddypoor, and there we encamped after a pretty long day's work. The number of camp followers that were killed was about twenty, but the Mooltances cut up about thirty of the rebels among the baggage. Their loss otherwise I do not know, for we hardly saw a man, but they had left some dying horses behind. We encamped in the evening at Bugaon. Some of the baggage camels, it turned out, had been killed, and some property plundered, either by the cavalry camp followers or villagers, the latter most probably. — *Delhi Gazette.*

**ETAWAH.**—The rebels in the Etawah district have again been showing their heads. News was brought into Suhsan (a small fort between the Ohumbul and Kooaree, where Mr. Allan is stationed with some of the levies), on the morning of the 23rd October, that the rebels under Roop Singh and Gunga Singh, say some 400, where at a ghaut on the Kooaree, and had placed a picket on this side of the river. Mr. Allan did not hesitate for a moment, but with 140 infantry and twenty-five sowars went off at once. When near Kooaree, the rebels were observed loading their camels, and making off as fast as they could. The force was hurried on, and kept up a close pursuit through the ravines and villages in which the rebels sought shelter. The cavalry, though much obstructed by the very bad ground, pursued hard and cut up ten or eleven of the Bhagees; altogether some thirty of the rebels are supposed to have been killed, and three camels and twenty-five baggage ponies with all kinds of property, a number of jingals, swords, matchlocks, &c., &c., were captured. On our side, only one sowar was wounded by a sword cut in single combat, and one horse killed and four wounded.

**CAPT. MACHELL'S CARTS.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are very glad to learn that the Commander-in-Chief has most distinctly expressed his decided approbation of the platform carts for mortars invented and constructed by Capt. L. Macchell, Commissary of Ordnance at this station. The Adjutant-General of the army has forwarded a letter to the principal Commissary of Ordnance, requesting him to inform Capt. Macchell to proceed at once in the construction of four platform carts, and to have them ready for the approaching campaign. We very heartily congratulate our young and talented Commissary of Ordnance upon this decided recognition of the utility of his invention.

**GREAT STORM.**—Calcutta was visited by a heavy gale, attended with much rain, during the night of Monday last. We fear that disastrous news will be received of its effects on the shipping in the river and at the Sand Heads. Its doings in Calcutta were principally confined to mischievous tricks upon the bamboo and beer-box architecture of the erections intended for the approaching pyrotechnic display and illuminations. The gigantic bird trap and artificial rocheries on the maidan have nearly melted from the eyes of beholders. A peculiarly knowing cock on one side has been given to the Crown on the top of the Government House dome; and the insignia of royalty, which had lately appeared on the front of the Treasury and of the Supreme Court, have vanished. One death in Calcutta from the falling of a house is recorded, many dinghies were damaged, and nine or ten country boats, loaded with rice, jute, gunny cloth, &c., were seen upset, and all the rice and other things are floating on the river. Casualties, it is feared, of a still more serious kind, remain to be reported. Nor have we yet ascertained what injury the storm has done to our scanty crop of rice. If the rain has been general, no doubt it would be better for the crops, but the gale must have done great injury. We have heard besides, that two or three ships are ashore not much below town. We must assign this same hurricane as the indirect cause also of another and still more serious disaster,—we mean the fatal collision last night upon the railway. The up-passenger train, which ought to have arrived at Howrah at 5 p. m., was unable to travel at a greater speed than that of ten miles an hour in the face of the tempest, which, although in town it had not reached its highest fury till nearly twelve hours later, was, in the upper part of the province, blowing with terrific violence even at that time. The consequence was that the passenger train was belated. In addition to this element of risk, the guards had neglected to light the warning lamp in front of the train. Meanwhile, a goods' train was proceeding down, and as the hour was not that at which the passenger train was expected to be where in fact it was, the goods train, much heavier, of course, and travelling twenty-five miles an hour, seeing no light to admonish it, ran full into the carriages of the passengers. Two unfortunate persons were killed on the spot, a greater number more or less seriously injured, and much damage and "degal" occasioned. Four trees were blown down in the compound of the Roman Catholic College in Park-street. — *Hurkuru, Oct. 27.*

**"ORDER OF MERIT."**—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has been pleased to admit Duffadar Shaik Hossain, Ressaldar Sirdar Khan, and Sowar Shaik Abdoola, of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, to the third class of the "Order of Merit," in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry in the field in action at Nurgood, the two first named on the 1st, and the last named on the 2nd June, 1858.

**PUNJAB ITEMS.**—The bridge of boats at Attock was completed and opened for traffic on the 22nd October, under the supervision of Captain Henderson, of Engineers; the Indus is broad this year, and two separate areas of the river have had to be bridged. The Chief Commissioner's camp has crossed the bridge. The Supreme Government have granted to Sirdar Khan Singh Bosah, in addition to the Jagheers already conferred upon him for services rendered during the mutiny, the confiscated house of Mahboob Ali Khan at Delhi, valued at Rs. 4,000. Mr. J. Thornton, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred from Umritsur to Goojrat. Captain Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred from Kusowlie to Umritsur. Mr. Donald, extra Assistant Commissioner, Sirsa, has obtained six months' leave of absence.

**RECRUITING IN THE PUNJAB.**—Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, the enlistment of recruits in any district under the government of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, has been strictly prohibited by the Commander-in-Chief, until sanction shall have been obtained through the head quarters of the army. Officers commanding divisions are requested to attend particularly to the observance of this order.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.**—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that officers commanding European corps will, without delay, provide their men with wicker helmets, covered with dyed cotton cloth, of the approved pattern, the cost of which is to be drawn for in contingent bills. The price of the helmet and cover, together with a turban of the same colour as the cover, is not to exceed two rupees.

**CALCUTTA "GUP."**—The Lieutenant Governor will positively resign his office in May next, and the changes and promotions in consequence of his retirement will be as follows: Mr. Grant becomes Lieutenant Governor, and the vacancy thereby caused in Council is to be filled up by Mr. Montgomery, who will immediately be appointed a provisional member of Council. The appointments in the North Western Provinces, we are told, will be somewhat different from those we have already mentioned. Mr. Edmonstone is to be Lieutenant Governor of the North West, including Oude, and will be succeeded in the office of Foreign Secretary by Mr. Muir. Colonel Edwards will officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, in succession to Sir John Lawrence, on the departure of the latter for Europe, which is likely to take place in the ensuing month. — *Englishman.*

**DEHRA ISMAEL KHAN.**—On the morning of the 9th October, at Dehra Ismael Khan, "Akbur Shah," native commandant of the 6th Police Battalion, was cut down while at his morning prayers, by his native adjutant, Peer Buxsh. The murderer walked stealthily up behind his victim, and inflicted on him, as he rose from a kneeling position, two sword wounds, which proved instantaneously fatal. The wretch was immediately seized and tried. He declared that he had no accomplices, that he had been faithful to his salt, and that he murdered the commandant, supposing him to be his enemy. He was blown from a gun before the assembled troops on parade within half an hour. The affair has created some sensation, the troops behaved perfectly well at the execution. There seems to be a universal feeling of indignation against the murderer. The commandant was an excellent man, and his death will be a loss to the service. He will probably be succeeded by "Oli Werdi Khan," Ressaldar of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, a distinguished native officer, who signalled himself when the 9th Irregular Cavalry partially mutinied in the Leia district last year. We also hear that Peer Buxsh was considered a harmless old man, not a very good officer, liked, but not much respected by the men; of weak mind, and easily led by others. There was no friendship between him and the native commandant, and it is said that he was employed by the Brigadier General as a spy, for which his previous training (he was formerly a spy in our service) fitted him.

**SHARP PRACTICE.**—Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to intimate that officers who have had an undue proportion of leave, and who may be proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, via Bombay or Madras, will, when requisite, be subjected at those presidencies to examination as to their fitness for further service, under the operation of general orders of the 15th June, 1858. Officers quitting their appointments or corps, in anticipation of the grant of preparatory leave, are warned that they will not be allowed to quit India until it shall have been clearly ascertained by the authorities at the port of embarkation, on a reference to Calcutta, whether or not it be necessary to subject them to the above examination.



**SASSERAM, Oct. 26.**—Brigadier Douglas has quite cleared the Shahabad district of the rebels, has killed about a thousand of them, and driven the remainder into the Rhotas hills, and parties are now being organised to go after them there. Umeer Sing and his party crossed into the hills a few days back; they tried to cross the Soane, but were turned by Colonel Turner's force. Col. Dunsford commands at Jugdespore, and posts are stationed along the trunk road, and in various parts of the district, to prevent the rebels getting back. The Brigadier pursued them at from twenty to thirty miles daily, but only came up with them with the infantry and guns once. Havelock, with the cavalry and some other flying brigades, have had several fights with them, and killed, report says, five or six hundred. The different parties under the Brigadier's orders, under Col. Dunsford, Major Carr, Col. Walter, and others, have had several engagements with the rebels, and cut up a great number of them.

**MAJOR LAUGHTON.**—We learn, from the *Punjabee*, that Major Laughton, superintending engineer, 1st circle Punjab, has been placed under arrest, and that a court of inquiry has been appointed for the investigation of certain charges brought against him by Colonel Ommanney, chief engineer of the Punjab. There has been an old quarrel between these officers, and it may be supposed that it will be settled at last.

**CAPTAIN S. C. JACKSON**, of H.M.'s 70th Foot, has been appointed commandant of the Lahore Light Horse, composed of East Indian soldiers, vice Captain Balmain, resigned.

**SURGEON CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.D.**, of the Bengal medical service, has been appointed to the charge of the medical duties of the civil station of Futtehpore.

**COLONEL E. R. WETHERALL, C.B.**, Officiating Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's forces in India, has been appointed to the command of a column to be formed near Soron, for service in Oude, with the rank of a Brigadier of the second class; and Lieut. T. Acton, her Majesty's 58th foot, is appointed Major of Brigade to the column.

**EURASIAN ARTILLERY.**—The Governor-General has authorised the formation of a company of artillery, composed of Eurasians and native Christians, at Agra, under the command of one captain and one lieutenant.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. Emily, Burnes, Madras; Trimountain, Dudley, Bombay; Sir George Seymour, Naylor, Mauritius, Rose of Sharon, Maxton, London; Sir. Burnah, Gray, Moulmein; Brig Muthah; P. and O. str. Simla, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Rose of Sharon.—Mr. Cox.  
Per Sir George Seymour.—Capt. Woodley.  
Per Burnah.—Capt. L. Viale, Col. Broom, Capt. Mercus.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, October 29, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.        | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 12 8 to 13 0 |      |
| New Co.'s 4 do. ....                   | 12 8 to 13 0 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 6 0 to 6 4   |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....     | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

### BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....       | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | 125 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725       |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                                                | Paid up.         | Present value. |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                | at Co.'s Rupees. |                |
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each        | 6000 prem.     |
| Agra Bank .....                                | 500              | 675 to 700     |
| North-Western Bank .....                       | 400              | 130 to 140     |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500              | nominal.       |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000             | 1650 to 1700   |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 1500             | 1750           |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000             | 1375 to 1400   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 1000             | 800 to 825     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 70               | no sales.      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445              | 345 to 450     |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700              | 800 to 825     |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10               | par.           |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200              | 320 to 325     |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | £20              | 2 per ct. dis. |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000             | no sales.      |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 20               | par.           |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½ to 2 0½ |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 2 1  |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 1 11½        |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0          |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0          |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                    |             |              |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ... | Sa. Rs. 100 | Co.'s Rs. 88 |
| Do. ....                           | Do. ....    | 88           |
| 5 Do. ....                         | 100         | 88           |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 9 15        | to 10 0    |
| Double gold .....                 | 32 0                  | to 32 2    |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | 16 3                  | to 16 4    |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | 22 4                  | to 22 0    |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | 15 0                  |            |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 2 to 16 0  |
| Gold Dust .....                   | 16 0                  |            |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 0                 |            |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 22½      | 0 to 22½ 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 220 8                 |            |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. 0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIR PATRICK GRANT, G.C.B.**, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, may be expected in Bombay shortly, by the *Feroze*, to proceed on a tour of inspection of the Madras troops in Central India. His excellency will embark at Calicut on or about the 6th Nov., and will visit Jaulnah, Nagpore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and the Northern Division, returning to Madras in March, 1859. He will be accompanied by the following staff:—The Quarter Master General of the Army; the Officer Commanding the Engineers; the Inspector General of Hospitals; the Military Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp.—*Bombay Times*.

**BREVET MAJOR DE RENZIE J. BRETT**, of the 3rd Madras European Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of Beaton's Horse.

**ERASMUS W. R. SHAKESPEAR**, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, has been appointed 1st Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, vice E. H. Anson.

**NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.**—The Supreme Court was occupied on Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday last in investigating the claim of the Messrs. Richardson against the late Nabob of the Carnatic. The claim was founded on a bond given by the Nabob for Rs. 4,91,000. Verdict was given on Tuesday in favour of the claimants, with six per cent. interest; costs were not allowed, as the judges were of opinion that the inquiry was necessary, in consequence of proper records of the various transactions not having been kept.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28.

**THE ROHILLAS.**—From a friend's letter we gather that a great number of Rohillas left the Nizam's dominions during the late disturbances for the purpose of taking service with the rebel leaders in Central India, the inducement held out to them being liberal wages. Of the fact there can be no doubt several of the sowers of the Hyderabad Contingent when on Jhansi dour having recognised their old enemies among the Ranees' troops. The minister Solar Jung is said to have sent off expresses to the several Soobas of districts, warning them to be on their guard, as about two thousand more of these mercenaries had lately taken their discharge from the Nizam, ostensibly for the purpose of returning to their country, but there was reason to believe that this was a mere blind, their real object being to remain in the Deccan, and seize every opportunity that offered itself for plunder and rapine. These desperadoes have, indeed, by later accounts, commenced their work, having collected in great numbers and begun looting right and left between Goelburgh and Moorg.—*Spectator*.

**A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.**—We hear that Captain Umfreville, of the wrecked ship *Soubahdar*, has arrived at Madras, bringing with him seven thousand pounds in sovereigns which were saved from the ship. The savages on the island (one of the Soedives), when the vessel was wrecked, intimated to the captain that they thought the best way of disposing of the precious metal would be to hand it over to them. But the captain, by exhibiting his skill with a revolver, not, however, upon the bodies of the islanders, but upon an envelope which he affixed to a tree—and by expressing his readiness to convince anyone who dared to touch the gold that he would have a bullet put through him, managed to dissuade the covetous gentry from all idea of appropriating the money.

**CAPTAIN ROSE CAMPBELL**, of the 28th Madras N.I., has resigned his appointment as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the government of Fort St. George.

**LORD HARRIS.**—We regret to hear that an accident happened to Lord Harris on the 29th Oct. It appears that his lordship was riding with the Commander-in-Chief and some other gentlemen after dark, when the horse his lordship was mounted on made a false step, swerved off the road, and fell into a ditch. We are rejoiced, however, to say that no serious consequences ensued from the accident, his lordship having only received a few bruises and a slight cut on his face. We are glad to hear that the Governor's health has been lately excellent, and that his lordship proposes leaving the Hills shortly on a tour through some of the districts.—*Bangalore Herald*.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, November 2, 1858.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

|                                                                                                        |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...                                                    | 5 per ct. |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Discount on Government Bills .....                                                                     | 4 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....                                                      | 8 per ct. |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                                                            |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....                                   | 2 0½              |
| Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....                                | 3 do. 1 11½       |
| " " " 1 do. ....                                                           | 1 11½             |
| " " " Sight .....                                                          | 1 11½             |
| H.M. Treasury Bills .....                                                  | nominal           |
| Bank of England Post Bills .....                                           | "                 |
| Mauritius Government Bills .....                                           | "                 |
| Ceylon do. ....                                                            | "                 |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... | None              |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....                                   | prem. 2 per cent. |
| Do. on Bombay .....                                                        | 2 per cent.       |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                          |                          |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 per cent. Loan for public work .....   | 1856-57 ... 6½ to 7 dis. |
| 4 per cent. ....                         | 1852-53 ... 14½          |
| " ....                                   | 1856-57 ... 14½          |
| " ....                                   | 1852-53 ... 14½          |
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... | No transacts.            |
| Tanjore Bonds .....                      | 19 to 20 dis.            |
| Bank of Madras Shares .....              | 9 pm.                    |

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10 10 3-6 |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                             |            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| On Govt. 5 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... | 90 per ct. |
| Do. 4½ do. ....                             | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....        | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ..... | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....         | 80 per ct. |
| Do. 3½ do. ....                             | 65 per ct. |
| On Tanjore do. ....                         | 75 per ct. |

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY AS QUEEN OF INDIA.

The booming of cannon, the strains of martial and national music, and the cheers of the multitude, after the reading of the Royal Proclamation on Monday, the 1st Nov., showed unmistakably that an event of deep interest to our community had just been consummated. These were signals that the sceptre of Indian Government had been taken from the lifeless hand of the Company, after a long and famous career, and consigned to that of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Notwithstanding the brevity of the notice given—for which, we understand, the Bombay Government was in no way responsible—the official arrangements for promulgating in the town-hall the new reign of things with dignity and *eclat*, were highly creditable to all concerned. The "powers that be" were represented in the persons of the governor, high naval and military officers and legal functionaries; and the sanction of religion, learning, and commerce was given to the proceedings by the presence of several spiritual pastors, members of the polite professions and the mercantile community. The natives far outstripped the Europeans in demonstrative enthusiasm.

They mustered in great force at the town-hall, but their loyal manifestations were observable everywhere from an early hour of the day, in the shape of preparations for the decoration and illumination of their houses. The illuminations altogether were much more general and effective, even among the European houses, than we could have anticipated from the shortness of time permitted for making arrangements, and the fabulous prices charged for oil and glasses by the vendors of these indispensables. After the proclamation had been made, the motley stream of people was directed to the great centre of attraction—the Esplanade. No stranger who has once seen this pride of Bombay, under even ordinary circumstances, will soon forget it. Few towns in the world can boast anything grander than the view of the Fort from the Money School at sunrise, noon, or sunset. Let the distant reader then imagine how much this magnificent spectacle must have been enhanced when the entire range of diversified architecture, from point to point, was lit up with millions of lights, and an endless succession of rockets, Roman candles, and other triumphs of the pyrotechnic art. The garrison engineer and the other gentlemen associated with him in illuminating the fort, are worthy of all praise for the taste and enterprise displayed in their task.

People have different ways of showing their feelings, and this very diversity added much to the spectacle of Monday. The men-of-war of the quondam "Indian Navy," now to be incorporated with the Royal Navy, were decorated in their best, "from morn till dewy eve," and at times gave out from the iron throats of their guns intimation of their joy at the change, and in the evening they were illuminated from stem to stern, and from deck to high top-gallant mast. We do not for a moment imagine that the chiefs, the officers, and the men of the Indian navy, forgot their late paymasters, the Company, but we cannot help noticing an original idea carried out by the fine class of iron ships in our harbour belonging to the firm of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. Up to the hour of Proclamation they had their colours only half mast high, but the moment the signal announced that the ceremonial transfer of Government had taken place, high up went the ensigns, and a gun from each vessel roared out a welcome to the intelligence. We think that by this course an appropriate tribute was paid to the memory of the deceased—in whose pay some of the ships had been up the Persian Gulf—and a graceful recognition given to the new Raj. In the evening, next to the men-of-war, the illuminated ships, *Fearnought*, and *Ellen Bates*, were the great sources of attraction in the Bay.

To an advanced hour of the night the throng of carriages and pedestrians on the Esplanade, and the other favoured spots for witnessing the sights, proved how universal and lasting was the interest taken by all classes of the community, rich and poor, of every shade of complexion and creed, in the great incident of the day. We have reason to know that the Proclamation festivities were not confined to entertainments for the eye. From the moment that the day selected was unequivocally announced in our columns, invitations to dinner parties were despatched in profusion both by European and native citizens, and "Long Life to the Queen of India" was toasted in many a flowing bumper on Monday night before the "Feast of Lanterns" was over.—*Bombay Gazette*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. IMLACH.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Assistant-Surgeon C. J. F. Imlach, M.D., of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, at Vingoria, on Saturday, the 6th November, of fever, while en route to the Presidency, on medical certificate to Europe.

COLONEL BERKLEY, who was going home sick in the *Simla*, died at sea on the 25th October, two days before the vessel arrived at Aden; his remains were taken on shore there, and interred in the naval bureau ground.

**FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE KURRACHEE ARSENAL.**—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, two sudden explosions, following one another, shook the walls of every house in Kurrachee. Immediately a bright flame and volumes of smoke were observed ascending from the arsenal. From what we have been able to learn, it appears the accident occurred from a rocket exploding when being driven, the flame of which reached some ammunition boxes next. The whole of the ball ammunition in the arsenal has been blown up, with the portfires and fuses, but the magazine and the rest of the arsenal are safe. Luckily there is other ammunition in the harbour. The whole of the left front of the arsenal, an upper-roomed building, is a mass of ruins. The fire is confined to this portion of the building. Fatigue parties from the different regiments in garrison and the police were promptly on the spot. Bheesties were brought in from every direction, in fact, everything that human ingenuity could invent was done, but the fire has not been thoroughly put down. Fortunately there was not a very high wind at the time the accident occurred; still the heat of the fire was so intense, that those who were engaged in the task of preventing its progress were almost suffocated. Still they worked on cheerfully, pulling down the roof, walls, and everything that was in their way, until they had cleared one angle of the building, and thus prevented the fire from communicating with the rest of the arsenal, where a great quantity of combustible matter is stored. The whole of the authorities, civil and military, were promptly on the spot, and rendered all the assistance in their power, some with their advice, and others by handling the buckets and removing the debris. So great was the explosion, that the debris was thrown several hundred yards from the arsenal, extending to the centre of the bazaar. The body of a native was thrown about 40 yards distance, scorched and stiff; and the toe of another, with some flesh adhering to it, was found in the arsenal compound, supposed to belong to a native in the troop hospital, whose leg is about to be amputated. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the camp and town of Kurrachee during the whole evening, but the praiseworthy exertions of the officers and men, who so nobly put forth their exertions to stay the progress of the fire, restored confidence. Mr. Frere, during the hottest part of the conflagration, was seen to place himself often where shells burst and extensive explosions occurred. Several private individuals also were conspicuous in using the pickaxe and extinguishing the fire. Amongst those who suffered by this dreadful accident we have learned the names of the following:—Laboratoryman Cate, killed; sub-Conductor McCabe, slightly wounded; Sergeants Kelly, dangerously wounded; Marsh, slightly wounded; Wells, slightly wounded; and Brady, slightly wounded. Sub-Conductor Laughlan, not found, supposed to be buried in the ruins. Of natives, there were two killed, two severely wounded, and two slightly. We trust no time will be lost in raising a subscription for the families of those who have lost their lives, and the wounded.—*Sindian*, Oct. 20.

POONA.—We, *Poona Observer*, understand that a number of concealed arms has, through the vigilance and energy of the Foudjar, Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee, been discovered in or near the village of Chicklee, fourteen miles from Poona. Some of these weapons are of a formidable kind, being jinjalls carrying a one pound ball. The village has a strong "ghuree" or fortalice attached to it, which could be readily fortified. The patell of the village is suspected of entertaining inimical feelings towards the Government, and we are informed that some of the concealed arms are known to have belonged to him. The idea of such a place holding out against British troops even for an hour is, of course, simply absurd; but, nevertheless, valuable lives might be lost in reducing it, which would be saved if Government caused the place to be destroyed, which we hope will be done. The Foudjar deserves praise for his vigilance, and all the more so because Chicklee is beyond his jurisdiction, for it shows that he possesses sources of information superior to those of the authorities of the district to which it pertains.

WILLIAM HART, Esq., Secretary to Government in the General, Ecclesiastical, and Public Works Departments, has obtained fifteen months' sick leave to proceed to Europe.

SIR HUGH ROSM and Staff arrived at Mahabuleswar on Wednesday, the 27th October.

MR. J. H. STANDEN.—We announce with the deepest regret the death of Mr. J. H. Standen. The melancholy event took place on the 12th of October, at Penang, whither Mr. Standen had been taken from Singapore, in the vain hope that the atmosphere of the hills would restore him to his wonted vigour. But the fatal disease under which he laboured was not one which change of air could cure. After languishing a few days he died of abscess on the liver. The loss of this accomplished gentleman is a source of mourning not to us only, but to European society in India. Mr. Standen was beloved in the circles which he frequented, because of his unalterable kindness, his admirable good temper, his taste for letters and art. Of a wonderfully tenacious memory, he was an oracle whom none consulted in vain. The depth and variety of his reading were wonderful, whilst the cheerfulness with which he imparted it, the illustration which it gave to his conversation, were charming. Five years have hardly elapsed since Mr. Standen came to Bombay. After a short career at the bar he was promoted to the office of Administrator General and Registrar of the diocese, by which he was entirely withdrawn from the active duties of a barrister. His health began to fail about three months ago, and our regret is great that he should have preferred seeking its re-establishment in the tropics rather than in Europe. Had he chosen the latter course we might not perhaps have had to mourn his death in the very prime of his years.—*Standard*.

KURRACHEE.—The price of every article of consumption in Kurrachee is rising day by day, and yet we cannot find the least excuse for it; we have had no drought in Scind, no burning of corn-fields by mutineers, no great accession of troops; in fact, there is nothing to warrant the gross imposition that is now practised under the mask of free trade. The only excuse that can justly be pleaded, is by the sellers of grass, who are taxed with a vengeance by the municipality. During Sir Charles Napier's time, with nearly 10,000 troops and their thousands of followers, no roads for bringing in supplies, and scarcely any trade, everything was sold at a reasonable rate, and labourers were contented with two annas a day. But now that cultivation has increased four-fold, ships arriving daily in our harbour, with a flourishing trade, good roads, and the number of shops doubled, we see no reason why a few grasping B-nians should have it in their power to rob the public with impunity.—*Scindian*, Oct. 20.

A LAUNCH.—On Saturday the last of the four new steamers that have been put together at Kemaree, was successfully launched from the dockyard. The attendance on this occasion was very meagre, the novelty of the spectacle evidently having subsided. Shortly after 10 o'clock the young lady selected to name the vessel arrived, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind. There were also on the platform, Captain Daniells, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bellasis, and several other officials, together with a few ladies. Everything being ready, Miss Hogg took up the post of honour, and wishing "success to the *Outram*," broke the bottle of claret on the bows of the vessel. In a second afterwards the steamer glided beautifully into the water, and the ceremony was over, after the Commissioner had introduced Mr. Ford, the builder, and Mr. Morris superintending engineer, to Miss Hogg.—*Sind Kossid* Oct. 26.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Ellis, Surat; William Chandler, Miller, Aden.—24. P. and O. Co.'s Str. Norna, Rogers, Shanghai; Retriever, Gladson, Newcastle; Sabine, Hendee, Boston; Balaklava, Hobson, Liverpool.—25. Str. Victoria, Twynam, Aden.—26. H. C. Sloop of War Clive, Worley, Bushire; P. and O. Str. Madras, Aldham, Suez.—27. Alexander Delphine, Ravnat, Cardiff.—28. Lady Bruce, Perkins, Glasgow.—29. Anna Mitchell, Hewitson, Glasgow; Mahi, Nixon, Aden; Crystal Palace, Simmons, Macao; Oriza, Michel, Marseilles.—31. Recorder, Osborne, Liverpool; B. S. N. Co.'s Str. Pioneer, James, Bussora; Borderer, Good, London.—Nov. 3. P. and O. Co.'s Str. Malabar, Dundas, Hong Kong.—4. Utopia, Kein, Adelaide.—6. Dalkeith, Bruce, Liverpool.

##### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23. Euroclydon, Wright, Liverpool.—24. Leona, Norris, New Orleans.—25. P. and O. Co.'s Str. Bombay, Potts, Suez.—26. Gloriosa, Trenowth, London; James Smith, Calhoun, London; Merchant Prince, M'Lay, Liverpool; Foam, Innis, China; Futty Salam, Crowd, Mauritius, Str. Bombay Castle, Dando, Singapore and Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s Str. Oriental, Weston, Suez.—28. Olympie, Patosme, Kurrachee; Samuel Boddington, Mowatt, Calcutta; B. S. N. Co.'s Str. Bombay, Banks, Kurrachee.—30. Gondola, Fowler, Maulmain; Premier, Stroud, Liverpool; Helen Ewing, Pardom, Liverpool; P. and O. Co.'s Str. Norna, Rogers, China, &c.—Nov. 3. Granger, Gunner, Cape of Good Hope.—5. Steamship Oneda, Leeds, Point de Galle; William Prowse, Williams, Kurrachee; Perokop, Pope, Rangoon.—9. P. and O. Co.'s Str. Madras, Aldham, Suez.



The fire of the right attack on the first day of the opening of the fire, the 28th ult., cleared the mound of the workmen and the enemy. The mortars, in consequence of information I had received, shelled and set on fire long rows of hay-ricks in the south of the city, which created an almost general conflagration in that quarter.

The enemy had been firing actively from the white turret, the tree tower battery in the fort, and the wheel tower, Saugor and Lutchmen-gate batteries in the town about midday. Their fire ceased almost completely, but recommenced the next day with increased vigour.

The chief of the rebel art. was a first-rate art.-man; he had under him two companies of Golundauze. The manner in which the rebels served their guns, repaired their defences, and re-opened fire from batteries and guns, repeatedly shut up, was remarkable. From some batteries they returned shot for shot. The women were seen working in the batteries and carrying ammunition. The garden battery was fought under the black flag of the *Sikhs*.

Everything indicated a general and determined resistance; this was not surprising, as the inhabitants, from the Ranees downwards, were more or less concerned in the murder and plunder of the English. There was hardly a house in Jhansi which did not contain some article of English plunder, and politically speaking, the rebel confederacy knew well that, if Jhansi, the richest Hindoo city, and most important fortress in Central India, fell, the cause of the insurgents in this part of India fell also.

To silence the city wall batteries to the south, and cannonade more effectually the town, two 24-pr. guns were placed in battery between the eight-inch howitz. and the two eight-inch mortars, and opened fire on the 25th ult. They produced a good effect, but not to the extent of silencing the town batteries. Unfortunately on this day the eight-inch howitz. was disabled by the breaking of its trunnion.

On the 24th ult. I caused the rocky ridge, the left attack, to be occupied by a strong picket under Capt. Hare, with two five and a half inch mortars, which played on the mound and the houses adjacent to it.

On the 25th ult. the siege train of the 1st brig. having arrived, batteries were constructed and opened fire from the 26th to the 29th ult. on the rocky ridge, as follows, forming the left attack:—

Two 18-prs. to dismantle the defences of the fort; two ten-inch mortars to destroy the fort; two eight-inch mortars and one eight-inch howitz. to act on the mound and adjacent wall and city.

One 18-pr. to breach the wall near the bastion of the mound, which was thus exposed to a vertical and horizontal fire on its right face and left rear, the 18-prs. were changed from travelling to garrison carriages.

In order to prevent delay and confusion, I gave names to all the enemy's batteries in the town as well as in the fort; they were thirteen in number.

The fire of the two 18-prs. was so efficient that towards sunset the parapets of the white turret, the black tower, and the tree tower which faced our attack, were nearly destroyed.

The two 10-inch mortars created great havoc in the fort, and having pointed out to Lieut. Pettman, By.H.A., the position of a powder magazine respecting which I had information, he blew it up in the third shot, keeping up a well-directed fire on the fort, for which good service I beg to recommend him to H.E.

The breaching gun, so solid was the wall, and so hard the masonry, did not produce the result contemplated on the first or even on the second day, but on the 30th the breach was practicable. The enemy retrenched the breach with a double row of palisades filled with earth, on which I ordered every description of fire, including red-hot shot, to be directed upon it, and the result was a considerable portion of the stockade was destroyed by fire.

Riflemen to fire at the parapets and the embrasures, and loopholes were placed in all the batteries, with sandbag loopholes, and posts of riflemen were distributed in the temples and garden of the E. and S. sides of the city. I occupied also the Jokun Bagh, nearly opposite the mound, with a picket of rifles. The riflemen caused numerous casualties amongst the rebels in the town as well as in the parapets.

Two of the enemy's defences which annoyed the left attack the most, were the wheel tower on the S. and the garden battery on a rock in rear of the W. wall of the city. To silence the former, a new battery, called the Kahoo Tehree or east battery, was established on a ridge to the E. of the rocky ridge with two 5½-inch mortars, which, not proving sufficient, I substituted for them two 8-inch mortars and a 9-pr. I afterwards added a 24-pr. howitz. to enfilade the wall running eastwards from the mound.

Before the sandbag battery could be made for the 9-pr., actg. Bombdr. Brenna, of Capt. Ommaney's co. R.A., quite a lad, commanded and pointed the 9-pr. in the open, and silenced the enemy's gun in battery in the bastion, destroying besides its defences. I praised him for his good service on the ground, and promoted him.

The two 8-inch mortars, and occasionally the two 10-inch mortars of the left attack, answered the garden battery, shelling also the Nia Bustie, and five wells where the Sepoys had taken up their quarters on account of the good water.

After the capture of Jhansi we had proof of havoc caused by the shelling and cannonade in the fort and city. Beside the damage done to the houses and buildings, the rebels acknowledge to have lost from sixty to seventy men a day killed.

Our batteries had by the 30th dismantled the defences of the fort and city, or disabled their guns. It is true the rebels had made on the white turret an excellent parapet of large sandbags, which they kept always wet, and still run up fresh in lieu of disabled guns; but their best guns had been disabled, and their best art.-men killed; their fire was therefore no longer serious. However, the obstinate defence of the enemy, the breach, and the extent fired on, had caused a great consumption of ammunition, so much so, that it was evident there would not be sufficient to multiply breaches in the town wall, or to establish a main breach in the south double wall of the fort.

Under these circumstances, the officers comdg. the art. and engns., called to my notice the necessity of having recourse to escalade, to which I gave my consent, requiring, however, that the breach should form an important and principal point of attack. Both of these officers entertained a mistrust of the breach, thinking that it was mined, or not practicable.

Knowing the risk which generally attends escalades, I had recourse to every means in my power for facilitating an entry by the breach. In order to widen it, and destroy still more effectually the retrenchment and stockade which the enemy had constructed in rear of the breach, I kept up a fire day and night on it from the 18-pr. and the eight-inch howitz.; and with the view to prevent the enemy working, and to render the mound too hot for them, I shelled it and the adjoining houses day and night from the various batteries in the centre and left attacks. Lieut. Stuart, By.A., made excellent practice, throwing the shells on the spots occupied by the guards of the city walls.

I had made arrangements on the 30th for storming, but the general action on the 1st inst. with the so-called army of the Peshwa, which advanced across the Betwa to relieve it, caused the assault to be deferred.

With the view to acquire rapid information respecting the enemy's movements, I established a telegraph on a hill commanding Jhansi and the surrounding country. It was of great use telegraphing the Ranees' flight, the approach of the enemy from the Betwa, &c.

On the 2nd inst. Maj. Bouleau reported to me that he had made all the necessary preparations for the escalade, and that a 24-pr. howitz. had been placed in battery in front of the Jokun Bagh, for the purpose of enfilading and clearing during the night the wall from the mound to the fort, and the rocket bastion which is on it.

I issued a division order for the assault of the defences of the city wall, of which a copy, with a plan of attack, was furnished to the officers in command.

I have the honour to enclose copies of reports from Brig. Stuart, comdg. my 1st brig., and Brig. Steuart, comdg. my 2nd brig., of the operations of their respective columns against Jhansi.

The left attack, ably and gallantly conducted by Brig. Stuart, succeeded perfectly, its right column passing without loss or difficulty through the breach, which turned out as well as I thought it would; and the left effecting, with some casualties, the escalade of the rocket bastion. Col. Louth, comdg. H.M.'s 86th regt., acted with cool judgment, and I witnessed with lively pleasure the devotion and gallantry of his regt.

The 3rd Europ., under Lieut. col. Liddell, did their duty, as they always have done; but they could not control adverse circumstances, arising from bad ladders and a mistake in the road. They returned to the assault with alacrity, and fought their way through the town manfully.

I beg leave to support earnestly the recommendations of officers contained in these reports of the brig., particularly of Captain Darby, wounded; Lieut. Dartnell, severely wounded in three places, who led the assault of the rocket bastion; and Lieut. Fox, severely wounded. It will be a gratification also to the relatives of Lieuts. Micklejohn and Dick, of the By. Engns., to know that these two young officers

had gained my esteem by the intelligence and coolness which they evinced as engineer officers during the siege. I should have recommended both for promotion, if they had not died in their country's cause, for conspicuous gallantry in leading the way up two scaling ladders.

The 86th on the road to the palace from the mound sustained many casualties, from their left flank being exposed, as they passed through an open space to a flanking musketry fire from an outwork of the fort, and from houses, and the palace itself to their front. I directed loopholes for riflemen to be made through houses, which brought a fire to bear on the outwork of the fort, a large house to be occupied close to the palace, and covered communication to be made to the mound.

The skirmishers of the regt. penetrated gallantly into the palace. The few men who still held it made an obstinate resistance, setting fire to trains of gunpowder, from which several of the 86th received fatal injuries.

Having received no reports from the right attack, composed of the 3rd Europ. and Hyderabad Contingent, I made my way to them in the south-east quarter of the city. I found them engaged with the enemy, and making their way to the palace; the rebels were firing at them from the houses, which the troops were breaking open, and clearing of their defenders.

I found Lieut. col. Turnbull, comdg. the arty. here, wounded mortally. I deeply regret to say, by a musket shot from a house.

He had followed me through the breach into the streets, and having received directions from me to bring guns into the city to batter houses in which rebels held out, he had gone round by the right to the east quarter of the city to fix the road by which they were to enter. The Ambagat was the best for guns, but it was so barricaded by masses of stones that it could not be opened for several hours.

In the despatches I have recorded the excellent service performed by Lieut. col. Turnbull, particularly in the general action of the 31st, always exposing himself to the fire of the enemy in order to choose the best positions for his guns. This devoted officer was as useful to me as commandant of arty. as capt. of a troop of H. A.

His premature fall prevented his receiving the reward which was his due. I can now only earnestly recommend that his numerous family may inherit their father's claims on his country.

The right and left attacks being now concentrated in the palace, I gained possession of a large portion of the city by advancing the 3rd Eur. to the N.E. and occupying the Barahong gate, on which I rested their right flank, forming an oblique line from the gate to the palace with the 3d Eur., and the 86th in the palace; the two regiments occupying with pickets commanding houses to their front. This line was a prolongation of the second line leading from the mound under the front to the palace. This done, it was necessary to clear the large portion of the city in rear of this oblique line of the numerous armed rebels who remained in the houses, and who were firing on the troops. This was not effected without bloody, often hand-to-hand combats; one of the most remarkable of them was between detachments of H.M.'s 85th Regt. and 3rd Eur., and thirty or forty Velatie Sowars, the body guard of the Ranees, in the palace stables under the fire of the fort. The Sowars, full of opium, defended their stables, firing with muskets and pistols from the windows and loopholes, and cutting with their tulwars, and from behind the doors. When driven in they retreated behind their horses, still firing or fighting with their swords in both hands till they were shot or bayoneted, struggling even when dying on the ground to strike again. A party of them remained in a room off the stables, which was on fire, till they were half burnt; their clothes in flames, they rushed out hacking at their assailants, and guarding their heads with their shields.

Capt. Rose, A. de C., saved the life of a man of the 86th, who was down, by bayoneting his assailant.

All the Sowars were killed, but not without several casualties on our side. The gallant soldiers captured in the quarters of the Sowars, the Ranees' standards, three kettle drums and horses, and an English union jack of silk, which Sir R. Hamilton tells me Lord W. Bentinck had given the grandfather of the husband of the Ranees, with the permission to have it carried before him, as a reward for his fidelity, a privilege granted to no other Indian prince. I granted the soldiers their request to hoist on the Palace the flag of their country, which they had so bravely won. Capt. Sandwith, who was wounded, commanded with spirit the Europeans on this occasion, and Serg. Brown, of the commiss. depar., was the first to dash boldly into the stables.



Numerous incidents marked the desperate feeling which animated the defenders. A retainer of the Ranees tried to blow up himself and his wife; failing in the attempt, he endeavoured to cut her to pieces, and then killed himself. Two Vilaities, attacked by the Videttes, threw a woman who was with them into a well, and then jumped down themselves.

Whilst engaged in the town, I received a report from the officer comdg. one of the Hyderabad cav. flying camps, that a large body of the enemy, flying from the town, had tried to force his picquet; that few had succeeded, but that the main body, from 350 to 500 strong, had been driven back, and had occupied a high and rocky hill to the west of the fort; that he had surrounded the hill with cav. till reinforcements were sent. I immediately ordered out from the camps of the two brigades, the available troops of all arms against the hill. The enclosed report from Maj. Gall shows how satisfactorily these rebels were disposed of. Lieut. Park was killed whilst gallantly leading on a party of the 24th By. N.I. along the ridge of the hill. The Ranees' father, Mamoo Salib, was amongst the rebels; he was wounded on the hill, and captured some days afterwards, and hanged at the Jokun Bagh.

After having cleared the quarter of the town in our possession of the enemy, I had intended attacking the remainder of it, but deferred doing so till the next day, on Brigdr. Stuart's representation, that the men were too much exhausted for any further operations that day.

Towards sunset it was telegraphed from the Observatory that the enemy were approaching from the east. I had, therefore, to re-occupy with all the force I could collect the field of action of the Betwa, the devoted troops marching to a fresh combat after thirteen hours' fighting in a burning sun with as much spirit as if they had not been engaged at all.

The alarm proved to be a false one, troops from Tehree having been mistaken for the enemy.

Next day Brigdr. Stuart and myself occupied the rest of the city by a combined movement, assisted by Maj. Gall, who spiritedly scaled the bastion at the Onow gate from his flying camp, and capturing the gun that was there, threw it down the rampart.

The following morning a wounded Mahratta, retainer of the Ranees, was sent into me from Capt. Abbott's flying camp. He stated that the Ranees, accompanied by 300 Vilaities and twenty-five Sowars, fled that night from the fort; that after leaving it they had been headed back by one of the picquets, where the Ranees and her party separated, she herself taking to the right with a few Sowars in the direction of her intended flight to Bandiri. The Observatory also telegraphed "Enemy escaping to the N.E." I immediately sent off strong detachments of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragns., 3rd Lt. Cav. and Hyderabad Cav. to pursue, with guns to support them, as it was said that Tantia Topce had sent a force to meet her. I also sent Brigdr. Stuart with cav. to watch the fords of the Betwa.

In the meantime detachments of the 86th and 3rd Europe. took possession of the fortress.

In sight of Bandiri, twenty-one miles from Jhansi, the Cav. came in sight of the Irr. Horse, sent to meet the Ranees, which separated, probably with the view to mislead her pursuers as to her real course. Lieut. Dowker, Hyderabad Cav., was sent by Capt. Forbes through the town of Bandiri, whilst he with the 3rd Lt. Cav. and 14th Lt. Dragns. passed it by the left. In the town Lieut. Dowker saw traces of the Ranees' hasty flight, and her tent, in which was an unfinished breakfast. On the other side of the town he came up with and cut up forty of the enemy, consisting of Rohillas and Ben. Irr. Cav. Lieutenant Dowker was gaining fast on the Ranees, who, with four attendants, was seen escaping on a grey horse, when he was dismounted by a severe wound, and obliged to give up the pursuit.

From the time the troops took the palace the rebels lost heart, and began to leave the town and fort. Nothing could prove more the efficiency of the investment than the number of them cut up by the picquets of the flying camps; the woods, gardens, and roads round the town were strewn with the corpses of fugitive rebels. The Ranees' flight was the signal for a general retreat. Early in the morning I caused the outskirts of the city to be scoured with cav. and inf.; it will give some idea of the destruction of insurgents which ensued when a party of the 14th drag. alone killed two hundred in one patrol. The rebels, who were chi fly Vilaities and Pathans, generally sold their lives as dearly as they could, fighting to the last with their usual dexterity and firmness. A band of forty of these desperadoes barricaded themselves in a spacious house with a court yard, vaults, &c. Before they were aware of its strength, it was attacked by a detachment of Hyderabad inf. under

Capt. Hare, with the loss of Capt. Sinclair, of whose conduct it is my duty again to make honourable mention. Reinforcements and several pieces of siege art. were brought up by Maj. Orr, who commanded the attack against the house; but even when it had been breached and knocked to pieces the rebels continued to resist in the ruined passages and vaults. They were all as usual destroyed, but not without several casualties on our part. Maj. Orr expresses his obligations to Capt. Woolcombe and Douglas, of the By. and Beng. arty. Lieut. Lewis, and Ensign Fowler, of H.M.'s 86th regt., the first very severely wounded, who led the men, and also Lieut. Simpson, 23rd regt. B.N.I., wounded.

Capt. Abbott, Hyder. cav., speaks highly of the gallantry with which Lieut. Dunn and detachments of the 1st and 4th Hyder. cav. stormed, dismounted, a house and garden held obstinately by the fugitives.

It was not till Jhansi was taken that its great strength was known.

There was only one part of the fortress, the south curtain, which was considered practicable for breaching. But, when inside, we saw this was a mistake, there being at some distance in rear of the curtain a massive wall fifteen or twenty feet thick, and immediately in rear of this a deep tank cut out of the live rock.

I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the C. in C. the conduct of the troops under my command in the siege investment and capture of Jhansi.

They had to contend against an enemy more than double their numbers, behind formidable fortifications, who defended themselves afterwards from house to house, in a spacious city, often under the fire of the fort; afterwards in the suburbs, and in very difficult ground outside the walls. The investing cav. force were day and night, for seventeen days, on arduous duty, the men not taking their clothes off, the horses saddled and bridled up at night. The nature of the defence and the strictness of the investment gave rise to continued and fierce combats; for the rebels, having no hope, sought to sell their lives as dearly as they could. But the discipline and gallant spirit of the troops enabled them to overcome difficulties and opposition of every sort, to take the fortified city of Jhansi by storm, subduing the strongest fortress in Central India, and killing 5,000 of its rebel garrison.

According to the first reports which I received, only 3,000 rebels were killed, but those received since the withdrawal of the seven flying camps make the loss of the enemy amount to above 5,000 killed. Native accounts received by Brigdr. Wheeler at Saugor make the loss of rebels to amount to more than 5,000.

I beg to recommend to H. B. for gallant and good service in investing the fortress and city of Jhansi—Maj. Scudamore, H.M.'s 14th Lt. dragns., the sen. off. in command of the flying camps; Maj. Gall, H.M.'s 14th Lt. dragns.; Maj. Forbes, c.b., comdg. 3rd Bom. Lt. cav.; Capt. Abbott, and Lieut. Dowe, Hyder. cav.

The C. in C. will learn with pleasure that the troops under my command treated with great humanity the women and children of Jhansi; neither the desperate resistance of the rebels, nor the recollections of Jhansi of last year could make them forget that in an English soldier's eyes women and children are spared; so far from hunting, the troops were seen sharing their rations with them. I gave orders also that destitute women and children of Jhansi should be fed out of the prize grain.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the guns and ordnance stores captured in the city and fort of Jhansi, and of the casualties of the force during the siege. I regret much that our loss should have been so considerable, but it was caused in a great measure by the strict investment which proved so fatal to the enemy, and loss of my force is out of all proportion smaller than that of the enemy.

They lost fifty to my one killed, not counting the wounded on our side.

I beg leave to state the obligations I am under to the following officers for the services which they have rendered to me during the siege operations and capture of Jhansi:—

Brig. Stuart, comdg. 1st brig.; Brig. Stuart, c.b., comdg. 2nd brig.; Lieut. col. Louth, comdg. H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. col. Liddell, comdg. 3rd By. Eur. regt.; Maj. Scudamore, comdg. H.M.'s 14th Lt. drag.; Maj. Orr, comdg. Hyderabad field force; Maj. Forbes, c.b., comdg. 3rd By. Lt. cav.; Maj. Robertson, comdg. 25th regt. By. N.I.; Capt. Lightfoot, comdg. batt. By. art.; Capt. Woolcombe, comdg. batt. By. art.; Capt. Fenwick, comdg. co. roy. eng.; Capt. Hare, comdg. 5th regt. Hyderabad inf.; Capt. Brown, comdg. co. Madras sappers and miners; Lieut. Goodfellow, comdg. co. By. sappers and miners; Lieut. Lowry, comdg. batt. R.A.

General Staff.—Capt. Wood, asst. adj. gen.; Capt. Macdonald, asst. qr. mr. gen.; Maj. Boileau, comdg. engrs.; Capt. Ommamey, comdg. art.; Lieut. Haggard, comy. of ordnance; Dr. Arnot, suptg. surg.; Dr. Vaughan, staff surg.; Capt. Rose, a. d. c.; Lieut. Lyste, interpreter.

I have much gratification in bringing to the notice of H.E. the officers mentioned in the brig. despatches:—

First Brig.—Maj. Stuart, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Dartnell, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Fowler, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Jerome, H.M.'s 86th regt.; Lieut. Webber, R.E.; Ens. Sewell, H.M.'s 86th regt.

Brig. Staff.—Capt. Coley, maj. of brig.; Capt. Bacon, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.

Second Brig.—Capt. Sandwith, 3rd By. Eur. regt.; Capt. Robinson, 3rd By. Eur. regt.; Lieut. Fox, Madras sappers and miners; Lieut. Bonus, By. engrs.; Lieut. Goodfellow, By. engrs.; Lieut. Park, 3rd By. Eur. regt.; Ens. Newport, 3rd By. Eur. regt.

Brig. Staff.—Capt. Todd, maj. of brig.; Capt. Leckie, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.

HUGH ROSE, maj. gen.,  
Comdg. Central India field force.

No. 101.

From Brigadier C. S. Stuart, Comdg. 1st Brigade,  
C. I. F. F., to the Asst. Adj. Gen., C. I. F. F.

Camp, Jhansi, 13th April, 1858.

Sir,—In compliance with Field Force Orders, No. 7, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of casualties in the 1st Brig. C. I. F. F., during the siege and storming of Jhansi, and with reference to the latter beg to place on record the part taken in it by the brig under my command.

2. As directed in F. F. Orders, dated 2nd April, the assaulting column of the 1st Brig. was formed up at daybreak of the 3rd April, ready to move on the two points of attack which had been indicated, viz., the breach at the mound and the rocket tower, and the low curtain immediately to the right of it. Lieut.-Col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th Regt., commanded the former, Maj. Stuart, M.M.'s 86th Regt., the latter, attack. On the signal being given, both parties moved steadily to the point, under a smart fire from the enemy. Capt. Dasher, H.M.'s 86th Regt., led the stormers up the breach in the most gallant manner, and the enemy were driven before them at all points, while at the same time Maj. Stuart's attack by escalade at the rocket tower succeeded admirably, though hotly opposed. On gaining the town, Lieut.-Col. Lowth, with great judgment, moved part of his men to his right, and thus took the enemy in flank and rear, when they were meeting the right attack of the 2nd Brig. with great vigour. All the troops then of the 1st Brig. concentrated in the Ranees' Palace, which was taken possession of by Lieut.-Col. Lowth and his men in the most gallant manner. As the Maj.-Gen. himself was witness of greater part of the operations at this, and at a subsequent period, I do not enter into further details.

I beg in conclusion to bring to the notice of the Maj.-Genl. the excellent and gallant behaviour of both officers and men of the 1st Brig. on the occasion; the energy and judgment displayed by Lieut.-Col. Lowth, H.M.'s 86th Regt., proved of the greatest service, and much contributed to the success of our attack. Maj. Stuart, H.M.'s 86th Regt., carried out the duties confided to him in the most satisfactory manner, and led the escalading party with the greatest gallantry; he was assisted by Lieut. Dartnell, and Ensigns Sewell and Flower, of H.M.'s 86th Regt., who were all wounded, the first two officers severely; also by Lieut. Webber, R.E., Comdg. the ladder party of the Royal Sappers, who most ably performed their duty. On this occasion Lieut. Dartnell greatly distinguished himself, as also Serg. Allyn Wolfe and Private Roger Mathews, both of H.M.'s 86th Regt. The conduct of Lieut. Jerome and Private Burns, H.M.'s 86th Regt., has also been brought to my notice. Under a murderous fire they carried off Ens. Sewell, who had fallen severely wounded, and who would otherwise have been cut up. I lament to say that Surg. Stock, H.M.'s 86th Regt., was killed near the Palace, whilst most nobly and courageously attending the wounded under a hot fire. I beg also to record an act of daring on the part of Havildar Shaick Dawood, Lt. Cy. 25th Regt. N.I., brought to my notice by Capt. Little, comdg. that regt. After an entrance had been effected into the city, a number of rebels were found to have taken refuge in the recesses of a large well, the only approach to which was by narrow and steep stairs having a sharp turning, at which one resolute man could have kept off any number. Whilst measures were being arranged for seizing these rebels, Havildar Shaick Dawood volunteered to capture them, so fixing

his bayonet he boldly descended the well, and being followed by others, brought up thirteen of the enemy.

C. S. STUART, Brigdr.,  
Comd. 1st Brig. C.I.F.F.

No. 236.

From Brigdr. C. Stuart, C.B., Comdg. 2nd Brig. C. I. F. F., to the Asst. Adj. Gen., C. I. F. F.  
Camp, Jhansi, April 29, 1858.

Sir,—In obedience to orders received through you, the brig. under my command moved in two columns on the morning of the 3rd of April to the assault of the town of Jhansi.

The left column, led by Capt. Robison, 3rd By. Eur. regt., the right by Lieut. col. Liddell, advanced with great steadiness through a very heavy fire of musketry and wall pieces towards the ladders, on reaching which they were assailed with rockets, earthen pots filled with powder, and in fact every sort of missile.

On arriving at the temple, where the reserve of which I was in command was to take up its position, Maj. Boileau, Madras engr., came to me and reported that the ladders were without protection, and requested me to give him some Eurs. to protect them. I therefore gave him the hundred men of the 3rd By. Eur. regt. that were with the reserve; Lieuts. Meiklejohn and Dick, of the By. engs., led the way up the ladders of the right column, both of whom were wounded, the latter severely. The ladders were found in some instances too short, in others too weak, breaking under the men, who were withdrawn from the heavy fire to which they were thus unnecessarily exposed, and the movement was made with great precision and coolness.

Shortly after this, Capt. Robison, 3rd By. Eur. regt., was informed by Capt. Darby, exec. engr., that some of the 86th regt. had entered by the breach to his left, and he doubled some of his party round to that point, at which he effected an entry and cleared the ramparts so as to enable the remainder to mount the ladders unopposed. Lieut. col. Liddell, on finding his ladders of no use, ordered Lieut. Goodfellow, of the By. engs., to try a bag of powder at a postern, but from being built up inside, no entry could be effected; however, by this time Capt. Robison had made good his lodgment, and was followed by the right column, when all proceeded towards the palace, which, as the maj. gen. is aware, was taken after a desperate resistance.

Both columns behaved with great coolness and gallantry, and I trust I may be pardoned for bringing their leaders to the notice of the Maj. gen., as also Capt. Sandwith and Lieut. Park, 3rd By. Eur. Regt.; Lieut. Goodfellow, By. Engns., and also Privates Few and Whirlpool, 3rd By. Eur. Regt., of whom Lieut. col. Liddell speaks in the highest terms. Capt. Robison's conduct in doubling round with some of his men to the breach speaks for itself; but he has brought to my notice Corporal Hard, Privates Roger and Archibald, all of the Grenadier Co., and Private Drummond No. 1, and Private Doran No. 3 Co., of the 3rd By. Eur. Regt., all of whom fought most gallantly at the head of the ladders till they gave way. Ensign Newport and Private Gillman, of No. 1 Co., 3rd By. Eur. Regt., assisted by Corporal Hard, of the Grenadiers, carried off the body of Lieut. Fox, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, through the hottest of the fire, after Capt. Robison had ordered the troops to retire; Lieut. Bonus, By. Engns., has also been specially brought to my notice for the gallant manner in which he led up and maintained his position on the ladders, until disabled and knocked over by the blow of a stone.

Capt. Todd, brig. maj., and Capt. Leckie, dep. ass. gr. mr. gen., of the 2nd Brig., on this, as on every previous opportunity, have afforded me every assistance, and it is only to the circumstance of all former operations in which they have been engaged being conducted so entirely under the Maj. gen. as to render any special report from me unnecessary, that I have failed in earlier bringing my sense of their worth to his notice; a circumstance which I feel sure will not act to their detriment.

C. STUART, Comdg. 2nd Brig. C.I.F.F.

### Saugor Field Force.

To Maj. Gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.,  
Chief of the Staff, Allahabad.

Sir,—I feel much gratification in forwarding the accompanying report from Brigdr. M'Duff, comdg. the 2nd inf. brig. Saugor field div., of an action fought with the rebels posted in the village of Sahao, and their complete defeat with great loss, and which I have

the honour to beg may be submitted to H.E. the C. in C.

Brigdr. M'Duff has brought to my notice the officers noted in the margin\*, with a request that I would recommend them to the favourable notice of H.E.; I do so with great satisfaction, trusting the C. in C. will be pleased to extend to them his most favourable consideration.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Maj. gen.  
Comdg. Saugor field div.

Camp Syrenugger, Sept. 9, 1858.

To the Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., Saugor field div., camp, Banda.

Camp, near Rajpore, Sept. 5, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Maj. gen. Whitlock, comdg. Saugor field div., as follows:—Having received reliable information that the rebels, who have lately been plundering this district up to the neighbourhood of even Calpie, were under different rebel leaders, to the number of 500 mutineer Sepoys, and about 3,000 matchlockmen, strongly posted in village "Sahao," four miles north of Jaloun, I this morning moved with the force as per margin† to attack them. On nearing the village of Sahao, the rebels, sounding the "Assembly," appeared in great strength on a rising ground crowned by the ruins of an old fort.

Their right was protected by houses and walled gardens, their left by the village of Sahao itself.

From the centre of their position they opened their guns at a distance of 500 yards, and appeared determined to dispute fiercely the ground they held.

My little force was immediately formed up, the guns in the centre under Capt. Ommaney, R.A.; H.M.'s 43rd L.I. on the right of the guns, under Lieut. col. Primrose; a party of Metges' Sikh horse under Lieut. Dick, took ground well to the right, to act as opportunity offered; the remainder of Metges' Sikh horse under Maj. Davis, took ground to the extreme left with orders to sweep round the right of the enemy, and cut off their retreat; a party of 8th irr. cav., under Rissaldar Min Hoossain Ali, remained in support of the guns.

The enemy's fire from their centre was immediately answered by our four guns, the fire from which was excellent, and soon made the enemy abandon, with the loss of a gun, the strong ground he had so well chosen.

The rebel Sepoys of the right wing retired with remarkable steadiness, and in close order; but the left wing retired in great disorder, and in that state were charged in flank by Lieut. Dick, who, under my own eyes, cut up a great number; here this excellent young officer was severely wounded by a sabre cut, but notwithstanding he again charged the mutineers repeatedly, sustaining, I regret to say, two more severe wounds.

I beg leave to bring the dashing soldier-like conduct of this officer to the favourable notice of H.E. the C. in C.

My whole line then advanced, the cav. charging the rebels repeatedly on both flanks, the guns being well to the front, supported by H.M.'s 43rd.

The rebels, now closely pressed, took up a second position on a ridge, but upon our guns again opening with great precision, they again retreated, taking advantage of any cover the ground offered, and defending themselves stoutly in buildings, gardens, &c., on the outskirts of the different villages.

Maj. Davis continued the pursuit for about six miles; that officer's report is attached.

Some mutineers having taken post in village "Rajporeah," Lieut. col. Primrose entered the village with his gallant corps, and destroyed the whole of the rebels concealed there.

The country, from three days' incessant heavy rain, had become nearly impassable for art'y., and that arm deserve great credit for the rapidity with which it advanced; also the inf., which had to march through ploughed fields the day before entirely under water.

From the number of bodies seen on the field, I should estimate the loss of the enemy at between two and three hundred, and twenty-one rebels captured; our loss, I am happy to say, was comparatively small. The defeat of this rebel body was most complete, and will have, I am sure, excellent effect in this part of the country.

\* Lieut. col. Primrose, H.M.'s 43rd regt. L.I.; Capt. Dovehill, brig. maj.; Capt. Ommaney, R.A.; Surg. Barclay, H.M.'s 43rd regt. L.I.; Maj. Davis, comdg. cav.; Capt. Terman, dep. comm.; Lieut. Dick, Sikh horse.

Rissaldar—Min Hoossain Ali, 8th irr. cav.  
† Staff, 2 officers; Royal art., 3 officers, 89 men, 4 guns; 8th irr. cav., 51 men; Metges' Sikh horse, 2 officers, 169 men; Jhansi Mounted Police, 2 officers, 58 men; H.M.'s 43rd R.I., 13 officers, 235 men; Jhansi Mil. Foot Police, 2 officers, 354 men. Total, 24 officers, 956 men, 4 guns.

I beg in conclusion to express my obligations to the following officers, and to request that you will be pleased to recommend them to the favourable notice of H.E. the C. in C.

Lieut. col. Primrose, comdg. H.M.'s 43rd L.I., who gave me every aid and assistance in his power.

Capt. Dovehill, my brig. maj., with whose zeal and attention to the duty of his department I am fully satisfied, more especially in carrying my orders in the field.

Capt. Ommaney, R.A., for the rapid manner in which he brought his battery to the front, and the steadiness with which the guns were served.

Dr. Barclay, sent. surg., in charge of the troops, whose attention to the wounded and sick deserves much praise.

Maj. Davis, comdg. the cav. of the field force, for the able manner in which he conducted the pursuit of the enemy.

Capt. Terman, dep'ty. comr., who kindly placed his services at my disposal, and acted as my A. de C. on the occasion, and who has given me much valuable assistance in procuring information relative to the positions occupied by the rebels.

Min Hoossain Ali, an old and faithful soldier, maintained the high character he already enjoys.

J. MACDUFF, brigdr. comdg. 2nd brig.,  
Saugor field div.

No. 18.

From Maj. W. Davis, Comdg. Cav. 2nd brig., Saugor div., to Capt. Dovehill, maj. of brig., 2nd brig. Saugor div.

Camp Rajapore, 5th September, 1858.

Sir,—Under instructions received, I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigdr. Macduff, comdg. the field force, the operations of the cav. placed under my command; strength as per margin.\*

On arrival at the enemy's position this morning, at the village of "Sahao," on the action commencing, agreeably to orders, I took post on the left of the line, with half of the Sikh horse, to cut off the enemy's retreat, Lieut. Dick, with the remaining portion, taking post on the extreme right.

On the enemy retiring from their position, I sent Lieut. McInroy, 19th regt. Madras N.I., doing duty with the Sikh horse, to the left, with the civil and mil. mtd. police, to turn the rebels back to the centre of our line; this duty was well performed, some of the enemy being cut up, it enabled me to charge them with great effect.

I was well supported by Metges' Sikhs, who suffered severely in the hand-to-hand encounter which ensued.

Of Lieut. Dick's operations on the right, it is unnecessary for me to speak, the brigdr. having personally witnessed his dauntless and glorious charge into a body of some three or four hundred Sepoys. I have only to regret his being severely wounded in four places by sword cuts, not, however, before he had cut down some five men with his own hand.

I beg to mention the support and assistance I received from Lieut. Sowers, comdt. of the Humeerpore district police. On Lieut. Dick being wounded he assumed command, and charged several bodies of the rebels with great success. His horse was shot and bayoneted under him.

On the advance of the cav., he and Lieut. McInroy accompanied me in the pursuit, which was carried far beyond Gohun, and throughout we cut up the rebels in the most satisfactory manner. The old Sepoys were easily distinguished by their keeping well and doggedly together, and of course were marked out accordingly. Our pursuit was brought to a close by our horses being fairly fagged out, and the rebels getting into entrenched gardens and topes, whence cav. could not have dislodged them.

I believe at least two hundred rebels have been killed on the field.

On our way back we visited Gohun—a strong post held an hour before by the rebels, but we found it deserted.

At the request of Lieut. Dick, I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of Native Dr. Hurree Kishun, attached to the Sikh cav., who received four wounds in the discharge of his duty attending on Lieut. Dick.

Also of Rissaldars Mena Sing and Rajah Pirthee Sing, of Kangra, and Naib Duffadar Dawa Sing, all of the Sikh horse.

W. DAVIS, Maj. comdg. cav. 2nd  
brig. Saugor div.

\* 8th Irreg. cav. of all ranks, 51; Metges' Sikh horse, 167; Jhansi mtd. mil. police, 66; total, 278.

## Allahabad Police Battalion.

No. 347 of 1858.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India has much pleasure in directing the publication of the accompanying letter from Capt. T. Dennehy, comdnt. Allahabad div. police batt., No. 107, dated 1st Aug. 1858, and from F. Thompson, Esq., offic. magistrate, Allahabad, dated 2nd Aug., 1858.

They describe an important service admirably performed by a detach. of the Allahabad police batt. under Capt. Dennehy, aided by a small force of Bengal art.

The Gov. Gen. congratulates the officers and men of the Allahabad police force upon the spirit and effect with which their duty was discharged.

From Capt. Dennehy, comdnt. Allahabad div. police batt., to C. B. Thornhill, offg. commisr., 4th div., Allahabad.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that in obedience to the orders received by me on the 27th ult., directing me to proceed up the Ganges with Mr. Thompson, mag. and collr. of Allahabad, for the purpose of seizing and destroying any boats that might be in the possession of the rebels on the north side of the river opposite this district, I embarked on the 28th ult. on board the H. C.'s str. *Berhampooter*, in command of the force detailed in the margin.\*

In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Thompson, magistrate of Allahabad, we steamed up the river to observe the positions of the boats on the Oude side, of which we had already pretty accurate information, and on the morning of the 30th arrived below Manickpore, where we found that the rebels under Madho Sing, a brother of Benec Madho of Shunkerpore, were assembled to the number of 800 or 1,000 men, and had erected a battery to oppose the further progress of the steamer.

As their arrangements appeared to be made principally with a view to the defences of the front, or river face of their position, I determined to land and attack them in rear, while the guns from the steamer shelled them in front.

I landed a little below Manickpore with Lieut. and Adj. Shaw, and ninety men of the Allahabad mil. police, and Capt. Golab Sing, Attariwallah, and forty men of his Sikh police corps. As we advanced, we found the rebels strongly posted in and below the fort of Manickpore, and in the villages of Manickpore, Meerghurwah, and Shahabad, from whence they opened upon us and upon the steamer with round shot and musketry.

We drove them from each of these positions in succession, killing several as they endeavoured to make a stand at each place, and took possession of their fort, which we had no means of destroying, as it is an old gurree, strongly built of pucca bricks.

They had, however, got their guns away before we got into this place, and on our perceiving a large body of men, many of whom were apparently old Sepoys, formed up with 2 guns in a tope of trees on a rising ground about half a mile to the north-west. I again advanced to attack them, and, thanks to the gallantry of the officers and men who were with me, notwithstanding that their guns opened upon us at two hundred yards, we again drove them out of this position, and followed their guns up to within two miles of Kalleekunker; but my men were then too much exhausted to run any distance, and we could not overtake them, although we got close to them several times; they were drawn by horses, and were pressed on with all speed.

During all this time nothing could be better than the practice from the two 12-pr. howzrs., which had remained on board the *Berhampooter* with Mr. Thompson; they were served by Serj. J. Carroll, and four gunners of the 3rd co. 5th batt. B.A., and continued throwing shell and shrapnell, mostly at ranges of 500 and 600 yards, among the rebels in our front, as Capt. Dixon, the commander of the steamer, brought his vessel steadily up the river by the battery on the bank, until within sight of the Fort of Kalleekunker; and now having accomplished the object for which we landed, and finding that a large force was coming down from the direction of Kalleekunker, I returned on board, and we proceeded down the river again to Kurra.

I cannot give an accurate estimate of the loss which the enemy may have sustained in killed and wounded, as although I personally can only speak with certainty to twenty men on their side having been killed, I should say that their real loss, from our fire and that of the steamer, was very much greater. Native

\* 1 serj. and 4 gunners of the 3rd co. 5th batt. B.A.; 5 goldundzes of the 6th co. 4th batt. B.A., with two 12-pr. howzrs.; 40 men of Capt. Golab Sing's Sikh police; 110 Sikhs of the Allahabad mil. police

spies who have since been at Manickpore, report 150 killed and wounded.

We had altogether seven men wounded, of whom two very severely.

Capt. Golab Sing was in the front the whole time with his men, and behaved with gallantry and courage; many of his men are old soldiers. But I would wish particularly to bring to your notice the conduct of the men of the new Sikh levies of this division, who were during the first advance kept in the rear as a reserve, until finding the second village we attacked (Meerghurwah) rather obstinately defended, I ordered them up to the front; they were led by Lieut. Shaw. under the fire from this village for more than eighty yards before they were allowed to cap; nor did they show any disposition to waver, although two of their number were shot down, but delivered their fire by word of command as steadily as if on parade, and took the village with a rush.

On our return downwards towards Allahabad, we landed and destroyed or took away boats at the following places:—

At Guttee we destroyed one boat, and took away two more.

At Karaytee we took away three boats.

At Sumejore we expected to be opposed, as the boats at that place were closed under the Gurree, which is held by Chutterpal Sing, with about 600 men and three small guns. On our landing, however, he evacuated the fort and retired, allowing us to burn, without opposition, the seven boats we found there.

At Jehanabad we burnt eight boats, and about two miles below Jehanabad another boat was destroyed, making altogether twenty-two boats taken away or destroyed during the expedition.

We returned to Allahabad this morning, Aug. 1, 1858.

T. DENNEHY, Capt.,  
Comdnt. Allahabad Div. Mil. Police.

No. 261, 1858.

From F. Thompson, Esq., Offg. Magis. of Allahabad, to C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Offg. Commis. Allahabad Div.

Dated Allahabad, Aug. 2, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. that the expedition sent under my charge, for the seizure of the boats on the Oude side of the river Ganges, returned yesterday morning, having taken and burnt the boats noted in the margin.\*

The expedition met with no opposition till its arrival at Manickpore, four miles on the east or this side of Kalleekunker. Here we found two guns with some 800 men posted in the villages surrounding the fort ready to oppose us. Capt. Dennehy, in command of the police battalions, will give you an account of the dislodgement of rebels from the various posts, and of the successful issue of the fight.

I was enabled, while Capt. Dennehy was occupying the rebels on shore, to examine the river, but could find no boats. Two had been reported to me as being near the fort, but these must have been removed up to Kalleekunker, or sunk in deep water, as no trace could be found of them.

The fort of Manickpore is situated on a mound some 300 feet high, and rising abruptly from the river, and is surrounded by houses, with broken ground on the north or land side. The work, therefore, to be performed by Capt. Dennehy's small force was no light one. The rebels, with 600 matchlockmen, 200 regular Sepoys and two guns, disputed every inch of ground, and it was not till they found their guns were on the point of being captured, that they eventually retreated across the open country. The fight had, however, lasted for two hours and a half, and Capt. Dennehy's small force was too much fatigued (even if it had been advisable) to follow up the fugitives.

I have mentioned these few facts of the nature of the engagement, in hopes that you will prominently bring forward to the notice of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. the cool and steady conduct of this newly raised corps.

In conclusion, I beg to testify to the willingness and alacrity with which Capt. Dixon, in command of the steamer, and the rest of his crew assisted us on every occasion.

F. THOMPSON, Offg. Magistrate.

AN AMAZON.—A Joan of Arc was made prisoner yesterday (July 18); she is said to have shot one of our men, and to have fought desperately. She is a "Jehadin," a religious fanatic, and sports a green turban, and was, probably, thought to be inspired. She is to be sent prisoner to Umballa.—*Greatest's Letters.*

\* Brought away, 5; destroyed, 4; burnt, 13.—Total, 22.



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Posting of Ensigns.

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1858.—No. 1,455.—The undermentioned unposted ensigns are posted to the corps indicated opposite to their names, from the dates mentioned:—

May 18, 1858.

Ens. E. Beddy, 53rd N.I.  
Ens. L. C. de L. Daniell, 14th N.I.  
Ens. H. I. Wheeler, 38th N.I.  
Ens. J. G. Barlow, 54th N.I.  
Ens. F. A. Bertie, 74th N.I.  
Ens. W. F. Badgley, 20th N.I.  
Ens. F. Henderson, 16th N.I.  
Ens. W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I.  
Ens. A. Lindsay, 68th N.I.  
Ens. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I.  
Ens. F. W. Grant, 22nd N.I.  
Ens. F. N. M. Maynard, 21st N.I.  
Ens. P. H. M. Wynter, 32nd N.I.  
Ens. E. C. Corbyn, 46th N.I.  
Ens. L. Macdonald, 73rd N.I.  
Ens. F. A. D. Cox, 17th N.I.  
Ens. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I.  
Ens. G. M. Hand, 9th N.I.  
Ens. R. Brown, 24th N.I.  
Ens. H. P. Evans, 52nd N.I.  
Ens. C. A. Copland, 30th N.I.  
Ens. T. Pearson, 66th N.I.  
Ens. F. L. S. Dyce, 71st N.I.  
Ens. Sir G. L. M. Parker, bart., 86th N.I.  
Ens. M. P. Moriarty, 41st N.I.  
Ens. A. J. Macqueen, 18th N.I.  
Ens. H. C. A. Szczepanski, 40th N.I.  
Ens. C. M. Boswell, 23rd N.I.  
Ens. S. Beckett, 25th N.I.  
Ens. T. A. Scott, 28th N.I.  
Ens. W. P. Mosley, 35th N.I.  
Ens. T. D. Madden, 64th N.I.  
Ens. F. S. Goad, 69th N.I.  
Ens. R. Stainforth, 56th N.I.  
Ens. J. H. Tulloch, 53rd N.I.  
Ens. C. W. Hume, 70th N.I.  
Ens. J. L. G. O'Brien, 44th N.I.  
Ens. E. G. Wace, 33rd N.I.  
Ens. E. Lightfoot, 59th N.I.  
Ens. W. L. Dickens, 26th N.I.  
Ens. A. H. Messiter, 72nd N.I.  
Ens. G. G. Thain, 2nd N.I.  
Ens. H. W. Pitcher, 13th N.I.  
Ens. H. Collingwood, 48th N.I.  
Ens. H. W. Webster, 45th N.I.  
Ens. H. C. Garden, 57th N.I.  
Ens. J. A. Drake, 10th N.I.  
Ens. B. E. Reade, 67th N.I.  
Ens. R. J. Foley, 62nd N.I.  
Ens. F. T. Ripley, 47th N.I.  
Ens. C. J. Durand, 14th N.I.  
Ens. G. S. Hills, 38th N.I.  
Ens. H. G. Waterfield, 34th N.I.  
Ens. T. B. M. Glascock, 50th N.I.  
Ens. L. Blathwayt, 54th N.I.  
Ens. A. W. Money, 3rd Eur. Regt.  
Ens. W. H. B. Fitzgerald, 74th N.I.  
Ens. H. A. Pakenham, 55th N.I.  
Ens. D. T. H. Sampson, 20th N.I.  
Ens. J. S. Swinton, 15th N.I.  
Ens. R. P. Davis, 16th N.I.  
Ens. J. C. Stewart, 6th Eur. Regt.  
Ens. R. H. Dyas, 4th Eur. Regt.  
Ens. C. H. Webb, 60th N.I.  
Ens. D. Pringle, 58th N.I.  
Ens. M. Millett, 43rd N.I.  
Ens. J. E. Whitting, 68th N.I.  
Ens. W. F. Bartleman, 39th N.I.  
Ens. N. Lewis, 61st N.I.  
Ens. J. F. Fitzgerald Cologan, 22nd N.I.  
Ens. H. Rowband, 63rd N.I.  
Ens. J. F. Trevanion, 21st N.I.  
Ens. C. R. Pennington, 32nd N.I.  
Ens. H. U. Smith, 46th N.I.  
Ens. C. A. Dodd, 6th Eur. regt.  
Ens. J. H. Blunt, 49th N.I.  
Ens. F. Cunliffe, 73rd N.I.  
Ens. W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd Eur. B.F.  
Ens. C. St. J. B. Barnett, 19th N.I.  
Ens. A. G. Ross, 17th N.I.  
Ens. W. L. Noverre, 1st Eur. B.F.  
Ens. W. L. Samuells, 11th N.I.  
Ens. N. M. T. Horsford, 27th N.I.  
Ens. H. T. Jones, 31st N.I.

Ens. J. S. Bagshaw, 5th Eur. Regt.  
 Ens. E. Pucke, 87th N.I.  
 Ens. E. B. Cox, 9th N.I.  
 Ens. G. B. P. Alcock, 24th N.I.  
 Ens. P. Story, 52nd N.I.  
 Ens. T. C. Wharton, 30th N.I.  
 Ens. St. G. M. Bishop, 66th N.I.  
 Ens. A. P. Martin, 71st N.I.  
 Ens. R. Milne, 36th N.I.  
 Ens. G. P. Cumming, 41st N.I.  
 Ens. G. R. Grylls, 18th N.I.  
 Ens. A. I. Hes, 40th N.I.  
 Ens. C. E. Macaulay, 23rd N.I.  
 Ens. J. Finnis, 29th N.I.  
 Ens. G. S. Byng, 29th N.I.  
 Ens. H. A. Plowden, 51st N.I.  
 Ens. W. H. Brind, 28th N.I.  
 Ens. F. Hibbert, 35th N.I.  
 Ens. E. Kitson, 64th N.I.  
 Ens. F. R. A. B. Constable, 69th N.I.  
 Ens. J. D. Macpherson, 65th N.I.  
 Ens. W. H. Unwin, 56th N.I.  
 Ens. F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I.  
 Ens. F. W. Drummond, 70th N.I.  
 Ens. A. England, 44th N.I.  
 Ens. A. J. Wallace, 33rd N.I.  
 Ens. C. Handyside, 5th Eur. Regt.  
 Ens. A. F. Gerard, 3rd Eur. Regt.  
 Ens. J. B. Hay, 59th N.I.  
 Ens. W. R. Birney, 26th N.I.  
 Ens. R. W. Sartorius, 72nd N.I.  
 Ens. J. R. Marett, 2nd N.I.  
 Ens. A. H. F. Campbell, 13th N.I.  
 Ens. E. F. Fortescue, 1st Eur. B.F.  
 Ens. W. Howey, 42nd N.I.  
 Ens. R. Atkins, 48th N.I.  
 Ens. W. J. Cochrane, 45th N.I.  
 Ens. J. McNair, 57th N.I.  
 Ens. B. P. Hodgson, 10th N.I.  
 Ens. H. C. Marsh, 67th N.I.  
 Ens. F. H. Carleton, 62nd N.I.  
 Ens. F. W. Leman, 4th Eur. regt.  
 Ens. H. A. Rooke, 12th N.I.  
 Ens. W. Pickard, 4th N.I.  
 Ens. H. Spalding, 2nd Eur. B.F.

May 22, 1858.  
 Ens. G. P. Nash, 47th N.I.

June 21, 1858.  
 Ens. G. W. Eaton, 73rd N.I.  
 Ens. A. Andrew, 27th N.I.  
 Ens. C. J. Farquharson, 48th N.I.  
 Ens. T. T. Oliphant, 45th N.I.  
 Ens. A. D. Campbell, 64th N.I.  
 Ens. J. W. A. Michell, 10th N.I.  
 Ens. P. L. N. Cavagnari, 67th N.I.  
 Ens. C. A. Owen, 62nd N.I.

August 24, 1858.  
 Ens. E. A. Phillips, 12th N.I.  
 Ens. S. W. Wyndham, 12th N.I.  
 Ens. M. G. Taylor, 14th N.I.  
 Ens. M. C. Smith, 38th N.I.  
 Ens. J. K. McCausland, 34th N.I.  
 Ens. F. Cardew, 50th N.I.  
 Ens. G. M. Richmond, 54th N.I.  
 Ens. G. H. Holley, 30th N.I.  
 Ens. J. E. Kennedy, 47th N.I.  
 Ens. C. H. Palmer, 55th N.I.  
 Ens. H. W. Franks, 20th N.I.  
 Ens. R. Worsley, 15th N.I.  
 Ens. G. B. Johnston, 16th N.I.  
 Ens. H. M. Evans, 6th Eur. regt.  
 Ens. C. L. Money, 4th Eur. regt.  
 Ens. R. M. Clifford, 60th N.I.  
 Ens. T. T. Tucker, 58th N.I.  
 Ens. R. H. Inglis (not arrived) 43rd N.I.  
 Ens. C. L. Woodruffe, 68th N.I.

Fort William, Oct. 21.—No. 1,442.—Lieut. H. A. Shaw, 54th N.I., has leave to Europe for 15 mo., new regs.

Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal Fus., for two years, old regs.

No. 1,445.—Artillery.—Capt. J. A. Angelo is brought on Estab. from Sept. 2, v. D'O R. Bristow, retired.

Lieut. E. L. Earle to be 2nd Capt. fr. Aug. 27, v. 2nd Capt. A. F. Taylor retired.

Medical Dep.—Asst. surg. F. Douglas, M. D., to be Surg. fr. Sept. 30, v. J. Macanish, dec.

No. 1,448.—Prom. in civil estab., Great Trigon Survey:—

To be 2nd class sub. assist. C. Neale, April 25.

C. J. Neville, July 1.

G. Ryall, July 1.

No. 1,449.—Order by resident of Hyderabad confirmed:—

No. 222—Sept. 22.—Surgs. J. H. Orr, 4th cav. Hyderabad conting., has 6 weeks' leave to Bombay, prep. to m. c., Eur., under new regs.

Assist. surg. Boggs to med. ch. of corps.

No. 1,451.—Officers transf. to corps specified.

Those who have applied to be allowed to rejoin the regts. from which they were removed in G.G.O., No. 1,268, of 3rd ult., have been accorded priority:—

Lieuts. W. H. Warner, fr. 38th N.I. to 1st E.B.F., as 21st lieut.

J. C. Partridge, fr. 28th N.I. to 1st ditto as 22nd ditto.

E. J. McNair, fr. 18th N.I. to 2nd ditto, as 20th ditto.

C. H. Canto, fr. 12th N.I. to 2nd ditto, as 21st ditto.

T. N. Walker, fr. 60th N.I. to 2nd ditto, as 22nd ditto.

H. Goschen, fr. 2nd E.B.Frs. to 3rd Eur. regt., as 19th ditto.

W. W. Lee, fr. 54th N.I. to 3rd ditto, as 20th ditto.

H. A. Shaw, fr. 54th N.I. to 3rd ditto, as 21st ditto.

H. S. Jarrett, fr. 69th N.I. to 3rd ditto, as 22nd ditto.

M. P. Rickotta, fr. 43rd N.I. to 4th ditto, as 21st ditto.

W. Tweedie, fr. 4th N.I. to 4th ditto, as 22nd ditto.

J. B. Smith, fr. 11th N.I. to 5th ditto, as 21st ditto.

J. S. Oliphant, fr. 34th N.I. to 5th ditto, as 22nd ditto.

W. V. F. Jacob, fr. 68th N.I. to 6th ditto, as 21st ditto.

H. H. Chapman, fr. 67th N.I. to 6th ditto, as 22nd ditto.

F. D. Harington, fr. 63rd N.I. to 12th N.I., as 8th ditto.

No. 1,452.—Asst. surg. J. A. Clark, med. dept., is permitted, as a special case, to res. serv. of E.I.C., fr. 25th inst.

No. 1,458.—The underm. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., on sick cert.:—

Lieut. C. Richardes, of 63rd N.I., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 22.—Mr. J. F. Kitchen, ex. asst. at Gurgaon, has 1 mo. priv. leave.

Lieut. J. C. Millar, canton. jt. mag. of Jullundur, has 2 mo. leave, prep. furl. to Eur., m.c.

Capt. M. B. Whish, late 29th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Jullundur (temp.).

Financial Dept., Fort William, Oct. 22.—Ord. of Aug. 30, by which Mr. J. W. Brecks, Madras C.S., was app. to be civ. aud. for Punjab, is cane.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, Uncov. C.S., will con. to perform the duties of civ. aud. for Punjab.

Financial Dept., Fort William, Oct. 25.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, C.S., rec. charge of office of acct. Punjab, from Mr. J. Christie, of uncov. civil service, on the 18th instant.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 26.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, 4th class exec. eng. Dacca div., res. app. in public works dept., his serv. placed at disposal of military department.

Appt.—Capt. A. F. Baird, 18th N.I., extra exec. eng. of 4th class, app. to offic. as exec. eng. of Dacca div.

Foreign Dept. Fort William, Oct. 22.—Capt. R. D. Ardagh to offic. as dep. commiss. of Rangoon.

Capt. T. P. Sparks, 17th Madras N.I., to be add. dep. commiss. of Rangoon.

Capt. G. F. D'Oyly to offic. as dep. commiss. of Prome.

The leave for 2 mo. granted to Lieut. col. H. B. Edwards, c.b., in g.o. 24th ult., is cancelled.

Oct. 26.—Mr. A. W. Johnson, offic. coll. of customs at Sirsa, has leave for 2 mo. fr. 1st inst.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 18.—No. 3,755.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S., to be an asst. commr. of 3rd Class in Punjab.

No. 3,761.—Maj. J. W. Carnegie, dep. commr. of Darriabad, in Oude, has 1 mo. leave.

No. 3,767.—Messrs. A. J. S. Donald and T. Moore, the former appt. as a 2nd Class the latter as a 3rd Class extra asst., in Punjab and Delhi territories.

No. 3,770.—Mr. J. R. E. Gouldsbury to be an extra asst. of 3rd Class in Punjab, on probation.

No. 474.—Mr. J. MacDonald to be asst. to the superint. Keddahs, at Kumaon, fr. Sept. 5.

Oct. 16.—No. 1,655.—The Rev. T. Moore has leave for 6 mo., on m.c., fr. Oct. 25.

Oct. 21.—No. 3,876.—Lieut. W. Rawlins, 17th Madras N.I., to be district adj. Oude mil. pol., v. Tulloch, res.

No. 3,879.—Mysore commission:—Brev. maj. H. J. Brockman, 3rd asst., to be 2nd asst., v. Maj. Harvey.

Lieut. H. M. Elliott, 4th asst., to be 3rd asst., v. Brev. maj. Brockman.

Capt. J. L. Pearce, jun. ass., to be 4th asst., v. Elliott.

Lieuts. T. M. M. Hatchin, and J. A. Campbell, offic. jun. assts., to be perm. jun. assts.

#### LIMITS OF BERAR.

No. 3,882.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the limits and designations of the districts at present known as North Berar and South Berar, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, have been changed; and that henceforth the new districts will be designated East Berar and West Berar; Oomraotee being the Sudder station of the former, and Khamgaon of the latter district.

No. 3,888.—The G.O., dated Aug. 12, No. 2,746, app. Brev. maj. H. Nott, 19th Madras N.I., to the Thuggee dept., is cane.

Public Works, Oct. 12.—No. 78.—Lieut. A. McNeill, of engrs., when relieved from ch. of Moradabad, will proc. to Calcutta, and report himself to offic. sec. in this dep.

Lieut. C. N. Judge, engrs., 2nd class asst. eng., now employed in Oude, transf. to Lower Provs. He will proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to offic. sec. in this dep.

Oct. 16.—Delhi Pioneers.—Lieut. E. O'B. Horsford, 46th N.I., to be com.

Capt. A. H. Bogle, art., app. a. de c. to Brig. gen. G. Campbell, comdg. Dinapore div., fr. 15th ult.

Lieut. R. B. Dundas, 38th N.I., do. du. with 8th foot, app. interp. to 2nd drag. gds., at Lucknow, to join.

Asst. surg. C. O. Daniell, do. du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., passed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

The leave to Lieut. C. S. Steward, 4th Madras L.C., in G.O. of June 28, is cane.

To do du. with corps, and to join:—

Unposted Ens. H. H. Birch, 4th Eur. regt.; T. T. Tucker and G. Young, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; M. C. Smith and J. K. McCausland, 8th foot; R. M. Clifford, 5th foot.

Home Dept., Oct. 23.—No. 476.—The serv. of Mr. W. Robertson have been placed at disposal of for. dept. fr. April 20.

Foreign Dept., Oct. 22.—No. 3,937.—Mr. A. R. Pollock, dep. commis. on special du., leave for 20 days under section XII.

No. 3,939.—Order by the chief commis. of the Punjab: confirmed:—

Lahore, June 26.—No. 523.—Lieut. J. R. Auldjo, late 36th N.I., to offic. as lieut. of police, and to com. police batt. now being raised at Lahore.

Oct. 23.—No. 3,958.—Assist. surg. H. Thom, 5th Punjab rifles, app. to med. ch. of civil station of Sultanpore in Oudh fr. Aug. 18.

No. 3,989.—Capt. J. Reid, dep. commis. Sultanpore, has leave m. c. for 1 mo. to Calcutta.

No. 3,991.—Mr. W. Robertson, C.S., to be an assist. commis. of 3rd class in Punjab.

April 20.—No. 3,994.—Lieut. J. Chalmers, 89th N.I., to be an assist. commis. of 3rd class in Punjab.

Public Works Dept., Oct. 21.—No. 79.—Lieut. J. Birney, engr., probationary assist., attached to Irrigation dept., N. W. P. He will proc. to Roorkee, and report himself to Capt. Morton, offic. superint. gen. of irrigation.

No. 483.—Transfers Hyderabad Contingent:—

1st Cav.—Lieut. A. A. Johnson, adj. 3rd cav., to be adj. v. Lieut. Dowker, transf. to 3rd Cav.

3rd Cav.—Lieut. H. C. Dowker, adj. 1st Cav., to be adj. v. Johnson.

No. 484.—The app. of Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, 23rd Bengal L.I., to adjcy. of 2nd Cav., No. 323, is cane.

Lieut. Westmacott will continue to offic. in that appt.

No. 488.—The following transfers are made with effect from Oct. 6:—

Hyderabad Cont.—Capt. J. C. P. Prescott, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., to be 2nd in com. 4th cav.

Capt. A. Grant (on leave), 2nd in com. 4th cav., to be 2nd in com. 3rd cav.

Lieut. E. W. Dunn, offic. 2nd in com. 4th cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd cav.

No. 490.—Lieut. F. J. Gully, late 31st, and now of 74th N.I., is app. a brig. maj. on estab.

Oct. 23.—No. 491.—Capt. J. Hudson, H.M.'s 15th, late 64th regt., app. a brig. maj. at Allahabad, in room of Campbell.

Id. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 18.—Leave of absence:—

55th N.I.—Lieut. S. J. Browne (do. du. 5th Punjab Inf.), from July 10 to Dec. 15, to Mussoorie, m. c.

66th or Goorka Regt.—Capt. H. Strachey, fr. Oct. 4th to Oct. 4th, 1859, to hills N. of Dehra, m. c., under old rules.

Id. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 19.—Capt. A. Turner, 4th Eur. Regt., Dep. Jud. Adv. Gen. of Dinapore div., to rejoin his corps, temp. for regt. duty.

The undermentioned attached to Gwalior div. fr. July 7, the date of its formation:—

Capt. J. A. Todd, H. M.'s 14th Drag., as assist. adj. gen.

Capt. T. J. MacLachlan, Bombay Horse Art., as dep. jud. adv.

Capt. T. T. Haggard, Bombay Art. as com. of Ord.

Capt. J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt., as brig. maj. to 2nd brig.

Capt. J. A. Angus, of 9th N.I., rem. fr. app. as act. interp. with 6th comp. 13th batt. Royal Art., and attached in same capacity to H. M.'s 15th Regt., to join.

Lieut. E. Tierney, dep. com. of ordnance, do. du. in Ferozepore magazine, to pro. to Benares and relieve Capt. C. M. Young, of Art., from charge of Ord. depot at that station.

Lieut. R. Wheeler, 61st N.I., is app. offic. interp. to 7th hus-sars, to join.

Passed colloq. exam.:—

Surg. G. S. Sutherland, med. dep., Sept. 21, and W. J. Haig, med. dep., Sept. 17.

By Brig. C. S. Stuart, c.b., com. 1st brig. Gwalior div., 13th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. J. Stuart, 25th



Bombay N.I., to afford med. aid to details of Bundelcund police and Boolundshuhur horse.

Moorut div. order, 16th ult., app. Lieut. T. N. Walker, 60th N.I., to do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. at Delhi.

Dinapore station ord., d. 19th ult., Asst. surg. T. P. Wright to proc. to Allahabad in med. ch. of a detach. of 2nd dr. gds. and 80th ft.

By Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, com. 8th irreg. cav., d. 22nd ult., app. Lieut. E. H. Woodcock to offic. as com. and Lieut. I. G. Blackburne to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his du. as officg. adj.

By Capt. J. H. Balmain, com. detach. of Soraon, d. 23rd ult., direct. Assist. surg. T. Ringer, Lahore lt. horse, to afford aid to detach. of H.M.'s 32nd L.I. and 54th foot, and details of horse and foot art., on du. at station, with effect fr. 1st idem.

By Brev. maj. H. Hammond, com. lg. art. div. Moradabad, 25th ult., app. Lieut. R. Macleay, to act as adj. of div.

Ghazepore sta. order, 27th ult., directing Civ. Asst. surg. W. J. Palmer, to rec. med. ch. of 4th Madras L.C. and Benares horse, left behind at the station.

By Brigdr. A. H. Horsford, c.b., comdg. at Sultanpore, Oude, 1st inst., directing staff Asst. surg. E. Hopkins, 5th co. 13th batt. royal art., to ass. med. ch., also of C co. Madras sappers and miners.

Benares sta. order, 6th inst., direct. Asst. surg. C. Prentis, to take med. ch. of a detach. of Bengal yeomanry cav. proceeding to Goruckpore and return thence to do du. at the Benares depot hosp.

No. 4,252.—Oct. 18.—Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., to be an asst. commissr. in Jubbulpore div.

No. 4,278.—Oct. 19.—Mr. W. Wynyard to be civ. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. S. J. Becher to be civ. and sess. jud. of Azimgurh. Mr. Becher will cont. to offic. as jud. of Benares till fur. ords.

Mr. J. P. Lyons to offic. as prin. Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore till fur. ords.

No. 86.—Oct. 18.—The serv. of Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, 30th N.I., adj. milit. pol. Budoun, are pl. at disp. of govt. of India, milit. dep.

Oct. 18.—No. 88.—Capt. Eckford has leave, in ex., fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 30, 1858, on m.c.

No. 90.—Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 33th N.I., has leave fr. Sept. 27 to Dec. 27, on m.c.

Oct. 22.—No. 4,340.—Mr. W. M. Alexander, asst. mag. and coll. of Mynapore, has leave for 3 mo., on m.c., to hills N. of Dehra, for the benefit of his health.

Oct. 23.—No. 4,376.—Mr. C. Lowndes, com. surg. of Muttra, has leave for 2 mo., on m.c. prep. to apply for leave to Europe.

Oct. 22.—No. 4,342.—Asst. surg. Anderson, H.M.'s 73rd Regt., to the temp. med. ch. of jail and civil sta. of Jounpore, fr. 3rd inst.

Oct. 22.—No. 4,351.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, to offic. as sen. asst. commr. of Kumaon, dur. abs. of Mr. B. W. Colvin.

Oct. 23.—No. 4,379.—Lieut. T. Pierce, 30th N.I., to be 2nd asst. to the commr. of Ajmere.

Foreign Dep., Allahabad, Oct. 25.—No. 4,027.—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to make the following apps. to the irregular horse which Capt. Mayne has been appointed, by G.O., For. dep., dated Feb. 5, to raise in Central India:—

Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, adj. and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, 30th N.I., to be adj.

Oct. 26.—No. 4,079.—Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 3rd Madras L.C., to be 1st asst. to Gov. Gen.'s agent in Central India, and dep. opium agent in Malwa, v. Anson.

No. 4,085.—The services of Mr. C. J. H. Richardes, dep. comm. of Paneeput, in the Delhi territory, are pl. at disp. of Govt. N. W. Prov.

Oct. 27.—No. 4,118.—Capt. W. R. Campbell, 28th Madras N.I., is permitted to resign his app. as 2nd asst. to the resid. at Hyderabad, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

No. 81.—Public Works Dept., Oct. 26.—Lieut. R. Home, asst. superint. Eastern Junna canal, to offic. as exec. engr. 1st div., Baree Doab Canal, dur. leave of Capt. Fulton.

No. 82.—Oct. 27.—Lieut. J. Eckford, Engrs., prob. asst. engr., posted to irrig. dept. in Punjab.

No. 83.—Capt. E. Smalley, 36th N.I., exec. engr. 4th class, to relieve exec. engr. of 5th div. Grand Trunk road, of charge of the fort and station of Allypurb.

#### NEW REGIMENT OF EUROPEAN CAVALRY.

No. 494.—The Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to authorise the formation of an additional regt. of Eur. cav.; on the estab. of the Bengal Pres., to be designated the 5th Bengal Eur. L.C.

The officers of the 5th and 8th regts. of L.C. are transf. to the new regt.

No. 498.—Oct. 27.—The services of Lieut. J. Chalmers, 39th N.I., placed at disposal of Foreign Dept., for civil employ. in Punjab.

No. 499.—The serv. of Lieut. W. M. F. Hay, 17th N.I., placed at disposal of For. Dept., for employ. in Oude mil. pol.

No. 500.—Oct. 28.—The app. of Lieut. W. O. Swanston, 7th Madras N.I., to Beaton's horse is can.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Oct. 15.—Capt. J. E. Gastrell, to be rev. surv. of 4th or W. div.

Capt. W. S. Sherwell, to be rev. surv. of 2nd or S. div., but to continue to be emp. on spec. du. on which he is at present engaged.

Oct. 20.—Mr. W. Wright to be register of deeds and marr. regr. at Bhaugulpore.

Oct. 22.—Mr. J. D. Ward to ch. of sub-div. of Jumalapore, and to exer. spec. powers of an asst. mag. and power of an asst. coll. in district of Mynensing.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be a jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. K. J. Wigram to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade.

#### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

##### THE REGIMENT OF LUCKNOW.

Head Quarters, Allahabad, Oct. 5, 1858.—With the sanction of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., the Commander-in-Chief, directs that the regiment of Lucknow shall consist of ten companies, each of the strength specified in the margin; and that the following officers shall be allowed for duty permanently with that regiment:—A commandant, a 2nd in command, an adjutant, a quarter-master, a medical officer, with two European staff sergeants.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 21:—4th Irreg. Cav.—Brev. Capt. W. J. Ward, of 51st N.I., to off. as 2nd in com.

16th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. A. Battine, adjt., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. F. H. Smith, app. comdt. of 2nd Maharashtra horse.

Lieut. T. R. Davidson, 49th N.I., to be adjt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. Col. C. S. Reid, comm. at Dum Dum, 21st ult., appg. staff assist. surg. C. R. Woolhouse, to med. ch. of depot, left at the statn., fr. 19th idem; also directing staff assist. surg. G. S. Cameron, to do du. with party, from 21st idem.

Leave of abs.—Assist. surg. J. Brown, (attached to regt. of Ferozepore), fr. Oct. 8, to Dec. 8, to Calcutta, prep. to sea, m. c.

## BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

By the Govt. of Bombay, Oct. 10, 1858.—Lieut. A. Mac N. Duncan, 28th N.I., has a furlough to Europe, 3 years, m.c., under old reg.

Oct. 25.—No. 1,046.—Lieut. C. Clarke, art., app. to charge of arsenal at Ajmere.

#### THIRD EXTRA BATTALION OF N.I.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 26.—No. 1,051.—The Right Hon. the Governor in C. is pleased to direct the formation of a third extra battalion of N.I., to be composed of the 11th and 12th companies of the regt. now serving in the southern div. of the army, and to be organised at such station in that div. as may be ordered by the C. in C., who will be pleased to issue such subsidiary ords. as may be necessary.

The formation of the battalion will be on the footing laid down for the other extra corps as per G.G.O. No. 754, dated July 19.—By ord.,

P. M. MELVILL, col., secy. to Govt.

No. 1,045.—Confirmed:—

July 21.—By Maj. Honner, appg. Lieut. Griffith and Capt. Walker, the former to act as adjt. to 1st Gren. N.I., and the latter as gr. mr. to that regt. fr. July 22.

Aug. 23.—By Col. Lockhart, appg. Lieut. Shewell to act as bazar master in add. to his other duties.

Sept. 1.—By Brig. Parke, appg. Capt. Steuart, 13th N.I., to act as brigade maj. at Neemuch.

By Brig. Parke, appg. Capt. Carmichael, H.M.'s 95th regt., to act as staff off. at Neemuch, dur. abs. of Carnegie.

Sept. 13.—By Capt. Collier, appg. Lieut. and adj. Stevens to perform du. of gr. mr. to 2nd ext. batt., till arr. of Lieut. Knight.

Sept. 19.—By Maj. Beale, appg. Ens. Adam to act as adj. to left wing 22nd N.I., v. Lieut. Hodgson.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. col. Younghusband, asst. adj. gen., to act as asst. qu. mr. Sind div., from 18th idem (temp.), v. Capt. Ponsonby.

Sept. 23.—Capt. Taylor to perform du. of qu. mr. and interp. to 22nd N.I., dur. abs. of Drummond.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Sanders to act as gr. m. and Capt. Widdicombe, in the abs. of a qualified subaltern, as interp. to 7th N.I., on a full vacancy, on dep. of Lieut. Woodhouse to Europe.

No. 1,049.—Order confirmed:—

Aug. 17.—Lieut. Browning, H.M. 87th Regt., to act as staff off. to a field force.

Oct. 26.—No. 1,050.—Orders confirmed:—

June 14.—Lieut. Blair, 2nd gren. N.I., to act as staff off. to field force under Maj. Grimes' com.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. Blair, staff off. to rec. charge of field treasure chest to field force, from 14th idem.

\* 1 subabar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 Naicks, 2 drummers, 80 Sepoys.

Oct. 27.—No. 1,053.—The following arrangements in the commissariat dept. are ord:—

Maj. Ramsay, on expiration of his privilege leave, will proc. to Deesa, and rec. ch. of commiss. dept. N.D. A. from Maj. Shaw.

Maj. Shaw, on being rel., will proc. to Poona, and assu. charge of commissat. of that div., Lieut. Willoughby continuing to conduct divis. commissat. du. there, till arr. of Maj. Shaw.

No. 1,054.—2nd Belooch Ext. Batt. N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Yonge, 16th N.I., to be adj., v. Bell, transf. to another appt. Date of appt. Sept. 26.

No. 1,055.—Capt. A. Y. Shortt, 2nd asst. to political agent in Kattiwar, has 1 mo. privilege leave, fr. 20th inst.

No. 1,056.—Maj. R. C. Wormald, act. dep. principal commissary of ord. at pres., has priv. leave for 15 days.

No. 1,059.—Order confirmed:—

July 6.—Maj. Wray to make over ch. of duties of commissary of ord., N. Div., to Lieut. Coles, Art., fr. 9th idem, and rejoin Rajpootana field force.

No. 1,060.—Admitted to serv. as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab.:—

Art.—Ranked and prom. Aug. 12.—No. 541, G. H. Candy; No. 566, C. C. Pemberton; and No. 591, P. R. Lempriere; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 9.

Inf.—No. 474, S. J. Wandby; and No. 551, A. H. Davis; date of arr., Oct. 9.

Ranked and posted in G.G.O. Aug. 12 and 23.—No. 445, C. A. Cunningham, date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 12.

Lieut. G. J. Melliss, 8th N.I., and exec. eng. Scind canal estab., ret. to du.; date of arr., Oct. 9.

No. 1,061.—Passed in the Hindoostanee lang.:—Lieut. T. H. Lloyd, 15th N.I.

No. 1,066, Oct. 30.—Orders confirmed:—

Sept. 5.—Lieut. Lord to act as adj. to left wing 13th N.I., dur. separation from hd. qrs.

Sept. 25.—Capt. Gray to act as interp., and Lieut. McGillivray as gr. mr., to 26th N.I., v. Davies.

Sept. 28.—Hd. qrs. sappers and miners.—Lieut. Ducat to act as adj. to corps, v. Hancock.

Oct. 2.—Capt. Scott, 30th N.I., offic. brig. maj. at Hyderabad, to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee, v. Leckie; and Capt. Houghton, 14th N.I., to offic. as brig. maj. at Kurrachee, till arrival of Capt. Scott.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Thompson to act as adj. to wing of 26th N.I., dur. its separation from hd. qrs.

No. 1,077.—The servs. of Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, 2nd Eur. L.I., placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Oude mil. police.

Nov. 3.—No. 1,090.—Lieut. H. Price, inv. estab., is permitted to reside and receive his pay, &c., at any station within limits of Bombay pres.

No. 1,081.—Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, probationer in commiss. dep., app. a sub asst. com. gen. for du. in Malwa div.

No. 1,082.—Capt. W. A. Neale, 3rd N.I., app. act. sub asst. com. gen., on full allowances, for du. at Sholapore, on dep. of his regt.

No. 1,083.—The extd. leave to Maj. T. R. Steuart coll. of Shikarpore, dated 27th inst., is can. fr. 7th idem.

No. 1,084.—The spec. du. on which Vet. surg. Barton has been empl., ord. dated Nov. 30, No. 1,101, having been brought to a close, the serv. of that off. are again pl. at disp. of C. in C.

No. 1,085.—Orders confirmed:—

Sept. 26.—Capt. Jones to act as ajt. to left wing 22nd N.I., v. Hodgson.

Oct. 6.—Capt. Parker, H.M.'s 71st Highlanders, to act as staff officer to field force com. by Col. Lockhart, v. St. John.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. Montrion, 25th N.I., attached as interp. to 51st, also to offic. as interp. to 14th N.I., fr. 2nd idem, v. Houghton.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. Hawthorn, to act as gr. mr. to 9th N.I., v. Sibthorpe; Lieut. Hanson, to perform du. of gr. mr. till arr. of Hawthorn; and Lieut. Bonner to act as adj. to left wing of regt., v. Hawthorn.

No. 1,080.—The serv. of Capt. Thatcher, 11th N.I., placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for emp. in com. of 2nd Gwalior inf. regt.

Nov. 4.—No. 1,087.—Lieut. col. G. Hutt, of art., perm. to retire from the service, from 9th inst., on pension of a lieut. col., under new furl. regs.

Nov. 5.—No. 1,088.—Capt. R. M. Johnstone, comg. extra Scinde batt., has priv. leave 2 mos., fr. 1st inst.

No. 1,089.—Lieut. J. Ritchie, art., has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Oct. 23.—Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Eur. reg. fus., is placed in com. of a detail of 1st extra batt. proc. to Kurrachee, and will assu. ch. fr. Capt. Briggs.

Oct. 25.—The undermentioned have acq. colloq. profic. in vernac. lang. of the men.

Lieut. V. Birch, 9th N.I., Oct. 1.

Lieut. F. H. Sangster, 4th N.I. (rifles), Oct. 1.

Assist. surg. A. Kelsey, 1st Eur. regt. (Fusiliers)

Sept. 17.

Oct. 26.—Acquired colloq. profic. in the vernac. lang. of the men:—

Assist. surg. A. Fox, 11th N.I., Oct. 14.

**Head Qrs., Poona, Oct. 27.**—The leave to Brig. J. Hobson is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Brev. Col. C. Lucas, comm. art. N. D. A., has leave fr. Sept. 23 to Nov. 21, to presidency. This cancels the leave in G. O. C. 7th inst.

**Oct. 28.**—Lieuts. E. T. Pottinger and J. H. Lloyd, Art., are to proceed to Ahmednuggur and march with the details ordered to join the 1st co. 1st batt., and 1st co. 2nd batt.

Capt. Ballard, c. n., assist. qr. mr. gen. Rajpootana, is transf. to Malwa div., v. Holland, and will join forthwith.

Lieut. Holland, when reported fit for duty, will join the N. div. at Baroda, as dep. assist. qr. mr. gen.

Capt. Macdonald, act. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. in Scinde, is app. assist. qr. mr. gen. in Rajpootana, vice Ballard, and will join when relieved by Capt. Burrows.

Vet. Surg. A. J. Poett is posted to the 2nd L. C.; and Vet. Surg. C. E. Barton is transf. from that corps to 1st L. C.

**Adj.-Gen's Office, Bombay, Oct. 27.**—Inf. Cadet C. P. Forbes is to do duty with H.M.'s 57th regt. for 6 mo., to join.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have acquired that colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men, which is contemplated by G. O. C., June 27, 1811:—

Lieuts. P. Phelps and J. J. Smith, engs., Oct. 21.

**Oct. 28.**—Ens. H. J. Stock, 1st Gren. N.I., having completed the course of instruction at the art. depot, will proc. to join his regt. in Bombay.

N.V. Batt.—1st Class Asst. surg. T. B. Johnston has leave fr. Oct. 24 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c., new regs.

**Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 3.**—Invalids—Capt. A. Raitt has leave from Nov. 5 to 30, to Poona.

**Nov. 3.**—Reported to have acquired colloquial prof. in vernac. lang. of the men:—

Lieut. B. Christie, art., Oct. 11.

Leave of absence:—

17th N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Blew, fr. Oct. 18 to Nov. 30, to Ballachere, m.c.

31st N.I.—Lieut. G. E. Keith, fr. Nov. 19 to Feb. 9, 1859, to Bombay, for exam. in Hindostanee lang. :—

**Nov. 4.**—Leaves prolonged to 30th inst. :—

Lieut. col. (bt. col.) R. Blood, 10th N.I.

Capt. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I.

Lieuts. W. Creagh, 19th N.I.; J. Noding, 4th ditto (Rifles); G. M. M. M., 21st N.I.; E. A. Ashe, 8th ditto; L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th ditto.

Asst. surgs. T. B. Johnstone, N.V.R.; J. M. Wilson, horse art.

Assist. surg. R. W. James, 13th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

**Art.**—Lieut. W. H. Malden, fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, to Mahabeshwar, m. c., old regs.

1st N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, fr. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext.

8th N.I.—Assist. surg. J. Y. Smith, fr. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext., m. c.

14th N.I.—Lieut. W. Weir, fr. Oct. 16, to Nov. 30.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. G. A. Jacob, fr. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext.

## CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

Capt. J. T. Barr, assist. to pol. agent in Kattywar, is allowed to proceed into the Kattywar districts, fr. 12th inst.

Capt. Barnes, 20th N.I., is to comd. the Shetsundy Levy, in the Belgauum collectorate.

Assist. surg. J. M. Bowie has leave in extension for 8 mo.

Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie has leave in ext. to 30th inst., on m.c.

Lieut. Shortt has leave from Oct. 20 to Nov. 5.

Mr. H. H. S. Parkinson has been app. a prob. supern. ast. to superin. of rev. survey and assessment in Guzerat.

Mr. W. M. Salmon, dep. coll. of Kotree, has leave for 15 mo., to England, m.c.

Mr. W. J. Turquand has 1 mo. leave, m.c.

The following re-distribution is made of the charges of the assts. and district dep. coll., in the Khandeish collectorate:—

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. coll., to have ch. of Chopra, Yawul, and Sowda.

Mr. T. Weeding, 2nd asst. coll., to have ch. of Malligaum, Chaleegaum, and Burgaum.

Mr. W. Ramsay, act. 3rd asst. coll., to have ch. of Nusseerabad, Jamnair, and Errundole.

Mr. J. B. Richey, asst. coll., to have ch. of Amulniar and Thalniar.

Mr. G. Waddington, C.S., is placed under the act. coll. of Tanna, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Murathee lang.

Mr. J. G. White to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. W. G. Pedder to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. T. M. Mason to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. M. Hogg to be supern. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnaghierry.

Mr. J. H. Grant to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. Macfarlan to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Messrs. C. W. Bell and C. A. Middleton to be assts. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Messrs. N. M. W. Daniel and J. Hunter, of the C.S., are placed under the coll. of Poona, for the purpose of prosecuting their studies in the Murathee language.

The extended leave granted to Maj. T. R. Steuart, coll. of Shikarpoor, 20th inst., is cancelled from 7th idem.

Mr. A. de H. Larpent returned to duty 27th inst.

Lieut. C. L. R. Glasford and Mr. G. C. Gilder are appd. respectively extra asst. and extra sub-asst. to superintend. rev. survey and assessment S. Muratha country, for special duty in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

Lieut. T. Waddington is app. an assist. to superint. rev. survey and assessment S. Muratha country.

Mr. W. S. Price, sub. assist. superint. Poona and Tanna rev. survey and assessment, is transf. to S. Muratha country rev. survey dept.

Assist. surg. J. Sylvester has leave for 1 mo., fr. Oct. 20.

Mr. J. Beatty, execu. eng., and act. assist. coll. for canals, Hyderabad collectorate, has passed an exam. in Siudhee.

**Nov. 4.**—Capt. R. M. Johnstone, comdg. extra Scinde batt., has leave for 2 mos., fr. 1st prox.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to be assist. to coll. and magis. of Belgauum.

The following redistribution is made of the talookas in charge of the first and second assistants to the coll. of Kaira:—

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, 1st asst. coll., to have perm. ch. of Kupperwunj Thasra, and Matur talookas.

Mr. J. G. White, 2nd asst. coll., to have perm. ch. of Barsud and Nappar talookas.

Maj. W. Kendall, actg. exec. eng. of Poona and Kirkee, is app. an acting exec. engr. of 3rd class.

## BIRTHS.

AULDJO, wife of Capt. J. R. d. at Meerut, Oct. 21.

BROWNE, the Lady Ulick, s. at Ootacamund, Oct. 11.

CABRAL, wife of M. E. s. at Dharwar, Oct. 31.

CATTMER, wife of W. D., d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.

CHAPMAN, wife of Lieut. J. F., 3rd Regt. Bombay N.I., s. at Sholapoor, Oct. 22.

CLOOPER, wife of G. B., s. at Black Town, Oct. 17.

COLINS, wife of J. C., s. at Darjeeling, Oct. 3.

COLSTON, wife of C. K., d. at Bombay, Oct. 30.

CRAWLEY, wife of J. A., d. at Rajcote, Oct. 16.

DALZIEL, wife of N. A., d. at Kurrachee, Oct. 15.

DANIELS, wife of C. W., s. at Kalbadavie, Oct. 20.

DUMBLETON, wife of Capt. C., s. at Ferozepore, Oct. 23.

GASTRELE, wife of Capt. J. E., s. at Berhampore, Oct. 9.

GERRARD, wife of Capt. J., 2nd N. Vet. Batt., d. at Coonoor, Oct. 20.

GORDON, wife of Lieut. J., 19th Bombay N.I., d. at Asseerghur, Oct. 21.

HOLLAND, wife of Capt. H. W., 13th Regt. Bombay N.I., d. at Belgauum, Oct. 20.

JOHNSON, wife of T. H. d. at Lower Colaba, Oct. 22.

KEMBALL, wife of C. G. s. at Bombay, Oct. 31.

LEDWITH, wife of Lieut. J. S. s. at Belgauum, Oct. 31.

LUCAS, wife of J. W. P. d. at Maulmain, Oct. 12.

MACGREGOR, wife of Capt. E. M. d. at Deesa, Oct. 24.

MAGUIRE, wife of Capt. J. of the ship *Notolia*, s. at Bombay, Oct. 27.

MARSH, wife of W. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 19.

MENNIE, wife of W. d. at Bombay, Oct. 25.

MOREIRA, wife of G. M. d. at Cannanore, Oct. 18.

MULLALLY, wife of J. s. at Bandora, Nov. 2.

OGLIVIE, wife of J. S. d. at Dinapore, Oct. 20.

OLDFIELD, wife of Dr. d. at Nepal, Sept. 27.

PARSONS, wife of Lieut. A. D. 1st Madras light cav. s. at Cuddalore, Oct. 6.

RATLIFF, wife of J. d. at Cuddapah, Oct. 16.

REID, wife of C. A. d. at Meerut, Oct. 18.

ROBERTSON, wife of J. L. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 25.

ROBSON, wife of J. R. d. at Mazagon, Nov. 3.

ROGERS, wife of H. s. at Breach Candy, Oct. 31.

ROW, wife of Capt. M. T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.

ROWLAND, wife of E. M. s. at Mazagon, Oct. 21.

RUSSELL, wife of Rev. J. at Trevandrum, Oct. 6.

SCOTT, wife of A. T. d. at Egmore, Oct. 10.

SHEPHERD, wife of W. H. P. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.

SIMS, wife of E. H. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.

SMITH, wife of W. H. s. at Dinapore, Oct. 2.

TWEEDIE, wife of T. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 10.

WATKINS, wife of S. d. at Madras, Oct. 16.

WATSON, wife of G. A. F. s. at Belgauum, Oct. 15.

WILSON, wife of J. d. at Jubbulpore, Oct. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

ARATHOON, A. S. to Anne, d. of the late Wm. Reed, at Benares, Oct. 18.

CODRINGTON, Edward L. late 57th N.I., to Sarah A. d. of Rev. W. de Burgh, at Mussourie, Oct. 14.

COURTS, James O. to Maria J. widow of the late W. Watson, at Calcutta, Oct. 20.

D'AUREU, F. F. to Amelia C. widow of the late C. C. Keys, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

HANKEY, Jameson A. Bombay S.C., to Minna L. d. of Col. H. Lyons, at Byculla, Nov. 3.

HENDERSON, John to Harriet E. d. of the late John Vaupell, at Bombay, Oct. 27.

HEMIZ, A. W. T. to Miss Annie M. Fairweather, at Moulmein, Oct. 7.

JOHNSTON, Captain Lawrence, 26th Madras N.I., to Georgiana E. d. of the late Col. George Cadell, Madras Army, at Bombay, Nov. 5.

LAUGHTON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I. to Euphemia C. d. of the late Capt. Erskine, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at Belgauum, Oct. 18.

MARSACK, Capt. Augustus B. 15th Madras N.I., to Constance S. Hankins, at Madras, Oct. 16.

MELVILL, Richard G., C.S., to Gertrude M. d. of Gen. Van Cortlandt, c.n., at Hissar, Oct. 14.

MURPHY, James C. to Mary d. of William Kerke, at Lahore, Oct. 16.

OAKES, Maj. Edward, 6th Bengal Eur. regt., to Mary E. d. of William Cooke, at Dinapore, Oct. 13.

PATON, Dr. A. to Margaret, d. of Rev. H. Bedday, at Simla, Oct. 9 (this appeared in No. 370 *Indian Mail*, and is now contradicted in *Lahore Chronicle*).

RUSSELL, C. East India Railway, to Louisa M. d. of the late M. Hendry, at Kaddapore.

SANKEY, Capt. Richard, Madras Engrs., to Sophia M. d. of W. H. Benson, late of the Bengal C. S., at Madras, Oct. 16.

SEVENOAKS, C. C. to Jemima, d. of the late Capt. Doyle, Madras Art., at Rangoon, Oct. 6.

SHARP, Granville, Secretary of the Commercial Bank, to Miss Matilda Lincoln, at Byculla, Nov. 2.

SHORT, William A. Lieut. H.M.'s 57th regt., to Emily J. d. of the Rev. C. N. Dicken, at Colaba, Oct. 13.

STILES, Col. H., 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I. Inf., to Louisa J. d. of the Rev. W. Beynon, at Belgauum, Nov. 2.

WARNER, James B. to Miss Lavina Ditton, at Kurra- chee, Oct. 26.

WOODHOUSE, Ralph W., c.n., to Margaret B. d. of Capt. A. Raitt, at Tanna, Oct. 27.

## DEATHS.

BERKELEY, Col. C. A. F. 32nd L.I. at sea, Sept. 25.

BOYLE, Rev. W. chaplain at Sealkote, aged 41, Oct. 28.

DAWES, Michael B. inf. son of Lieut. col. M. at Simla, Oct. 17.

DEGELLERN, Lydia, wife of Rev. B. at Mangalore, aged 30, Sept. 28.

ELMS, John, at Hong Kong, aged 34, Oct. 3.

FRANCKE, John G. at Girgaum, aged 50, Nov. 2.

GORTON, Edith A. inf. d. of Rev. J. at Madras, Oct. 15.

HAILES, Thomas, at Hong Kong, aged 24, Oct. 5.

HAMILTON, Hon. Mrs. Capt. at Serampore, aged 72, Oct. 22.

HAWER, Rev. Godfrey, at Mangalore, aged 30, Sept. 28.

IMLACH, Asst. surg. C. J. F., M.D., of fever, at Vin- goria, Nov. 6.

KEULER, Rev. Frederick, at Mangalore, aged 25, Oct. 12.

LEYCESTER, Caroline, wife of G. P. at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 19.

MACGREGOR, Donald, at Mysore, Oct. 11.

MANN, George, at Bombay, Oct. 30.

McEWIN, Hugh, at Calcutta, aged 45, Oct. 22.

MCGUINNESS, Christopher, at Benares, aged 38, Oct. 18.

MENDONCA, Clara M., at Mazagon, Oct. 23.

MOORE, John, in Bombay harbour, aged 47, Oct. 28.

MUDGE, John, at Calcutta, aged 86, Oct. 13.

MEIK, Mrs. J. P. at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

PASCA, James M. T. inf. s. of E. M., at Rangoon, Oct. 9.

PIGOTT, William E. s. of W. H., at Roorkee, aged 2, Oct. 20.

PORTER, H. S. at Jumulpore, Oct. 14.

ROGERS, Dinah, wife of H., at Byculla, aged 37, Nov. 1.

ROSS, Miss Barbara, at Calcutta, aged 44, Oct. 22.

RUSSELL, wife of James, at Trevandrum, Oct. 6.

STANLEY, James H. at Penang, Oct. 11.

THOMAS, Robert, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.

THOMPSON, Anne P. wife of G. W. at Mazagon, aged 32, Oct. 26.

UBELL, John, at Parell, aged 45, Nov. 4.

VAUGHAN, wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon, of Madras, at Simla, aged 67, Sept. 11.

WILSON, J. at Poona, aged 45, Oct. 22.

WYATT, wife of Capt. (*Rarian*), Sept. 27.

\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858.

### LORD DERBY AND RAJAH BROOKE.

A HIGHLY respectable and influential deputation waited upon Lord Derby on Tuesday last with a view to impress upon her Majesty's Government the importance of securing to this country the cession of the territory at present governed by Sir James Brooke. Sarawak, as our readers are doubtless aware, is a slip of fertile land on the coast of Borneo, nearly opposite to Singapore. It extends some sixty miles in length and fifty in breadth, and is described as singularly productive of all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. Antimony and coal of good quality likewise occur in considerable abundance, and there is some reason to believe that lead and copper may be found at a short distance in the interior. Previous to the year 1841, this pleasant district was administered by Raja Muda Hassim, in the name of his nephew the Sultan of Borneo. In that year an English adventurer, named James Brooke, made himself busy with the quarrels of the different native tribes, and in the ostensible pursuit of commerce inter-meddled with the political relations of the barbarous inhabitants of the island. Being a man of a resolute and energetic character he soon became a personage of some importance, and gained a complete ascendancy over the mind of the more feeble Muda Hassim. This moral influence he strengthened by pecuniary obligations, until he held the unfortunate Raja firmly in his toils. He then turned upon his friend, and threatened to excite a revolution unless the government of Sarawak was formally ceded to himself. Resistance being impossible, Muda Hassim yielded to superior force, and appointed this Englishman an officer of the Sultan of Borneo. The territory itself was never ceded, for the simple reason that Muda Hassim had no authority to alienate a single acre of land. Himself a servant of the ruling power, he could do no more than appoint a subordinate to himself. That Mr. Brooke was perfectly aware that such was his actual position, is manifest from the great anxiety he displayed to obtain the Sultan's ratification of his appointment. Some time elapsed before he succeeded in gratifying this desire, but on no occasion did the Sultan make over to him the territory of Sarawak as an independent principality. And yet this pirate-governor—for his first proceedings were rather those of a buccanier than of a legitimate trader—now proposes to cede in perpetuity the district intrusted to his administration, either to his own Government or to that of some other nation. We need not pause to stigmatise the lightly-worn patriotism that is ready to betray the interests of his country for a little gold, but we insist that Sir James Brooke has no power to do more than dispose of the government of Sarawak for the remainder of his own life. Even such a proceeding as this

is repugnant to European usages and opinions, though not inconsistent with Oriental customs and political notions. Strange to say, Sir James has contrived to play with such good effect upon the ignorance and cupidity of the mercantile community of this country, that three hundred merchants and men of wealth have affixed their signatures to a petition requiring her Majesty's Government to commit an act of violence and spoliation. They have called upon the Prime Minister of a Protestant Sovereign in the nineteenth century to stretch forth his arm and wrest from a helpless barbarian an integral portion of his dominions. Their arguments are as loose as the political morality they are intended to recommend. In the first place, it is attempted to be shown that the plunder is worth having, and that it will pay to do wrong. Having thus baited the hook, they insinuate that if this country does not secure the tempting prize, it will be seized by some other Power less scrupulous or more discerning. It is the interest of England, they go on to say, to monopolise the Eastern Archipelago, and to keep out all other nations by every means whatsoever.

It is no great wonder that such reasoning as this failed to convince a Peer of England that might could ever constitute right, or that an act of robbery may be justified by the temptation. Lord Derby refused to bend the knee to success unsanctified in the means, or to exalt an enterprising adventurer into a hero. His lordship further expressed his belief that it was impolitic to extend the British Empire beyond its present bounds, for each new accession of territory is a point of weakness. Of the wisdom of this statement there can be little doubt. In the event of a war with a maritime Power, every dependency, however insignificant, would look to this country for support, and thus the resources of the empire would be frittered away all over the world. Strictly speaking, neither France, nor Holland, nor America, has any right to take possession of Sarawak; but, in any case, it is not for Great Britain to act unjustly under the plea of preventing others from doing so. Some would-be politicians seem to imagine that the British flag has a prescriptive right to wave wherever a bed of coal is suspected to exist, and that it little matters what territories we annex, provided they contain mineral resources. But no nation ever flourished where gold was preferred to honour, and where principles were postponed to commercial advantages. To follow out this new doctrine in its logical sequences, it will become the duty of the British Government to appropriate every island in "the ocean-stream," and every sea-board that lies between Gibraltar and Hong Kong. Nor may we delay, lest, perchance, the Russians, the French, or the Americans, should anticipate us, and take the lead in the spoliation of defenceless chiefs and barbarian potentates. But why is it necessary that Sarawak should be occupied by a Christian Power in order to "develop its resources?" Without any such occupation of the territory, the coal-beds can be worked and the veins of antimony explored, while armed steamers sweep the sea of pirates and protect the peaceful trader. Of this, at least, we may be assured, that if the time ever come when our *prestige* in the East shall depend upon the possession of Sarawak, that

*prestige* will have already departed, and our power be crumbling into the dust. If the empire of England be doomed to decay, the evil hour will not be put off a single moment by unjust, rapacious, violent, and dishonourable measures.

### M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

THE opinion of an intelligent and impartial foreigner, whether favourable or otherwise, is ever received with interest, and usually quoted as a valuable testimony, notwithstanding the errors which may naturally be expected to impair its authority. If this remark holds good in ordinary cases, it becomes tenfold more applicable when the sentiments expressed are those of a practical statesman, an historical inquirer, and an eloquent orator. The Count de Montalembert is not only all this—but he combines the double advantage of being thoroughly acquainted with the habits, usages, and conduct of the people he criticises, and of being able to judge them without partiality or restraint. The testimony of such a man cannot be too highly estimated, and the East-India Company have reason to congratulate themselves on obtaining the support of such a puissant champion. He is not, indeed, their blind admirer and partisan. He denounces their shortcomings as fearlessly as he applauds their good deeds and the general wisdom of their policy. But, on the whole, he strikes a handsome balance in their favour, and claims for them the merit of having done more good and less harm to the races subject to their sway, than any nation similarly situated, whether belonging to ancient or to modern times. He recognises the smallness of their means, and is proportionately astonished at the great results they have achieved. They have not done, perhaps, all that they ought to have done, but, at least, they have substituted a mild and equitable rule for an oppressive and capricious tyranny. The commencement of their brilliant career may have been stained with the selfishness characteristic of all mercantile corporations, but during the last fifty years, at least, their agents and representatives have strenuously sought to expiate the faults of their predecessors, and to render the British supremacy at once a blessing and a necessity for the inhabitants of Hindostan. It was not in the power of the Court of Directors to eradicate the haughtiness, the cold reserve, the insolent deportment, which are supposed to be incidental to the English temperament, but they ever struggled to modify the consequences of the mingled egotism and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, so apt to degenerate into coarseness and brutality, as may be seen in the United States. Besides, there can be no doubt as to the real and positive benefits bestowed upon the territories subject to their government. Slavery and forced labour have been abolished, and the greatest respect, carried even too far, has been exhibited for all rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives previous to the British conquest. It was owing to this praiseworthy reluctance to interfere with the minor details of the administration, that native subordinates were so long enabled to carry on their evil practices with impunity, but the English magistrates have

rarely, if ever, themselves been guilty of cruelty and corruption. The utmost care has been taken to prevent the proprietors of the soil from being unfairly dispossessed, though, it must be confessed, that in this respect their intelligence was not on a par with the goodness of their intentions, and that consequently the measures they adopted were ill calculated to attain the desired object.

With regard to annexation, M. de Montalembert is inclined to condemn the Court of Directors for their tardiness and hesitation, rather than for their alleged rapacity and lust of aggrandisement. He maintains that the British Government has not laid sufficient stress upon the moral responsibility attached to its position as the paramount power in India, and that it was bound either to enforce good order and the administration of justice throughout the Peninsula, or to abstain entirely from all interference with the internal administration of semi-independent states. Unhappily, the Company halted between these two decided lines of conduct, and compromised its own character by countenancing in some degree the malversation and tyranny that prevail at most native courts. The Count likewise finds much fault with the proceedings of the Law Courts, and with the revenue system generally, and on these points it is impossible to deny that a radical reform is urgently required.

On the subject of Christianity, M. de Montalembert takes the part of the Company against its detractors and opponents. "It never pretended," he says, "after the manner of the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors, to labour for the greater glory of God," nor did it ever undertake to impose true religion by force on nations fanatically attached to their own errors, but, on the other hand, no race subjected to its laws has disappeared or been extinguished. Slowly and surely were the social crimes suppressed, which had come to be identified with the religion of the Hindoos, such as Suttee, Female Infanticide, and Thuggee. At the same time, all rash and imprudent attempts at proselytism have been discountenanced, which could only have tended to increase the natural antipathy between the two races, and might have terminated in the horrible atrocities too justly imputed to the Spaniards in Mexico and Peru. No obstacles, however, were placed in the way of missionaries, whether Catholic or Protestant, and the most perfect toleration of all sects and creeds is maintained from one end of the empire to the other. Perhaps, sarcastically adds this eloquent writer, those who make periodical apologies for the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and who praise Charlemagne for having condemned to death the Saxons who presumed to escape from baptism by flight, would think it far better to slaughter the natives while baptising them, as did the Spaniards in America; but the majority of Christians in these days are likely to be of a different opinion, and little disposed to blame the East-India Company for having adopted a system which is followed by the French in Algeria, and the introduction of which into China has been the object of the joint action of the two great Western Powers. The Count further approves of Lord Stanley's answer to

the delegates of the Protestant Missionary Societies, but regrets that so much deference should have been paid to the caste prejudices of the natives. In conclusion, while he warmly eulogises the heroic conduct of the English, both men and women, during the late mutinies, he protests against the continuance of wholesale executions, and urges the necessity of henceforth tempering justice with mercy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### UNPOPULARITY OF THE ENGLISH RAJ. TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your issue of the 29th November, in noticing my pamphlet, "Why is the English Rule odious to the Natives of India?" you seem to indicate your opinion, that though Mr. Shore wrote a quarter of a century ago that the English rule was unpopular in India, yet that at any rate such is not the case at the present day.

In the existing state of affairs in India, no subject can be of greater importance than a correct understanding of the feelings of the natives towards us. Without such understanding there is no hope of a policy the object of which shall be to promote the amalgamation of the races. People may say that things have changed since Mr. Shore wrote his papers, and that, if the existing servants of Government were appealed to, the verdict would now be very different.

I acknowledge that I have not very much positive evidence to refer to, but still I have a little, and that little is confirmatory to a most extraordinary degree of Mr. Shore's statements.

Mr. Raikes, no undistinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra, and late Civil Commissioner with Sir Colin Campbell, has recently published "Notes on the Revolt in the North-Western Provinces." He enjoyed from his position in the service, and the appointments which he has filled, ample means of learning with what feelings the natives regard us and our administration; and the whole tendency of his book demonstrates him to be an impartial witness when truth compels him to write that which is unfavourable to the system which his life has been spent in administering.

At page 22 he gives a letter from the late Mr. George Jackson Christian, Commissioner of Secapore in Oude, written at the commencement of the disturbances. Mr. Christian writes:—"The village system, which makes all men equal in their poverty, is now fairly on its trial in the disturbed districts, and government has hardly a single man of influence to look to in them."

At page 6 of his work Mr. Raikes writes, when speaking of Mr. Colvin, late Lieutenant governor in the North-West:—"It was no fault of Mr. Colvin's that our civil courts were still nearly as unpopular as ever. He had done what he could to reform them."

At page 35 he gives the opinion of Sir Henry Lawrence, that our "courts were hard of approach, technical in operation, and expensive even in their happiest issues."

At page 170 Mr. Raikes speaks of the fatal error which we have committed in attempting to force the policy of Europe on the people of Asia, which, he justly observes, must be corrected in future.

In these few short sentences, embodying opinions by such men as Sir Henry Lawrence, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Raikes, there are grounds enough shown for the unpopularity of our rule with the natives. Can it possibly be otherwise if their statements regarding our courts be correct? and that they are so, is vouched by heaps of letters in every mail which arrives from the East. If you would have us to believe that the natives are in love with our rule, you must convince us that the alleged evils and unpopularity of our courts are unfounded. If it be true that they are as represented, it is not in human nature that the people subjected to their operation can view them, or the Government which enforces them, otherwise than with abhorrence.

In your issue of the 9th Nov. you gave the following extract from a leading Calcutta newspaper:—"In fact the country is against us, and solely owing to the courts. They have worked havoc with all the old landed proprietors; and these ruined men and our sepoys are the malcontents, and command the entire sympathy of the people."

The *Times* newspaper, besides its ordinary correspondents at Calcutta and Bombay, has its Special

Correspondent in the North-West. The letters of all these gentlemen teem with assertions of the unpopularity of our rule and the hatred of the people towards us, which is mainly attributed by them to the detestation in which our courts are everywhere held. Those letters are too universally read to require that I should seek to encumber your space with extracts from them. I hold them to be the more worthy of note, because in opposition to the views advocated by the *Times* itself; for it is not many days since I read a long article in that journal dilating upon the blessings conferred by our rule upon the natives of India, and drawing a comparison of the miseries which would await them if it should be their misfortune again to come under the power of their own countrymen. Whilst upon this topic I can hardly do better than conclude my letter with a brief extract from Mr. Raikes' work, from which the reader may perhaps infer with me that the experienced Bengal civilian does not look upon native rule in quite so depreciatory a light as does the *Times*.

At page 87 he narrates a visit which he made, when on his way to join Sir Colin Campbell's camp, to the powerful independent chief of Putialee. He says:—

"After a visit of some days to Putialee, I can more than ever enter into the feelings of aversion with which our ablest officers regard any further annexation of native States. I can conceive no greater crime, nor any more extravagant political blunder, than it would be to annex such a principality as this of Putialee. To say that the subjects of this State are as contented and happy as those in our own contiguous districts is not enough. They get, I believe, cheaper and speedier justice than their near neighbours at Paniput did under the late Agra *regimes*. They are, if anything, better fed, clothed, and housed than our own subjects."

The foregoing are almost the identical words in which Mr. Shore, twenty-five years previously, described the condition of the people of Oude when not subjected to our interference; and he gives the testimony of Lord Cornwallis, the Court of Directors, and Major Sutherland, the Resident, to show that a large part of the disorders in that country were attributable to our pernicious meddling there.—I am, sir, yours,

W. MARTIN.

[We never for a moment disputed the unpopularity of our law courts in India. They are, in truth, the "damning blot" in our system of administration. Still, we maintain that as a whole the English rule is generally appreciated by the natives, and in support of our position we appeal to the conduct of the vast majority of the population since the commencement of the mutinies. A conquered race is never very desperately enamoured of its conquerors, and it is, at the best, a very modified popularity the latter can hope to enjoy.—Ed. *Allen's Indian Mail*.]

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Ceylon*, Dec. 3, 1858.

|                 | Gold.  |   | Silver.  |
|-----------------|--------|---|----------|
| Alexandria..... | £1,000 | — | —        |
| Mauritius.....  | —      | — | £260     |
| Madras.....     | 177    | — | 42,450   |
| Calcutta.....   | —      | — | 87,850   |
| Penang.....     | —      | — | 2,040    |
| Hong Kong.....  | —      | — | 34,526   |
| Shanghai.....   | —      | — | 45,552   |
|                 | £1,177 |   | £212,668 |

**HINDOO ASTRONOMY.**—According to the Shaasters, the earth is circular and flat, like the flower of the water-lily. Its circumference is four billions of miles; in its centre is Mount Sbo-mero, ascending 600,000 miles from its surface; and at the base of this are four other mountains, on each of which grows a tree 8,800 miles high. The part of the earth which we inhabit is several hundred thousand miles in diameter, and the salt sea which surrounds it is of the same breadth. Round this are six other concentric circular islands, each of which is surrounded by its own sea. The six seas are of sugar-cane juice, spirituous liquors, clarified butter, curds, milk, and sweet water, each being of one of these; and outside the sweet water sea is a continent of gold as big as all the rest of the earth. These sacred books further teach that the sun is 800,000 miles distant from the earth, the moon 800,000 miles further distant, and the fixed stars 800,000 miles further; the planet Mercury is 1,600,000 from the fixed stars, or 4,000,000 from the earth; and the other planets more distant. They assert that a water-spout is spit out from the trunk of Indra's elephant; that eclipses are occasioned by the monster Rihoo; that the water of the Ganges is essential purity; and many other things as false and fabulous.—*Noel's England and India*.



We confess to having felt somewhat prejudiced against this really excellent and impartial volume of travels, before we had completed the first page of the preface. How is it possible, we thought, for any man, however observant and reflective he may be, to know anything of India after only six months' wanderings through certain provinces? We had, besides, a lively recollection of the absurdities perpetrated by Mr. Layard, and we naturally, though illogically, inferred that a Transatlantic writer would not be more just towards the struggling handful of Englishmen in India than one of their own countrymen had been. It is, however, a pleasing duty to acknowledge that in every respect we have been most agreeably disappointed. It was scarcely possible, indeed, that Mr. Minturn could impart the charm of novelty to a narrative of wanderings through regions so often and thoroughly explored, but he is evidently gifted with no ordinary powers of observation and perception, and his descriptive passages are accordingly both picturesque in their general effect and exact in details. He has taken great and painsworthy pains to make himself acquainted with the real position of the English in India, and of the mutual relations of the Asiatic and European races. There is nothing extenuated, nothing exaggerated. His impartiality is apparent in every page, and the testimony he bears to the mingled justice and clemency of the British rule, and the general zeal and ability of the European officials, is as creditable to his own discernment as to those whom he eulogises. It was not likely, perhaps, that, as an American, he would feel any maudlin sympathy for the coloured population, or be much shocked at hearing them spoken of as "niggers," but we were not equally prepared to find the conduct of the "pale faces" estimated in such a liberal and equitable spirit.

"I was informed," he says, "that the natives learned the trade (manufacture of iron) very much more quickly and easily than Europeans, but that they never could be depended on to perform their task with faithful care and accuracy, if their labour was not conducted under the vigilant supervision of Europeans. Here (Roorkee), as elsewhere, they (the Europeans) find it impossible to intrust the supervising to natives, of whom an intensely narrow-minded selfishness, which cannot see the advantage of adopting another's interest as its own, seems to be an almost universal characteristic. I think this feature in their character, and the universal absence of truth and honesty, goes far to explain the want of sympathy between the English and native races—a want of sympathy compared to which our feeling towards negroes in America is a warm affection. In fact, the two sentiments are quite different. The mass of the people in this country (America) entertain a sort of contempt, nearly akin to physical disgust, towards the African race. We will not sit down with them, eat with them, or admit them to our society. There is no such feeling towards a native in India. The repulsion between the two races is almost entirely moral, and arises in great part from the scorn felt by the blunt, brave, open, and truth-loving Englishman for the cringing servility, the abject cowardice, the unfathomable duplicity, lying, and hypocrisy of the native character."

The five concluding chapters on the climate and history of India, the English Government, the native army, the revenue and wealth of the country, and the late revolt, though more especially written for the benefit of the writer's own countrymen, may be studied with advantage by all who take an interest in the affairs of our Eastern Empire. Mr. Minturn has not only derived his materials from the best sources, but has arranged them with care, judgment, and impartiality. Occasionally a few trifling errors may be detected, but far too insignificant to detract from the real value of his labours. We have, in short, no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most readable as well as instructive books on India with which we are acquainted, and can honestly recommend it to all who desire to form their opinions upon a knowledge of facts.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, No. DXVIII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

In another part of the present number of the *Indian Mail* will be found a very able and interesting letter from Major Martin, insisting upon the unpopularity of the English rule, and assigning certain reasons for the assumed fact. That gallant officer's views coincide very closely with those enunciated by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for the current month. The article in question is professedly a critical notice of Mr. Edwards' "Personal Adventures" and Mr. Gubbins' "Mutinies in Oude," but in reality it is a concise review of the unjust treatment which the native landed proprietors have experienced at the hands of the British authorities. It is not denied that the latter acted in perfect good faith, and with excellent intentions, though in utter ignorance of the true state of the case, and of time-honoured feelings and usages. The terrible abuse that crept in in the form of resurreptions is correctly stated to be one of the chief causes which induced the ancient aristocracy of the land to take part with the mutinous Sepoys against the Sircar; and a curious anecdote is related to illustrate the sentiments entertained towards us by the higher classes. "Towards the end of 1833, on the day when the tidings reached Calcutta of the King of Persia having raised the siege and retired from Herat, a friend of ours received a visit from a Mussulman gentleman of his acquaintance. In the course of conversation our friend, forgetting how cruelly disappointing it was to the raised expectations of his visitor's co-religionists, communicated the news of this event. Notwithstanding that command over their feelings which all Asiatics possess, the Mussulman was quite taken aback by the intelligence, and, unable to conceal his mortification, tried to qualify it by saying, 'Everybody would pray

for the continuance of the Company's Raj, if it were not for the resurreptions."

We fear that it is impossible to deny that grievous injury has been "done to the landed gentry, and even to the village communities, by our wrong-headed benevolence in subjecting them to courts of justice, fashioned on the English model, and invested with the mischievous power of selling land to realise the amount of their decrees." The writer strengthens his position by apt quotations from Mr. Edwards' excellent and impartial work, and shows only too clearly how completely the British rulers have misapprehended the character of the people subject to their sway. The article, though brief, is singularly cogent and apposite, and will amply repay the trouble of perusal.

There is likewise an amusing and sketchy paper, the first of a series, entitled "A Cruise in the Japanese Waters," which, while pleasant reading in itself, holds out a promise of still better things hereafter.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | £. s. d.                                   |
| Madras...    | 1s. 11½d. 2s. 0d.                                            | 2s. 2d.                                               | 325 0 0                                    |
| Bombay       | 2s. 0½d. 1s. 11½.                                            | 2s. 2½d.                                              |                                            |

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                    | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Rs. | —          | —           | 1 9½          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                | —          | —           | —             |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57    | —          | —           | 1 11½         |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53        | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55    | —          | —           | 1 8           |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1852-53        | —          | —           | —             |

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                             | £.                 |                 |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| India Stock                                         | 226 to 228         |                 |  |
| India Loan Debentures                               | 99½                |                 |  |
| India Debentures (2nd is.)                          | 99½                |                 |  |
| India Scrip (2nd issue)                             | 99½                |                 |  |
| India Bonds (£1 issue)                              | 13s. to 11s. pm.   |                 |  |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                                | 13s. 14s. 10s. pm. |                 |  |
| RAILWAYS.                                           |                    |                 |  |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | 9s.                | 1 dis. to ½ pm. |  |
| Ditto Additional Capital, A                         | 6                  | ½ dis. to par   |  |
| Ditto B                                             | 4½                 | ½ dis. to par   |  |
| Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | 1.3                | ½ to 1 pm.      |  |
| Ceylon (guar. 5 per cent.)                          | 3                  | ½ to 1 pm.      |  |
| Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 5                  | ½ to 1 pm.      |  |
| Stock East Indian                                   | 100                | 107½ to 108     |  |
| Ditto E Shares Extension                            | 10                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | all                | 91½ to 91½      |  |
| Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 4                  | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Ditto                                               | 2                  | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)    | 9                  | par to ½ pm.    |  |
| Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | all                | 18½ to 19½      |  |
| Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)                           | all                | 20½ to 20½      |  |
| Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | all                | 1 to 1½ dis.    |  |
| Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 5                  | par to ½ pm.    |  |
| Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 7                  | par to ½ pm.    |  |
| Ottoman Rail. (guar. 5 p. ct.)                      | 15                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.)                          | all                | 31½ to 31½      |  |
| Scinde (ditto)                                      | 10                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 10                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 5                  | par to ½ pm.    |  |
| Panjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 5                  | par to ½ pm.    |  |
| BANKS.                                              |                    |                 |  |
| Agra and United Service                             | 50                 | 38 to 40        |  |
| Australasia                                         | all                | 27 to 27½       |  |
| Bank of Egypt                                       | all                | 3 to 3½ dis.    |  |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China       | 10                 | 36 to 38        |  |
| Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all                | 31 to 31½       |  |
| Ottoman Bank                                        | all                | 2 to 2½         |  |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                      |                    |                 |  |
| Eastern Steam                                       | all                | 8 to 8½         |  |
| Indian & Australian Tel. Co.                        | 9                  | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Mediterranean Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                      | all                | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| N. B. Australasian Company                          | all                | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Oriental Gas                                        | 15s.               | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Ditto New                                           | all                | 85 to 87        |  |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp.      | all                | 13 to 15 pm.    |  |
| Ditto New                                           | 10                 | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | 9                  | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all                | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |
| Ditto Registered                                    | all                | 1 to 1½ pm.     |  |

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

East India House, 30th November, 1858.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA** in COUNCIL DOES HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that he has received from India the undermentioned Schedules:—

##### BENGAL.

Schedule of all administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the parties entitled to receive, specifying the amount of such balances and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 31st of December, 1857.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of current and unadjusted estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments thereout and the balances in hand.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of adjusted estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

Schedule of balances in the hands of the Administrator-General set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the estates therein mentioned.

Schedule of unclaimed balances of estates under 500 rupees deposited with the sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th of October, 1859, interest being allowed thereon by Government.

##### MADRAS.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances prepared up to the 30th of June, 1858.

Schedules of all administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid; prepared from the 31st of December, 1857, to 30th of June, 1858.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of all trusts remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances, prepared up to the 30th of June, 1858.

Schedule of all trust accounts whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 31st of December, 1857, to 30th of June, 1858.

##### BOMBAY.

Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances, prepared up to the 31st of December, 1857.

Schedule of all administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 30th of June to the 31st of December, 1857.

And that the said schedules are open to the inspection of the public at the Office of the Agent to the Administrator-General in this House.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House,  
4th December, 1858.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That a GENERAL COURT of the said COMPANY will be held as above on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, in order to receive the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of PROPRIETORS appointed at the General Court of 30th August last, "for the purpose of consulting with the Directors in reference to the measures to be taken for the future management of the Company's affairs," and for the discussion of the said Report, and other general business. Copies of the Minutes, and Report of the Committee, are laid upon the table in the Proprietors' Room for the inspection of Proprietors.

C. CRAWFORD, Acting Secretary.

East-India House,  
30th November, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,**

That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 14th of DECEMBER, 1858, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

MARINE CANVAS,  
also,  
IRONMONGERY;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 14th day of DECEMBER next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
3rd December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

# THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on FRIDAY, the 10th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

100 Tons of Dead Weight (including some Anchors of 68 cwt.)  
360 Tons of Measurable Goods, also,  
A Steam Tug Boat in Pieces. The Hull to be seen at Langley's Building-yard, Deptford, and the Machinery in the Victoria Docks, weighing altogether about 70 tons.

A Lump Sum to be named for the Boat and Machinery, which is to include all expense for cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
3rd December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

# THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 10th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Madras, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

110 Tons of Dead Weight. } Including some  
150 Tons of Measurable Goods. } Machinery.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
3rd December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

# THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on FRIDAY, the 10th INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

210 Tons of Dead Weight (Coals).  
50 Barrels of Pitch, } 25 Tons.  
100 Barrels of Tar, }

J. COSMO MELVILL.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY** having announced that the VACANCIES existing in their body will be filled up in the usual manner, on THURSDAY, the 9th INSTANT, and Four Gentlemen having declared themselves Candidates for the Election at that occasion, I beg leave to say that it is not my intention then to offer any opposition. I take the liberty, however, of respectfully soliciting your support upon any subsequent Vacancy that may occur. I am induced to do so from the circumstance that some members of my family have for a long period represented you in the Direction of your affairs, and that I am consequently anxious to continue my connection with the East-India Company.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ERIC CARRINGTON SMITH.

1, Lombard-street, Dec. 2, 1858.

Travellers' Club, Dec. 1st, 1858.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

**HAVING** observed in the *Times* of this Morning an Address from Colonel UNDERWOOD, I beg thus early to offer myself respectfully to your notice as a CANDIDATE to fill one of the VACANCIES which will soon be declared in your Direction.

Having passed many years in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company, and latterly commanded one of their Ships, I have acquired experience which may enable me to prove myself worthy of the trust which I now solicit.

If you do me the honour to elect me, I shall endeavour to deserve your confidence by devoting myself to the duties of the office, and endeavoring to conduct them as may be most beneficial to your interests.

I have the honour to remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE.

## TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

**HAVING** been informed that further VACANCIES (in addition to the Four to be filled up on the 9th INSTANT) are likely soon to occur in the Direction of your affairs, I most respectfully beg to offer myself to your notice as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages when the period arrives.

I am induced to solicit your support from my long service in India, having held important situations under the Presidency of Bombay, as Member of the Military Board and Military Auditor-General, that should I have the honour to be elected to a seat in the Direction, my best attention shall be given to the interests confided to me.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. MOORE,

Major-General Bombay Army.

40, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park,  
1st December, 1858.

**MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO.**, in addition to their business as Publishers and Booksellers, beg to remind their Friends and Correspondents in India, that they continue to undertake AGENCY of every description, as well as the execution of Orders from Regimental Messes, Book Clubs, &c.

**Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.**, from their long experience in the East-India Trade, and the confidence of residents in India, feel confidence in executing all commissions intrusted to them; and as their mode of business is to give personal attention to all orders, and to charge the same at the lowest remunerative prices, they must request to be favoured with a remittance (or reference for payment in London) from those parties who may desire to avail themselves of their services, and who have not, at present, accounts with the house.

7, Leadenhall-street, London, February 13, 1857.

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# INTRODUCTORY ESSAY to the Study of FORTIFICATION for Young Officers of the Army.

By Major HECTOR STRAITH.

\* This work was written to enable young officers to pass their examination for entrance into Her Majesty's and the East-India Company's Armies.

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8vo. cloth, price 12s.

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DIVISION OF PROFITS AT CHRISTMAS, 1859.—Life Assurance Policies, effected on the Profit Scale, before Christmas, 1858, will participate according to their respective interests, in Four-fifths of the Profits for the Quinquennial period to Christmas, 1859. Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from the Head Office, or from any of the Agents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Moderate Rates. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

THOS. TALLEMACH, Secretary.

**COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE**

COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the advantage of joining the Company on or before 25th MAY, 1859, as the SECOND DIVISION of PROFITS will take place as at that date.

The FUND to be DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since 25th May, 1854, when the last Division took place.

To entitle Parties to Participate in the Division, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agencies at home or abroad, on or before 25th May, 1859.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO INDIA can effect AS SURANCES on favourable terms with this Company. LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where Premiums can be paid and Claims settled.

The COLONIAL was established in 1846, and its present Income is upwards of NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS per Annum.

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SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

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| 12 Dessert Spoons ...      | 1 7 0          | 2 0 0          | 2 4 0          | 2 14 0        |
| 12 Tea Spoons ...          | 0 16 0         | 1 4 0          | 1 7 0          | 1 16 0        |
| 2 Sauce Ladles ...         | 0 8 0          | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0         | 0 18 0        |
| 1 Gravy Spoon ...          | 0 7 0          | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0         | 0 13 0        |
| 4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) | 0 6 8          | 0 10 0         | 0 12 0         | 0 14 0        |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, do.       | 0 1 8          | 0 2 6          | 0 3 0          | 0 3 6         |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...     | 0 3 6          | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0          | 0 7 0         |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers ...    | 1 0 0          | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0         | 1 18 0        |
| 1 Butter Knife ...         | 0 3 0          | 0 5 0          | 0 6 0          | 0 7 0         |
| 1 Soup Ladle ...           | 0 12 0         | 0 16 0         | 0 17 6         | 1 0 0         |
| 6 Egg Spoons (gilt)        | 0 10 0         | 0 15 0         | 0 18 0         | 1 1 0         |
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 373.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                                 |        |                        |         |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....                    | Nov. 9 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Oct. 21 |
| Madras .....                    | " 16   | Bombay .....           | Nov. 13 |
| Agra .....                      | " —    | Ceylon .....           | Nov. 15 |
| China (Hong-Kong)..... Oct. 29. |        |                        |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay *via* Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 13th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandrin, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., One Penny each.  
Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under ½ lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1½ lb. 1s. 4d.; under 2 lbs. 2s.; under 2½ lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
½ oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1½ oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., Three-pence each.  
Books under ½ lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional ½ lb. an additional 1s.  
The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ANY interest that might have attached to the Calcutta Mail of the 9th November has vanished before the later intelligence from Bombay, forwarded from Malta by the electric telegraph. This news comes down to the 25th of last month, being thus barely twenty-four days old. The principal information, however, relates to the reception of the Royal Proclamation, which has everywhere been greeted with apparent confidence in its spirit of conciliation. At the same time we are disposed to think that the unfailing success of the British arms, together with the military preparations of the Commander-in-Chief, have contributed even more than the Queen's gracious promises of pardon, to bring about the submission of the rebels. Not only has the Rajah of Amaithee surrendered his fort without offering the shadow of resistance, but even the Nawab of Banda is reported to have proceeded to General Michel's camp to claim the protection of the amnesty. Tantia Topce is thus abandoned to his own resources, which have long since been exhausted, and is now a hopeless fugitive in a hilly waste, inaccessible to cavalry. In Sawunt Waree also the rebel Desnaes have laid down their arms and submitted to Government, while in Oude the Talookdars are anticipating the movements of the troops by throwing open the gates of their fortresses. It is well for them that they have learned to bow to necessity. The proclamation issued by the Chief Commissioner, which will be found elsewhere, threatens terrible penalties against all who persist in rebellion,—confiscation of land, pecuniary fines, and flogging. Arms and ammunition of every kind are to be delivered up at the nearest police station within a limited period, and all forts are to be dismantled and converted into ordinary habitations. To prove that these menaces are not idle words, Lord Clyde has again taken the field in person, and early on the morning of the 2nd November crossed the Ganges at Allahabad by the new bridge of boats. It is probable, however, that there will be no more severe fighting, and that his Lordship's labours will be confined to the less brilliant, though more gratifying task of restoring peace and good order.

The pacification of Behar is advancing most satisfactorily. The rebels are everywhere in full flight, and utterly disheartened. Brigadier Douglas and Major Havelock have, indeed, given them but little time to rally their broken forces, and now their lately impenetrable retreats are to be laid open for the movements of

regular troops. The well-known railway contractors, Messrs. Burn and Co., have not only entered into a contract to clear away the Jugdespore jungle, but have actually commenced operations. After this there will be no hiding place in Behar for Ummer Sing or his followers.

The telegraph communications along the seaboard of the peninsula are rapidly approaching to completion. The submarine cable from Galle to Madras is already in full operation, but between the latter Presidency town and Calcutta there are several interruptions. Thus it happened that the Overland Mail of the 9th October was signalled to Calcutta by way of Madras and Bombay, causing a delay of many hours.

The China mails bring news from Hong Kong to the 29th October. On the 22nd of that month Lord Elgin was still at Shanghai, awaiting the imperial decision on a question that had been referred to Peking. The difference between his Excellency and the Chinese Commissioners related to the duty on opium, the former requiring it to be fixed at 30 taels per chest, the latter at 40. At Canton intercourse had been resumed on amicable terms between the natives and the "outside barbarians." Captain Edgell, the senior naval officer at that port, has been appointed Commodore on the East India Station.

In reply to various correspondents, we have again to state that the postings of the 156 ensigns on the Bengal establishment appeared in our last issue, that of the 6th inst.

It will be seen in our advertisement columns that the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company have obtained the Government guarantee of a perpetual minimum interest of five per cent. Applications for shares must be made before the close of the present week.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut.-Col. John L. Phillips, H.M.'s 89th regt., at sea, en route from Deesa to Bombay, aged 35. Lieut. A. L. Tobin, 23rd Royal Welsh Fus., at Lucknow, Oct. 12; Ens. J. E. Perrin, H.M.'s 85th Connaught Rangers, at Lucknow, Oct. 12.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Langford C. Alexander, at Howrah, aged 18, Nov. 6.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Lynch, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Simonson, Col. Ramsay, Mrs. Sibbald, Miss Sibbald, Mr. Scott, Mr. de Preter, Lieut. Pemberton, Capt. Armstrong, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Heyn, Mr. Bishford, Lieut. Baker, Mr. Brett, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Harris, Mr. Butler, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Sala, Mr. Hunter, Lieut. Farlie, Mr. and Mrs. Laroche and two children.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Dec. 17.—Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Pemberton, Col. James Ramsay, C.B., Col. and Mrs. Abercrombie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson and child, Mr. and Miss Sibbald, Lieut. Swayne, Col. and Mrs. Brooks, Lieut.-Col. C. Anthonp, Mr. Smalley, Capt. Pearce, B. C. H. Nicolson, John Atteridge, J. Clements and T. Sanmarco, Messrs. Thomas Siddons, and Thomas Moncrieff.

## GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

To James C. Melvill, Esq., Assistant-Under-Secretary of State, India-office, London, from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.  
OUDE.

On the 29th of Oct. Beni Madho, with 20,000 men, made a determined attack on our force at Poorwa. The rebels were beaten off, and lost two guns. No casualty among the Europeans. On the 30th of Oct. the rebels, under Mehndee Hoossein, were defeated near Sufdurgunge, losing five guns and one elephant. No loss on our side. On the 3rd of November Brigdr. Wetherall took the fort of Rampore Kupia by assault, and found five guns in it. He lost thirty men; the loss of the rebels was severe. On the 9th of Nov. Brigdr. Eveleigh took the fort of Jamree. Two Europeans were killed. The fort of Amethee was surrendered by Lall Madhoo Singh on the 9th of Nov., and on the 11th of Nov. was occupied by our troops. Sixteen guns found; more believed to be in the fort.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

On the 31st of October and 1st of November Tantia Topee and his followers, without guns, but with a number of elephants, crossed the Nerbudda, forty miles up stream from Hoshungabad, and are believed to be making towards the Deccan. They were last heard of as crossing the Chundwara hills. They have plenty of money, but are short of ammunition. General Michel was at Hoshungabad on the 7th, and Brigadier Parke expected there on the 8th. The resident at Hyderabad and the commissioner of Nagpore are watching the rebels, and are prepared.

## BENGAL.

Nothing particular has occurred during the last fortnight. The rebels, it is expected, will try to break away, and make in the direction of Mirzapore. A mutiny is said to have occurred in the rebel camp. Ummur Singh is reported to have fled, and Durkishan Singh to have been killed.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
With the Governor General.

Supplement to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Message dated the 16th November.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

The rebel force under Tantia Topee remained in the Sindwara districts of the Nagpore province for four or five days. On the 8th of November they passed twenty-five miles south-east of Baitool, and continued their course *via* Sautnair and Meil Ghaut towards Boorhaumpoor. On the 14th they crossed the Taptee River, and proceeded in the direction of Manirod and Dhar to the Nerbudda. They reached Acarpore, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, on the 21st. All the forts on the north bank of this river are guarded. The British forces are in close pursuit. Troops have been concentrated at Sindwa and Chupra to prevent the enemy entering Candeish.

The Banda Nawab has left the rebel camp, and is on his way to Major-General Michel.

Adil Mahomed and his party have separated from Tantia Topee, and are now with Maun Singh near Seronge, pursued by the columns under Brigadiers Lockhart and Smith.

Maun Singh was surprised on the 14th at Koondige by Brigadier Smith, and defeated with a loss of 600 men.

## SAWUNT WARREE.

The rebel leaders Baba and Dunmunt Desraesee have surrendered to the Goa Government. The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Intelligence just received from the magistrate of Candeish that Tantia Topee had left Kurgan yesterday morning, and taken the road to Chupra, *via* the Dowlabaree Pass. This

place is guarded by 1,200 men of all arms. The Poona Horse and Horse Artillery will be at Chupra to-morrow. Captain Abbott will be there this day with the two regiments of Beatson's horse. The Bheel chiefs are harassing Tantia Topee's flank. The feelings of the population of Candeish are excellent.

H. L. ANDERSON,  
Secretary to Government.  
Bombay Castle, Nov. 25.

## BENGAL.

## THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

In the last week in April, 200 prisoners, exclusively sepoys, made their escape on to the main island of the Andaman, with the avowed intention of seeking the rajah or king of the country, representing to him the tyranny which the Feringhees had practised in their land, Hindostan, and to give him timely warning of their intentions being similar with respect to his country and people. Part of their scheme was also to offer him their services to drive out the white men and prevent the establishment of the different stations. They were, however, much disappointed; the savages beckoned them on into ambuscades and poured deadly volleys of poisoned arrows amongst them. Only eighty-one of them returned and gave themselves up, and there is every reason to believe that the rest perished by hunger and at the hands of the unconciliatory savages. After patient investigation of the cases of the eighty-one men who returned, sufficient proof came out that this was no mere attempt to escape from confinement, but an escape carried out with the most blood-thirsty intentions towards the small band of Europeans at present in the island, and the superintendent accordingly, with his wonted decision and firmness, condemned eighty of them to be hanged, and carried the sentence into effect.

From that time, for a period of three months, all went on well and smoothly in the little colony; no further attempts at escape occurred; the clearing of the jungle was carried on apace, and the cultivation of the cleared lands commenced. About the middle of August, however, fifteen others made their escape; they were all Mahrattas. The remaining Mahrattas were immediately put in irons, but notwithstanding this precaution, and the fact that the guard-ship and an extra guard-boat were stationed in the channel between Ross Island and the Mainland, thirteen more Mahrattas made their escape. The channel between the islands is more than 800 yards wide, and it shows considerable determination and ingenuity in men loaded with irons effecting a passage across it; it seems that they formed a raft with planks, and, clinging to this, swam across during the night. They have suffered the same privations as the first lot who went in search of a land flowing with milk and honey; four or five of them have returned, reporting the deaths of many of their companions, some killed by the natives, some chased into the sea and drowned. They say that the country inland is thickly peopled; they saw numbers of men, women, children, and pigs, but no houses. There is no doubt that ultimately the convicts will become convinced that their only safety consists in sticking close to the established stations, and the fact that there alone food can be found, will be a more powerful chain to bind them to their labour than one of iron or steel. The principle pursued with them appears to be excellent; the establishment of a certain scale of wages for labour performed, the setting up of bunnahs from whom alone the food dependent on their own exertions can be obtained, coupled with the savage jungle surrounding them, and the still more savage and implacable aborigines, will do very much to consolidate the different

communities into which it seems purposed to divide them.

There seems to be a strange unapproachable savagery in the nature of the Andamanese. Most tribes are timid and cautious on the approach of the white man, but it is contrary to all experience to find such a determined shrinking from communication with strangers, and an ever wakeful, prowling eagerness to shed their blood. A boat's crew cannot push off to a sandy point or headland, but they are liable to be saluted with a shower of arrows from some dark corner of the jungle, and the experience of those convicts who have returned from their wanderings in the jungle has been the same as that of our seamen on the shores.

We hear that it has been determined by Government to try and induce the families of the convicts to join them; this is a very desirable arrangement, if it is a possible one. Without some such arrangement, we have no doubt of the result as to the mortality that will occur amongst the convicts; the moral depression, coupled with the change from wheaten food to the rice of those latitudes, will rapidly do their work, and we should not be surprised if a yearly mortality of 30 to 40 per cent. was recorded in the penal settlement. A late order of Government provides for such a contingency very efficiently, by instructing all magistrates to send any prisoner convicted of mutiny or rebellion, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, across the seas. We shall watch anxiously the movements of the colony, and let our readers know how things progress; in the meantime, we are sure that all the arrangements will be conducted with all the intelligence and zeal that Government could wish, and that the experiment will not fail from want of head and hands to carry it out.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

It is, we believe, certain that Mr. J. P. Grant will be the next Lieut. Governor of Bengal. His designation at so early a period, six months before any vacancy will occur, has been rendered imperative by a rule of the Civil Service Annuity Fund. Any civilian who intends to resign must signify his intention in November of the previous year, under a penalty of a fine of a thousand pounds.

The appointment will, we think, be received by the public without surprise, and without either displeasure or enthusiasm. Mr. Grant has long been the most prominent of the candidates for the office, and is qualified as well by reputed ability as by standing and services. At the same time, despite a long and distinguished career, the last five years of which have brought him repeatedly before the public, Mr. Grant is emphatically a "dark horse." No one outside the circle of his immediate friends has any definite idea either as to his policy or his views. In the matter of the mutinies, the one test now applied to Indian statesmen, half the Indian world believes him to have failed, to have been at one time the advocate of concession, at another of the reconstruction of the native army. They point to the little effected during his tenure of power in Allahabad, and repeat all kinds of stories, most of them, like the story of the dress-coat, based on a mystification. The other half who occasionally read Blue Books, while acknowledging the fog which seems to envelope all these transactions, believe him the advocate of a stern and consistent policy, of breaking up the Sepoy army, and of a line of action in Behar which would have made that province a base of operations instead of a weak point in our defence.

It is the same with questions of more permanent interest though of less immediate importance than the mutinies. No man can say to which of the two great Indian parties Mr. Grant belongs. He has officially recorded his dislike of the grant-in-aid system, in phrases

which certainly read like sympathy with the retrogressive policy of Sir George Clerk. Yet he was a most efficient Member of the Council of Education, and has recently most warmly censured suggestions for abandoning the Government Colleges. So with regard to the conflict between the old civilians and the colonists. Mr. Grant has repeatedly supported the Black Act,—looks, we presume, with hope to the day when Englishmen shall be judged by untrained judges, sitting far from any English opinion, and administering a law radically different from the only one to which Englishmen can, without degradation, submit. Yet Mr. Grant is the strongest of those who prefer the English to the oriental system of administration, resists the union of the magistracy and collectorate, would disunite at once and for ever the thieftaking and the judicial functions. It was Mr. Grant also who introduced the tenure bill, the greatest boon ever yet offered in India to settlers, and who has proposed to extinguish appeals, by creating courts worthy of the name.

Mr. Grant is, in short, still unknown; and the fact, while it checks pleasure at his appointment, will in many respects facilitate his action. It remains to be seen if he possesses the energy to end that delay from above which, with Mr. Grant's own opposition, has neutralised the efforts and the real capacity of his predecessor. Whatever the merits of the separate administration, it has produced a delay of business which in any other country would have destroyed the Government. While every project occupies five years, and the Proconsul has only a five years' tenure of power, progress is impossible. If Mr. Halliday understands one subject thoroughly, it is the Bengal police. If he has fought hard and well for one improvement, it is police reform. No time was lost after his appointment in bringing up the question. His report is still quoted on all hands as the most accurate description of the evil. Yet the orders conceding the reform have but just been issued, and Mr. Halliday will quit India with his first reform still unaccomplished. It is this eternal delay which Mr. Grant has helped to create, and by his success in defeating which his future administration will be judged.—*Friend of India.*

#### COLONEL RAMSAY AND JUNG BAHADOOR.

We have heard a more minute account of the transactions which have ended in the removal of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay from Katmandoo than the one contained in our recent article. That account, however, expands without modifying the previous statements, and although in justice to the officer who has suffered so severely we recapitulate the facts, they do not change the conviction we expressed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay desired of course to accompany the Goorka force into the plains. The Nepalese Government refused its consent to the proposition, alleging that the Resident's long and thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of Nepal was essential to the maintenance of a warm cordiality between the two Powers. Against so flattering a refusal nothing could be said, and Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay remained at his post.

Time passed on, Lucknow fell, and Jung Bahadoor, commander-in-chief of the Nepalese forces, sought an interview with Lord Canning. He had formally declared that the aid of his troops was unconditional, that he sought nothing beyond a proof patent to all men of the warm and sincere regard of the Nepalese Durbar to the British Government. At the interview, however, he either referred to or produced some thirty charges against Colonel Ramsay, and demanded his removal. The charges were generally of discourtesy, and insults to Nepalese religious feeling. The Go-

vernor-General informed him that it was impossible to remove a high officer in disgrace without giving him an opportunity of reply. His lordship, however, asked him whether the appointment of another officer, whom he named, would be acceptable to the Nepalese Durbar. The conversation passed, of course, through an interpreter—General Macgregor. Jung Bahadoor, misled either by this query, or by some expression of the interpreter, considered his object achieved and departed.

This impression was strengthened when Lieut.-Col. Ramsay was summoned from Katmandoo to Allahabad to explain his conduct. Every Asiatic considers a summons equivalent to the execution. Jung, therefore, boasted that he had dismissed the Resident, the greatest proof he could give of influence with the British Government. Lieut.-Col. Ramsay, however, arrived at Allahabad, at once answered all charges, was exonerated of all blame, and set out for Katmandoo. The Nepalese Durbar peremptorily refused to receive him, asserted that the Gov.-Gen. had retracted a distinct promise given through Gen. Macgregor, and even affected to see in the refusal of so slight a request a hostile menace.

In answer to this unexpected sally, the Governor-General once more reiterated his disbelief in the charges, his regret that the Durbar and its Commander-in-Chief should have been deceived, and his distinct affirmation that no such promise had been given. His Lordship could not consider the demand slight, and repudiated—as he well might—all intentions save those most friendly towards Nepal. It did not, however, consist with the dignity of the Empire to concede the withdrawal of a high officer on an erroneous charge, and he must therefore be received. Once received, the Governor-General would not continue to force on a friendly Government an envoy obviously so unacceptable.

This decision has been widely condemned as weak and unjust towards a high officer of unimpeached character and ability. Undoubtedly it falls heavily upon the Resident. Undoubtedly, also, that Resident is entitled to the fullest reparation, to an office at least equal in dignity and emolument to the one which he has lost. We may allow also that it was a grave mistake to have named his probable successor, a graver misfortune that the employment of an interpreter should have allowed a shade of doubt as to the words actually spoken. But, as a question of State policy we hold the Governor-General absolutely in the right. The Durbar obviously was resolute not to receive Col. Ramsay permanently unless compelled. The employment of compulsion to a State which had just, from whatever motives, armed in our behalf would have been as unwise as ungrateful. Lord Canning accepted the only possible compromise, a temporary restoration, and deeply as we may regret that such an event should have occurred at all, and still more deeply as we regret the apparent injury to a most excellent officer, we cannot perceive that the true dignity of the empire has been lowered by its representative.

Our journal is read, or at least paid for, at Katmandoo, and we would ask Jung Bahadoor to beware how he cancels by his future acts the strong feeling of friendship now entertained towards him by all Englishmen. It is not after such a year as 1857 that Englishmen forget those who have served them, but at the same time, while we may hold that service to justify an attitude of independence or even of pride, it will not excuse the slightest real aggression on the honour of Great Britain.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 28.

#### MR. MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Montgomery is, we believe, the new Provisional Member of Council. There will be no vacancy till May, when Mr. Grant's tour of office expires, and long before that time the

arrangements for the pacification of Oude will have been complete. Lord Stanley has shown a sound appreciation of merit in this selection, but Mr. Montgomery has, perhaps, greater cause for complaint than any officer in India. He seems to have been most unjustly forgotten. No honour has been given him, and though repeatedly mentioned in both Houses, and acknowledged on all hands to be one of the men to whom we owe the safety of the empire, he is not even a K.C.B. It was he who in the absence of Sir John Lawrence superintended and urged on the disarming at Meean Meer, and throughout the Punjab difficulties it remains a question whether he or Sir John Lawrence effected most towards maintaining the loyalty of the Sikhs. It has been doubtless an official rule to reward the chief of a province for all services, as he is held responsible for all mischances; but in the case of merit so conspicuous, no reward to Mr. Montgomery could have detracted from the just honour of his superior.

Between this and May next almost all the great appointments in India must be filled with new men. The departure of Sir John Lawrence in February leaves the Punjab vacant. The North West is vacant already. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has applied for his pension, as he is compelled to do by the rules of the Fund, and Lord Elphinstone we are told finally quits office in February next. Their successors are still probably undecided. Events, too, move too rapidly to render speculation safe, but the best authenticated rumour points to something like the following list:—

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Punjab,            | Mr. Edmonstone.    |
| N. W. P. and Oude, | Mr. Montgomery.    |
| Bombay,            | Sir J. Outram.     |
| Bengal,            | { Mr. C. Beadon.   |
|                    | { Mr. J. P. Grant. |
| Foreign Secretary, | Mr. Muir.          |

The thirty-five years' rule also will begin in 1859 to clear out many of the old men, and it seems more than probable that we may have new blood to meet the mutiny of 1860. If Lord Stanley is well advised, the Council will by that time have become a Cabinet, and the Punjab, the fourth Presidency of India.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 28.

#### THE OUDE PROCLAMATION.

By direction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the Chief Commissioner of Oude hereby calls upon all Talookdars, Zemindars, inhabitants and residents in Oude, of every grade and class, with the exceptions herein enumerated, to deliver up to the servants of Government at the nearest police station, within one month from the date of this Proclamation, all cannon, fire-arms, swords, bows, arrows, spears, or other description of weapons whatever; also all gunpowder, shot, shell, sulphur, saltpetre, and munitions of war of every kind.

II. Failing in obedience to this order, whosoever after the period of one month from this date shall be convicted of wearing or possessing any of the weapons or warlike stores above mentioned, he shall be subjected to the penalty of fine of Rs. 5,000, and of imprisonment for one year with flogging; and, if a landholder, of the confiscation of his lands.

III. In case of the discovery of concealed arms, the owner of which cannot be traced, the like penalties shall be inflicted upon the Talookdar or landholder of the place, or on the village community where they may be discovered.

IV. Further, it is notified that if any Talookdar or other inhabitant of Oude, after the issue of an order for the dismantling of his fort, shall in any way attempt to reconstruct the fortification, or shall have in his possession, or shall make preparation for casting or collecting any cannon or munitions of war, his Talooqua or



lands shall be liable to be confiscated, in addition to such other punishments as may be awarded.

V. Any person giving information which may lead to the discovery of concealed weapons, gunpowder or munitions of war, shall be entitled to a moiety of the fine, or if no fine be imposed, to a reward.

VI. Deputy Commissioners or other officers in charge of districts, will be hereafter authorised to grant, under certain rules, licences duly signed and sealed, to carry and possess or make and sell gunpowder and warlike weapons to parties of approved character.

VII. Such licences shall confer no right to make, sell or possess cannon of any description, or ammunition for cannon.

VIII. Any infringement of the licence will be punished by the penalties above specified.

IX. The classes exempted from the penalties of this Proclamation are European British subjects, British soldiers while present with their regiments or on service, and Government officials employed on Civil duties.

(Signed) F. D. FORSYTH,  
Sec. to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

### OUDE MEMORANDA.

Copies of the following circulars have been issued to all commissioners and civil officers in Oude:—

#### No. I.

LUCKNOW, 14th Oct.—During the next few months the operations of the military will be carried out on a very extensive scale throughout Oude, and the Chief Commissioner conveys his earnest hope that all civil officers will render the most complete and hearty co-operation with the military authorities.

Occasions may arise when it will be impossible or inconvenient for the military officers to adhere strictly to all the rules of routine and usual etiquette, but the Chief Commissioner feels sure that civil officers will waive all such considerations, and will give their hearty co-operation in the common work of subjugating and pacifying Oude. Hereafter it will be the pleasing duty of the Chief Commissioner to bring to the favourable notice of Government the names of those officers who have been foremost in rendering aid.

Valuable assistance can be given by civil officers, though not with columns, in procuring and forwarding supplies and carriage, carefully providing for the speedy transmission of dawks, and furnishing information.

#### No. II.

For the guidance of civil officers taking part in the military operations in Oude.

All military operations are designed and executed by the military authorities, and the civil officers will aim at giving the utmost assistance to these operations.

Each officer should make it a part of his duty to prepare a map of his own district, showing prominently all points which appear to him desirable the military commandant should be well informed upon.

This map should show all forts, foris, large jheels, principal villages, roads, and chief bazars where supplies may be found.

A statement under each of the above headings should accompany the map, thus:—

**FORTS.**—Describe the position; is it surrounded by jungle, or only partially? If so, on what side, and to what extent? Describe the height and size of its bastions, and all other works it may have calculated to give flanking defence.

Notice its ditch, if it has one, wet or dry; if not, whether any obstacle between the foot of its walls and an attacking party; all dimensions that can be had are valuable.

On what side is its usual entrance, which is the most open side, and on what side would a fugitive enemy endeavour to escape; where is the nearest cover he would run to? Describe, if possible, its internal arrangements. Almost all the forts in Oude are pretty much alike as to their round towers and ditches, but they all have different routes and modes by which to escape out of them, and by which to approach them.

**FORDS.**—Greatest depth, quicksands or not, breadth of the ford in the direction of the stream across nature of its bottom, firm or soft or shifting, and which is the highest bank. Is there jungle around these approaches, or near them? If so, obtain all possible information about them.

**JUNGLE.**—Its nature; is there much underwood, is it much cut up by streams or jheels, can you march any way, say by compass for instance, or must you keep to the beaten track? State its average height.

**JHEELS.**—Extent, greatest depth; are they fordable east and west, north and south; notice jungle if near them.

**PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.**—Position, high or low for an enemy flying out of it; where is the nearest cover he would fly to? Any supplies in it? Name of the headman; notice the most open side.

**ROADS.**—Their soil, firm or soft, hard or sandy, what stream it crosses, and how; if a ford describe as above, if a bridge describe its breadth and length, how many men could march abreast across it? Masonry or wooden; will it bear heavily laden carts or not?

Notice the approaches to it, all jungle, &c. If the approaches are steep, do carts go easily up or down on either side?

Is the bridge commanded by any ground from which an enemy can fire on troops crossing?

**BAZARS.**—Describe the principal places where supplies are, it is well known, stored up.

So much for the map and its statement. The Chief Commissioner has merely here briefly sketched out a general idea of the sort of information likely to prove useful to the military authorities, and to which the civil officers are to give their first and zealous attention.

The next subject demanding their care will be intelligence of the enemy's movements; this, the Chief Commissioner observes, needs the utmost discrimination and caution. Whilst it is necessary that the most correct information is speedily conveyed to the military authorities, so the hasty sending of a heterogeneous mass of information, without due sifting and reflection, will be only an impediment instead of aid. The civil officer must have such sources of information, that, the one corroborating the other, enables him to form a decided opinion; and having done so, he will communicate the result of his investigation to the military authorities, stating his opinion, and his chief reasons for arriving at it.

No civil officer should be in the field of action, who is not on duty, whose services the military commandant does not require.

Civil officers in the field are there principally for the sake of their local information whilst the action lasts; when over, the civil officer should at once request from the commanding officer a statement of any thing required for the force.

Firewood, and straw for the bedding of the soldiers, are two things always needed, and in this cold season, when many of our Europeans and natives will be out, these are two items which should never be forgotten. The moment a force bivouacs, let the whole power of the civil authorities bring in bedding and fuel. Give so much to each regiment, and keep an account of the amount paid for it by the Government. Doubtless in many instances it can be had for nothing but the carriage.

Another important information to be thought of is the position of the wells; once a force decides to bivouac near a village, the position of the wells should be quickly ascertained, so that the force may not pitch inconveniently far from the water.

In the event of there being two civil officers with the force, they should divide the labour,—one being in the field, the other making every preparation for supplies which he may find wanted.

The Chief Commissioner particularly desires to impress on all civil officers, and especially on the younger officers, that the military authorities direct the campaign, depending much on the information supplied them by the civil officers, who will content themselves with supplying the very best attainable information, and not volunteer either projects or opinions affecting the general direction of military operations; these proceed on one well-matured plan, and any attempt at deviation in a particular province, or some fancied imaginary benefit in that individual province, might seriously interfere with previously concerted and extensive combinations. Where the opinion of the civil officer is solicited by the military authorities, he will always be ready to give it, but he will be most careful not to add his weight or influence unasked to alter any of the military arrangements.

#### No. III.

The season is now approaching when active operations will soon commence in Oude, and it is necessary that the civil officers should clearly understand what the Chief Commissioner expects from them with regard to the demolition of the numerous forts and clearance of the jungles.

With this object the Chief Commissioner issues the following instructions, and requests that Commissioners

will communicate them to their officers, and see that they are understood and carried out.

So soon as a fort can be taken possession of it must be immediately destroyed. When the military officers have taken forcible possession, they will probably destroy the defences, but the work must be rendered complete by the civil officer. When a fort is in the neighbourhood of the military authorities the civil officers may seek their aid, but when it so occurs that the military are unable to assist, the civil officer must at once set to work himself.

His attention should first be directed to the bastions or round towers of the forts, and every part that gives flanking defence. These should be thoroughly levelled, and then the connecting lines between them thrown down. All wells in the fort to be effectually filled up, and no one, except in special cases (to be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner) to be allowed to live inside. All jungle for four hundred yards round the fort to be completely cleared away and burnt.

Aid may be accepted from any Talookdars or other natives in the demolition of their own forts, but the Chief Commissioner will hold the civil officers strictly responsible for the weekly progress made.

Native gunpowder, which can be collected in the districts, may be used for reducing to ruins all masonry gateways, but probably for such parts of the work the military authorities will aid.

Civil Officers must compile a map for their own benefit, showing all the forts which they have to demolish; calculate the amount of labour they can command, and also tools, such as the ordinary "phowrah."

They should at once collect 1,000 phowrahs and 400 pickaxes, also 1,000 native hatchets and 500 smaller, like the native bill-hook. At the same time they must encourage labourers to bring their own, by paying them a small daily sum more than those to whom tools are supplied. If there is difficulty in procuring tools call on every Talookdar to supply a certain number in a week, and pay him for the same, and oblige him to supply a certain additional number weekly to keep up the supply. Turn all swords and musket barrels into pickaxes and crowbars,\* and shields into baskets for carrying earth.

Money may be advanced to Talookdars and others on reasonable security, for aid, in whatever way given.

Roads must be cut 150 feet wide through the jungle, selecting such lines as will be of use in communicating between the principal villages outside.

A complete statement regarding each fort and jungle must be submitted, containing distinct propositions for the future disposal of the jungle, whether it should be left wholly or in part with the Talookdars, or given out in lease to others; and, if so, to whom, and on what terms. The probable area of the jungle and the nature of the soil, capabilities of irrigation, &c., should be clearly shown. If the proposition be to give out the land to strangers, it should be stated whether the Talookdars should get Malikhana, or not.

The knowledge the district officer will have acquired during the progress of the cutting of the jungle will enable him to decide on all points above noted, and submit a clear recommendation.

Weekly reports, showing the progress of the demolition and clearance, should be submitted every Monday, one copy being sent direct to the Chief Commissioner's office, and another to the commissioner of the division for eventual transmission to the judicial commissioner.

The destruction of the forts and disarming of the people, which will proceed simultaneously, are the two principal objects to be attended to, and every other duty is to be considered secondary; and commissioners must devise a system of superintendence which will ensure vigorous action.

The success of officers will be tested during the next six months, and their advancement will depend upon the successful carrying out of the two great measures alluded to.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**COLONEL ROBERTSON.**—The *Bombay Standard* regrets to learn that Colonel Robertson is suffering severely from the effects of an illness, brought on, no doubt, by exposure and over-fatigue. He is at present at Goonah, and quite unable to take the field. The service can ill-spare at this crisis so gallant and talented an officer.

\* This is to be done at the Sudder station only, where several efficient forges should be set up to break up the arms and convert them into agricultural implements.

**LORD CLYDE'S PROCLAMATION, Oct. 26.**—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor General, he comes to enforce the law. To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property resistance must cease on the part of the people. The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages. But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves. Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered. This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the talookdars to the poorest ryots. The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well-disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of his protection against all violence.—CLYDE.

**THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD** beyond the Soane is still far from safe. Numerous travellers have been, in consequence, detained at Sasaram. It was reported there, that the rebels had succeeded in maintaining their ground against Colonel Turner and Major Havelock until nightfall, when they evacuated the village in which they had taken shelter, without our troops being apprised of their withdrawal until day-break. The service messages give a different account of the matter, and report five hundred of the enemy killed.

**A CLASSIC RITE.**—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* has heard that a native chief has had funeral rites performed over himself. It is affirmed that he intended to attack Cawnpore, and thus dedicated himself to the work. He apparently appreciated the magnitude of the task and the hopelessness of success.

**CAPTAIN SOTHEY, R. N.**—We are sorry to learn that Captain Sothey, of the Naval Brigade, recently met with a slight accident. He was thrown from his horse, and ruptured a blood vessel. He is now said to be recovering.

**MOORSHEDEABAD.**—The Governor-General has sanctioned the outlay of Rs. 2,90,000 on the erection of a suitable residence for the Nawab of Moorshehabad.

**H. M.'S 19TH REGIMENT** were about to proceed to Dinapore. The detachment at Dacca will join the head-quarters of the corps as soon as possible. They will be relieved at Barrackpore by H.M.'s 48th, recently arrived from Gibraltar.

**MEDICAL FUND.**—The *Englishman* states, that the successful applicants for the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund are Superintending Surgeons Charles Mackinnon and Butter, and Surgeons C. Madden, G. Rankin, Sir J. S. Login, and R. J. Brassey.

**MAJOR GENERAL ROBERTS** has resigned his command in Rajpootana. His resignation has been accepted by the Governor of Bombay, who has ordered the troops of the late Rajpootana Division to be united with those of the Malwa Division under General Michel. General Roberts is still on the permanent Divisional staff of the Bombay Army. The Rajpootana Field Division are in cantonments.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**—The *Dacca News* hears that a short time ago as Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate of Serajunge, was in Cutcherry, a faqueer suddenly rushed upon him, seized him by the throat, and administered two or three severe blows on the head. Mr. Mackenzie was actually stunned by the man's violence. For a time the Court was in an uproar, but the faqueer was seized, indeed he made no attempt to escape, but, on the contrary, said it would be a good thing for Bengal if all Bengalees acted as he had done. The man is still in custody, and will be examined by Mr. Morris. An attempt has been made to show that the faqueer is insane; we should be glad if insanity could be proved, for dangerous lunatics are confined for the rest of their lives. The man, at all events, should be severely dealt with.

**THE REV. MR. VINTON.**—We extract from a published letter of the Rev. E. Kincaid, of Rangoon, a portion of an address by a Karen pastor. The address alludes to the death of a Karen Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Vinton. He said—"Our teacher pleased God, and so God took him to Himself." We need another teacher; but if he is a lazy man, and stays in the city just to take care of himself, he will do us no good; and if he has no patience, but is short and crabbed, we shall all dislike him, and keep off as far as possible. Now, what we want is a man like our teacher Vinton; and God alone can send such a man. We must all pray that God will pour out his Holy Spirit upon us, and then we shall please God, and he will send us the teacher we need. Had you known Brother Vinton intimately and laboured with him as I have, you would then say, 'Why was Vinton taken? Why was not some one taken who could be spared and not missed?'

**TROOPS IN PEGU.**—The troops actually serving in the province at this present writing, exclusive of those in the Tenasserim provinces, are as follows:—Three European regiments, ten native ditto, less four companies—viz., 4th, 6th, 8th (now in course of relief by 31st), 12th, less four companies in China, 15th, 23rd, 24th, 37th, 39th, and 41st M. N. I., seven companies Foot Artillery, two horse field batteries.

**THE FOLLOWING DIVISION ORDER** was issued by General Michel, C.B., to the Mhow Field Force after their recent victory at Mungroolee. "It is the Major General's pleasing duty again to thank Colonel Lockhart and the troops under his command for their gallant conduct on the field of battle, and to congratulate them that their great success has been achieved, owing to their steadiness, without any material loss. He has not failed to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief their merits; and should any extraordinary cases of special bravery have occurred, he requests that the same may be brought to his notice by Colonel Lockhart."

**LOYALTY REWARDED.**—On the 2nd October a grand Durbar was held by Sir R. Hamilton at Indore. At the Durbar, Gunput Rao Seetaram and Moonshi Jan Ali Khan were invested with khillats of Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively, and the title of Bahadoor. Gunput Rao Seetaram distinguished himself by his loyalty to the British throughout the past year. He was also instrumental in saving the life of Mrs. Timins, whom he rescued from Mehidpore, and brought into the British camp.

**THE PROCLAMATION AT CALCUTTA.**—The rejoicings on the 1st Nov. passed off very well. They may be said to have commenced at four o'clock, when the royal proclamation was read on the steps of Government House by Mr. Beadon. Directly the Home Secretary had finished reading, Mr. Halliday taking off his hat commenced to cheer. He was heartily responded to by a dense crowd of Europeans and natives, gentlemen and servants, baboos and up-country men. As soon as it was dark the streets and roads became thronged with people. The illuminations were excellent, and their effect was particularly good. The Auckland Gardens were lighted up just as Vauxhall used to be, and the view from the maidan was really striking. Had the fireworks come off on the same night there would have been no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the natives. In the Mofussil stations adjoining Calcutta, it was generally supposed that the crush would have been tremendous. Many natives on this account stayed away. Probably by the day on which the fireworks are to be exhibited they will have plucked up more courage.—*Friend of India.*

**A BURMESE QUACK.**—A man named Soondrum, who from no means at all has contrived to raise up for himself a small estate from the sale of quack medicines, and deluding ignorant people into the belief that he is a man of sanctity, and had the virtue of curing all disease, has at last been discovered to be an impostor, and is about to meet with his deserts. He resided on the eastern slope of the hill opposite the garden of Meera Hoossain Mericar, in the midst of an embryo tope, where some day last week a Burman female applied to him for relief from some ailment under which she was labouring. He administered to her a drug which had the effect of rendering her insensible, and alarmed at finding her in that state, he moved her off into an unfrequented portion of his building, where he left her to sleep her sleep. The husband, apprehensive at her long delay, sought her out, but could not find her, and, to his inquiries, this impostor replied that he had never seen the woman, but others had observed her go into his garden, and insisted that she was still there. The afflicted husband gave information of his fears of foul play to the Goung of Obo, who ferreted out the hidden one, and took the impostor into custody. The magistrate has since sent him into jail, and seized all his ill-gotten gain, and his quack medicines to boot.—*Maulmain Advertiser*, Oct. 19.

**NATIVE INGENUITY.**—The *Indian Field* notices that an important discovery has been made in the collectorate establishment of Burdwan. It has been found that a family who have succeeded one another in certain offices connected with the collectorate records have been in the habit of abstracting certain records. Their places they have supplied either by forged documents, or the originals interpolated. Such of the original documents as were retained were given into the hands of a "forger by profession," but nominally a shopkeeper. It seems also that the shopkeeper purchased the good-will of the former owner of the house and business of forgery before he set up for himself. We understand that it will be impossible to convict any of the guilty persons.

**MUTLAH SETTLEMENT.**—The *Englishman* mentions the small progress of the Mutlah settlement. Owing to its excessive unhealthiness, workmen can scarcely be procured. Masons are particularly wanted, as most of the labourers decamped during the rainy season. In the cold weather the place is a little more salubrious, and it is then only that the works can be proceeded with.

**BANGCOON.**—The inhabitants of Rangoon appear to be very hardly treated. With a surplus revenue from the province of twenty-five lakhs they cannot obtain the smallest sums for municipal purposes. They have no hospital, no efficient drainage, and scarcely a public building. The subject will be brought under the consideration of the Supreme Government.

**RUMOURS.**—The *Hurkaru* prints a letter from Sind dated the 10th October. It appears that it is rumoured that Mr. Bartle Frere will succeed Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab. Mr. Frere was then preparing to leave Kurrachee for Bombay. Great satisfaction is expressed at the rumour of the intended appointment. Mr. Frere does not, however, succeed to Sir John Lawrence, but Mr. Edmonstone. The Foreign Secretary is eminently fitted for the post, and has a local knowledge which will be invaluable. We think that something should be done for the financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. F. D. McLeod. He is a most able man, and would make a good foreign secretary. It is believed, however, that Lord Canning intends to confer the appointment on Mr. Muir.

**KANGRA TEA PLANTATIONS.**—The following letter appears in the *Friend of India*:—I have just returned from a visit to the Government tea plantation at Holta, about sixteen miles from this, and been highly gratified. The valley abounds in beautiful scenery, rice is extensively cultivated, and the crops, which are now being reaped, appear to be abundant. The ride to Holta is an agreeable one, but it would be more so if a few of the most rapid and rocky of the streams which are to be crossed were bridged. The tea plantation was commenced in 1852 and is in a thriving condition, about 600 acres are planted, the lines of trees are perfect. I did not see one vacancy or a stunted bush, and although the picking has been pursued since April, the plants appear still to abound with fine green leaves. The yield of this year is worth Rs. 60,000 which, with the smaller yieldings of 1856 and 1857, fully equals the outlay from the commencement. The out turn of next year is expected to be worth one lakh of rupees, and to increase every year as the trees grow larger, even though the cultivation be not extended by the addition of a single plant; and as the present outlay does not exceed Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 14,000 per annum, the net income for 1859 will be Rs. 86,000, admitting of further increase as already intimated. Contiguous to this plantation are upwards of 3,000 acres of equally good land, unencumbered with trees or any other obstruction; the surface is finely undulated, with limpid streams and purling brooks running in all directions. The climate is the finest that I have seen in India, neither excessively cold in winter nor hot in summer. The superintendent of the plantation, the only European resident, has been there five years, and has not experienced any sickness; his house is pleasantly situated at the foot of high hills—the garden yields abundance of fruit and vegetables—the farm-yard is well stocked, and whatever else is required in the way of supplies can be had from a village a few miles distant, containing a population of perhaps 2,000. In short, I do not know of any place in India so desirable as a rural residence, or one more inviting to the capitalist and farmer. I observed many healthy young mulberry and other fruit trees on the plantation; and, from the genial nature of the climate, I have no doubt that the silkworm could be propagated with as much success as tea.

**INDIAN SALARIES.**—Our rule in India is at least productive of one effect. It is gradually raising the natives of India to equality with the Europeans. All over the country the wages and salaries of native servants of all classes and descriptions are enhanced, and this enhancement is still going on. On the other hand European labour is not so highly estimated as formerly. There are now two banks requiring secretaries; both banks are of the highest respectability, and yet the salary offered is actually less than is received by a secretary to a bank of any reputation in England. The Uncovenanted Service Bank offers its manager only 350 rupees a month and free quarters, and requires a deposit of 10,000 rupees. The Dacca Bank offers to candidates for the secretaryship vacated by Mr. Forbes only 400 rupees a month and rooms. In England, the annual pay of the same class of persons is usually from £600, and upwards. The East will soon cease to be an Eldorado either for civilians or adventurers.—*Friend of India.*

**THE RAJAH OF BENARES**, some time back, contributed a large sum of money towards the Educational Department in the Benares Division, and this circumstance was brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, who have thanked the Rajah, and have expressed their hopes that the example of the Rajah will have the effect of stimulating other landowners in the Benares Division to take a similar enlightened course.—*Englishman*, October 30.

**BENGAL EASTERN RAILWAY.**—Sondah will be the grand terminus of the Bengal Eastern Railway. Operations are likely to be soon commenced. Mr. Ainslie, of the Civil Service, is likely to be appointed Railway Commissioner for the valuation of lands required by the Company.

**NATIVE MAGISTRATES.**—We are informed that Baboo Roy Kissory Chand Mitter, the native magistrate, has been not only removed from the Calcutta magisterial bench, but dismissed from the service of Government altogether, having been found guilty of all the charges preferred against him by the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioners who tried his case could not have arrived at any other verdict than one of guilty, nor could the Government of Bengal have passed a more lenient sentence. The question now arises are we to have another native magistrate? We hope not, and this without any prejudices against the natives of this country. As we wrote on this subject before, the time has not yet arrived for giving magisterial authority in the Presidency cities to any native gentleman. There are hundreds of other billets open to deserving natives, but the presence of a native on the magisterial bench of a city like this, with such a large number of Europeans in it, is calculated to raise up in the minds of the lower order of natives ideas which it would be just as well not to call into existence.—*Phoenix*.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** left Allahabad with his personal staff and only one officer and one clerk from each of the head-quarter's departments on the 2nd November.

**MR. H. D. WILLOCK**, of the Bengal Civil Service, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, has been posted to Mirzapoor. This is the gentleman whose recent suspension by the Governor-General has caused so much discussion.

**BARCELONA, Nov. 1.**—As a faithful chronicler of events, I write to apprise you (*Delhi Gazette*) that the aspect of affairs of this province is at the present moment as favourable as can be. Taking the districts in geographical sequence, Bijnour is the least, if at all, concerned or apprehensive about any part of it being troubled with outward or inward aggression, and with such men as Mr. Palmer at the head of civil affairs, and Lieut.-Col. Smyth of the military, any contingency would be met most promptly and effectually. Moradabad, with Mr. Dunlop as magistrate and collector; Mr. Shakespear as judge; Brig. Coke, commanding in the military department and the presence of a wing of the 42nd Highlanders, enjoys no small sense of security. Budaon is, as usual, well cared for by Mr. Carmichael; Mr. Inglis, his assistant, keeps the Sudder station while he is out in the interior just now: this latter circumstance itself speaks for the tranquillity of this district; should, however, dissatisfaction be lurking about awaiting only the approach of hostile bands to exhibit itself, personal observation, presence on the spot, local knowledge and the keen perception Mr. Carmichael possesses, will soon enable him to detect the feeling and the people who entertain it. Bareilly is like a ship in full sail on smooth waters with no ruffled waves to disturb her progress. The Judge is now only required to complete the crew, and he, too, is said to be en route to join. Prior to the revolt, there were two Judges stationed at Bareilly, one designated additional, but his office has now been abolished, and Shahjehanpore made a Judge's station, and to which appointment Mr. W. Wynyard now stands gazetted. With a Judge at Moradabad, another at Bareilly, and a third at Shahjehanpore, the arrangement is a more convenient one.

**AN OUDE FORT.**—Amentie has the character of being one of the strongest, if not the strongest fort in Oude. Its area is something enormous. Two sides are said to be shut in by an impenetrable jungle, but the north and east sides are uncovered. The outermost defence of all is, it is said, merely a wall loopholed for musketry. Within this wall is a large space covered with a low jungle, interspersed with huts, &c., in which the garrison are lodged. Beyond this jungle are two successive lines of rampart and ditch, the last enclosing the private dwelling of the chief. It is said to be a maiden fortress, and to have defied kings and nobles of Oude alike. The poor wretch who thinks it will stop a British army must be a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum.

**THE SULTANPORE FORCE**, under the personal command of Major General Sir J. Hope Grant, marched from Sultanpore Cantonment on the morning of the 26th October. It is composed as follows:—F. Troop. Royal Horse Artillery, two 9-pounder guns, heavy battery, 7th Hussars, 1st regt. Hodson's Horse, Madras Sappers, H.M.'s 32nd Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Madras Fusiliers, 5th Punjab Rifles. The force marched the first day to Doudpore on the Lucknow road. No enemy was sighted. The second day it marched about a mile beyond the Kandoonullah, ten miles, passing several most formidable entrenchments, which, however, were deserted by the enemy, and the remains of the camp in which the "Nusseerabad Brigade" has passed the rains subsequent to the recapture of Sultanpore. As it was evident that the birds had but recently flown Sir H. Grant pushed on with the cavalry and horse artillery, and came up with their rear near Jugdeespore, about six miles further on. The 7th Hussars and the horse artillery were brought up by a desperately deep and difficult nulla, the bridge over which they had unfortunately missed in the hurry of pursuit. Hodson's Horse, under Colonel Daly, C. B., more fortunate, got over the obstacle, and slew in a succession of single combats some twenty or thirty of the enemy. In one of these combats Lieutenant Paliser of Hodson's Horse was badly wounded, and four or five others. Two guns were, however, bagged, and the day's work may be considered on the whole a fair one. In the afternoon the force moved on to Jugdeespore, (still on the Lucknow road,) about 10 miles further. From Jugdeespore, on the morning of the 28th a portion of the force (cavalry, horse artillery, a portion of the heavy battery, the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and 5th Punjab Rifles) went against the fort of Mohonah some six miles north of Jugdeespore, where it was reported the Nusseerabad Brigade intended to make a stand. The fort was, however, evacuated, the enemy retreating in such haste on the approach of the force as to leave his fires even lighted, and his guns (four very good ones) so hurriedly buried that they were discovered almost immediately, together with a large supply of ammunition, and an enormous quantity of provisions. The cavalry pushed on after the fugitives six or seven miles further, and were in time to fire on a small portion of them crossing the Goomtee. The main body, it is ascertained, has proceeded westward, and will probably be brought to bag later in the campaign. On the whole, these three days' operations give good promise for the future. The enemy have been energetically followed up, though the force is *incumbered* (as some call it) with heavy guns. They are thoroughly broken and dispirited, and quite incapable of giving the force any trouble whilst it is engaged in the coming operations against Amentie. The force marched this morning fourteen miles in the direction of Amentie, and will take up the position destined for it in the siege of that place to-morrow. The Allahabad and Peshawar columns will, it is expected, simultaneously arrive, and take up their positions before the place, which probably contains many quaking hearts at this moment, notwithstanding the bravado with which all offers of terms on the part of the British Government have been met during the last two months.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.**—A very strange piece of business occurred here the day before yesterday. Two gentlemen of the Uncovenanted Service were driving through a portion of the town, when one of them, to the astonishment of the other, jumped out of the buggy, and seizing a gigantic Affridie by the collar, as he was issuing forth from a shop with a hookah in hand, hallooed to his companion for aid in apprehending the son of Africa. A few words cleared up the astonishment of his friend. In the man before them did the former recognise the murderer of his entire family—a grandmother, a father, a brother, a wife, and a child were before him hewn to pieces, by the very man they so firmly held on—he alone escaping most miraculously. His child, after being decapitated by this villain, was torn asunder by him. Indelible was the mark, unforgetting the countenance that had deprived him of so many relatives. A year or more had passed, but a glance, a passing look was enough. The African was soon conveyed to the nearest police station, where, though he denies committing the atrocious deeds, yet admits that he witnessed them. It is hoped measures will be taken to prevent his witnessing such diabolical scenes again.—*Hurkaru*.

**HORSE-TAMING.**—The *Englishman* states that Captain Crossman, of the Invalids, who has recently returned from England, has brought with him Mr. Barey's secret of taming horses, and that an experiment made by him in Calcutta has proved completely successful.

**MAJOR MCPHERSON.**—The whole of the troops at Gwalior were paraded on the 30th October, for the purpose of presenting Major McPherson, of H.M. 78th Highlanders, with the Victoria Cross. Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., addressed the recipient in a very flattering speech, and said he was sorry that H.M. 78th Highlanders were not present to witness the bestowal of the decoration.

**MEDICAL FEES.**—The Court of Directors have refused to lay down any scale of fees for medical officers visiting the families of civil officers, but instruct the local Government to visit with severe marks of displeasure any attempts at extortion.

**MR. S. S. HOGG**, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

**THE EUROPEAN COLUMN**, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Blunt, C.B., arrived at Dehra Dun on the 26th October.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—A private letter from Allahabad just received, mentions that the Governor-General will personally inspect several provinces in the disturbed districts, and will return to Calcutta about the middle of December. The same letter mentions that a number of matchlockmen have been engaged to guard the ferries on the Ganges to intercept fugitives from Oude.

**BISHOP OLLIFFE** proceeds to sea in the *Fire Queen* for the benefit of his health. The very Rev. A. Goran, Vicar-General, will act as the bishop's *locum tenens*.

**MR. J. H. YOUNG**, Collector of Customs in Calcutta, intends to retire from the service shortly. He is looking for an annuity that might be available to him in the year 1859-60.

**THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—On the retirement of Colonel Ramsay, the commissary-general, the following arrangements are reported to have been sanctioned. Major Newbolt, the auditor of commissariat accounts, to succeed the commissary-general, Major Hobday, the deputy commissary-general, to become the auditor of commissariat accounts, and Major G. B. Reddie, who is now on sick leave, and expected to be back here shortly, is appointed as deputy commissary-general, in the place of Major Hobday.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22. George de Courson, Robinson, Colombo.—24. Hyderabad, Nacoda, Juddah; Martha, Sampson, Boston; Fazel Curceem, Nacoda, Muscat; Muthah, Sweny, J. N., Madras.—29. Merchantman, Brown, London; Morning Light, Johnston, Singapore; str. Simla, Cooper, Suez; gunboat Sparrow, Hawk, Byng, B.N., Bangook; Elina, Barr, Liverpool; Violet, Piton, London; str. Sydney, Nebbett, Rangoon.—31. Actus, Laughlin, London; Anna Maria, Rose, Greenfield.—Nov. 1. Free Trade, Stover, Singapore; Nonvel Albatos, Cotton, Mauritius; str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong; southern Cross, Howar, San Francisco; Webfoot, Hedge, Singapore; Royal Charlie, Castel, Melbourne; Anne Royden, Fox, London.—2. Mary Anne, Nacoda, Juddah; Maurice and Reunion, Sandgreen, Melbourne; Afghan, Cobbank, Liverpool; Henry Buck, Pendleton, Buenos Ayres; str. Carthage, Macgregor, Madras; Bosphorus, Bogart, Liverpool; Palmyra, Homan, Bombay; William Kirk, Montgomery, Point de Galle; Empress Eugenie, Rickert, Madras; Englishman, Sharp, Penang.—3. John Tucker, Lindsay, Panama; City of Perth, Robertson, Glasgow; Wheeler, Robinson, Liverpool; Corsi-pore, Hellyer, Madras; Emily, Wales, Moulmein.—4. Columbia, Spencer, Rangoon; City of Poonah, Nacoda, Muscat; Faize Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat.—9. Eliza Elson, Cascais, Point de Galle; Clymene, Ferry, Liverpool; Catherine Apcar, Desmidt, Hong Kong.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Harbinger.—Mrs. Browne and two children, Messrs. G. Lord and Seymour.  
Per Wadjatal Rahiman.—Fifteen natives.  
Per Armenian.—Mrs. Fowler and two children, Mrs. Vangelade and son, Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. McPherson and two children, Capt. Capona, Mrs. Casella, Mr. Shircore, Mr. Bibra and son, Mr. D. S. Gubby, Mr. David Love, Capt. Adley and five children.  
Per Futay Salaam.—Mrs. Rodgers.  
Per Simla.—Mrs. Wyny and infant, Mrs. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Manderson, Col. Dennis, Mrs. Sharo, Mrs. Brettingham, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, Miss Theobald, Miss Montion, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Sandys, Miss Carden, Lieut.-Col. Seaton, Mr. McNair, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Quin Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Purds and infant, Ens. D. Rorke, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Ward, Col. Tennoy, Mr. Vallings, Mrs. Roebuck, Mr. J. Saunders Andrew, Maj. S. Wortey, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. B. T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Caby, Mrs. Manable and infant, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Leo, Mr. Gleny, Mr. C. Hogg, Lieut. Hime, Mrs. Diver, and Mrs. Montgomery.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 22. Negotiator, Lawson, New York; St. Pierre, Delamere, Colombo; John Tucker, Williams, Boston.—23. Col. Burney, Smith, Rangoon; Gunboat Mohawk, Small, R.N., Rangoon; Benares, Wendell, Boston.—24. Esperance, Berard, Bourbon.—27. Str. Baltic, Durham, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; str. Nemesis, Paterson, Suez.—28. Thetis, Rodger, Trinidad and London.—30. Steam frigate Dalhousie, Hopkins, Coringa and Rangoon; Tubal Cain, Wells, Moul-

main; Str. Fire Queen, Burbank, Port Blair and Moulmain; Dashing Wave, Young, Boston.—31. Cumberland, Duncan, London; Hindostan, Stewart, Suez.—Nov. 1. Punjab, Thompson, Mauritius.—3. Theresa, Kennedy, London.—10. P. and O. Str. Bengal, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. B. Mills, Mr. Burd-  
ing, Brev.-Capt. and Mrs. Kerr, Dr. and Mrs. O'Grady. For  
ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Laroche and two children,  
Capt. W. D. Harris, Mr. C. H. Fairlie, Mr. R. Shenck, Captain  
Forster, and Mr. J. W. Novins. For MALTA.—Lieut. H. D.  
Baillie. For MARSEILLE.—Mr. A. Scott, Mr. C. de Preter,  
Lieut. Chalmers. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Armstrong,  
Lieut. Pemberton, Col. J. Ramsay, C.B., Col. and Mrs. Aber-  
crombie and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson and  
child, Mr. and Miss Sibbald, Lieut. Swayne, Col. and Mrs.  
Brooke, Lieut.-Col. C. Apthorp, and Mr. Smalley.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1858.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | Sell.         | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.      |      |
| Third Sica 4 do.....                   | 12 12 to 13 0 |      |
| New Co.'s 4 do.....                    | 12 12 to 13 0 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do.....                | 5 8 to 6 4    |      |

BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....      | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....        | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 7 per ct. |

BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000).....        | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | 125 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725       |

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                                                   | Paid up.         | Present value. |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                   | at Co.'s Rupees. |                |
| Bank of Bengal .....                              | 4000 each        | 1975 to 2125   |
| Agra Bank .....                                   | 500              | 625 to 750     |
| North-Western Bank .....                          | 400              | 140 to 150     |
| Delhi Bank .....                                  | 500              | nominal.       |
| India General Steam .....                         | 1000             | 2000           |
| Ganges Company .....                              | 1500             | 1650 to 1700   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....                | 1000             | 1375 to 1425   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association<br>(Limited) ..... | 1000             | 580 to 703     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....           | 70               | 60             |
| Roaded Warehouse Association.....                 | 415              | 350 to 340     |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                    | 700              | 800 to 810     |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ...                | 10               | par. to 1      |
| Assam Company .....                               | 200              | 300 to 325     |
| East-India Railway Company .....                  | 230              | par.           |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....             | 1000             | no sales.      |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....              | 20               | par.           |

EXCHANGES.

|                                            |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 3 07        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 1 to 2 1½ |
| American Bills under credit, do.....       |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....        | 1 11½       |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....             | 2 0         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0         |

RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                    |               |              |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ... | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 80 |
| Do. Do. ....                       | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 80           |
| 5 Do. Do. ....                     | 100           | 88           |

PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sovereigns.....                   | each, Rs. 10 10             |
| Doubloons .....                   | 33 0 to 32 2                |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | 16 3 to 16 4                |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | 22 4 to 23 6                |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | 15 0 to 15 15               |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 15 10    |
| Gold Dust .....                   | 14 12                       |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 104 12                      |
| Spanish Dollars.....              | per 100, Rs. 220 0 to 221 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 220 0                       |

FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3.0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 9).—Since the resumption of busi-  
ness there has been a good demand for *Mule Twist* and *Grey*  
*Goods* for lower Bengal, as is generally the case at this time of  
the year, at improved prices. In *Bleached Cottons* a limited  
business continues to be done at about former prices. The  
market continues dull for *Woolens* and *Metals*.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 9).—A good business has been  
done, especially in *Saltpetre*, *Lime*, and *Jute*. Prices have  
advanced considerably on the principal articles of produce,  
owing to light supplies in the market. *Indigo* has attracted  
attention. In *Rice* some business has been done in the  
fine sizes. *Corals* have continued quiet. In *Sugar* only a  
small business in progress for the home markets. *Lime* in  
good demand for America. *Synflower* has attracted more  
attention at enhanced rates. *Cutch* inactive and declining.

SIR P. GRANT has embarked at Calicut for Bom-  
bay, from thence he will proceed to Jannah and  
Kampsee. He is expected at Hyderabad in January,  
on his return to Madras.

MADRAS.

SALAR JUNG.

The Royal Proclamation affords so graceful  
an opportunity for acknowledging the debt we  
owe his Highness the Nizam, and his minister,  
Salar Jung, for their loyalty throughout this  
rebellion, that we trust it will not pass away  
unimproved. Next to the tranquillity of the  
Punjab, the preservation of the empire is un-  
questionably due to the maintenance of quiet  
in the Nizam's dominions. There is no extra-  
vagance in the assertion, that had the Nizam  
thrown his influence into the scale of this re-  
bellion, as he was importuned to do by every  
motive that could influence him, India was  
temporarily lost to us. The revolt of the  
contingent, which must have ensued, would  
have been followed by the defection of the  
Bombay army, and the rising of the Southern  
Maharatta country; and that the alien army of  
Madras would have withstood the pressure that  
would then have borne upon it is in the highest  
degree unlikely. We wish it to be understood  
that we are here uttering a conviction which  
we believe is entertained by every statesman  
in this country; and as the time has now  
happily arrived when that conviction may be  
expressed with propriety, it would be ungrace-  
ful and ungrateful to maintain silence any  
longer upon the subject. It may be necessary  
for the *Friend of India* to assure the world  
that annexation saved the empire, and to at-  
tempt to prove the paradox by pointing the  
finger at the Nizam as the source of our chief  
danger in the great crisis we have surmounted.  
It is more to the purpose to reply, that the  
existence of the Nizam was the salvation of  
the State; and that we owe to the loyalty of  
this prince, and the worthy Salar Jung, his  
minister, our escape from the extremest peril  
that has ever overtaken us in India. Our  
dominion throughout the last six months of  
1857 hung upon a thread, that would have  
snapped at any moment which announced the  
defection of the Nizam. There are secrets  
with all governments, and the journalist who  
may have found access to them in confidence,  
would be wanting in patriotism and in good  
faith if he failed to respect them. India does  
not yet know the perils it has escaped. It is  
no violation of confidence, however, to say that  
that escape was facilitated and secured by the  
steadfast and cordial adherence of our old ally  
of the Deccan. Throughout the whole south  
of India every disaffected hope hung upon the  
city of Hyderabad, while the answer to every  
inquiry proved that if the Nizam failed us, the  
whole peninsula was lost. Emissaries from the  
North-west were to be found in every part of  
it, inviting the troops to mutiny, and the  
people to rebellion. The Nizam's minister  
was abused and placarded in the city of Hy-  
derabad itself as an apostate and an infidel,  
while the common people would have torn him  
in pieces for his adherence to us. The un-  
easiness was so deep in the assigned districts  
that the wives and families of the commis-  
sioners were quietly removed, while it is re-  
ported that our own officers recommended the  
spiking of their artillery, so imminent was  
an outbreak regarded about the time when the  
1st Hyderabad cavalry mutinied at Aurunga-  
bad. Letters of the most seditious character  
were intercepted in the post-office; and all the  
elements of a general conflagration were ready  
to burst into a flame if Hyderabad would but  
fire the train. We are speaking the conviction  
of all who are well informed as to the state of  
matters in Southern India. None know these  
things so well as Lords Canning, Elphinstone,  
and Harris; General Coffin and Cuthbert Da-  
vidson. We are persuaded that the inquiry,  
how we may best do honour to men to whom  
we owe so much, is as grateful to the Governor-  
General, as it is to ourselves. The reward  
which suggests itself to us as a fitting expres-  
sion of our obligation is, the restoration of the

ceded districts to the Nizam; and we shall not  
be surprised to learn that our acknowledgment  
of the debt is made to take this most welcome  
shape. It is well enough known with how  
deep reluctance the Nizam consented to the  
dismemberment of his dominions; while the  
debt for which the cession was exacted, accrued  
from the maintenance of that contingent, which  
has done such gallant service in the campaign  
in Central India.

It is difficult to suggest a reward adequate  
to the services of the minister. That this man  
risked his life on our behalf there can be no  
reasonable doubt; as little, perhaps, that we  
owe the steadfastness of the Nizam to the  
ascendancy which Salar Jung has wisely been  
permitted to establish in the councils of that  
prince. Distinguished honourably in the Dec-  
can as a type of justice and humanity, and  
wise and loyal in counsel as he is firm in its  
execution, we can do nothing to raise the cha-  
racter of the minister; but we may do some-  
thing, as an act of honour to ourselves, to  
show our appreciation of that character.—  
*Bombay Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE EDUCATION.—The *Madras Examiner* has  
a long article on state education. It says that the  
state should commence by educating the higher  
classes; and asks, what would become of society in  
England if, whilst the sons of peers and wealthy  
commoners had no educational institution to which  
they could resort, the home Government were to es-  
tablish first-class schools and colleges in London for  
the education of the children of costermongers and  
Barclay's draymen? If the schools were first class,  
that is, conducted the student to the highest branches  
of science, literature, and art, then the sons of gentle-  
men might resort to such schools, in spite of their  
being frequented by the children of the ill-educated  
and poor. The Government is bound to provide edu-  
cation only for such of their subjects as are unable to  
educate themselves. This world is unfortunately so  
constituted that wealth can procure anything and  
everything, but happiness. The wealthy can always  
find means to educate their children, but the poor  
cannot. For the latter, then, the fostering care of  
Government is most necessary. If the former neglect  
to employ a portion of their wealth in securing the  
education of their children, then the loss is their own,  
and Government are not to be blamed if the educated  
child of the pauper ousts, in the race of life, the ig-  
norant son of the millionaire or the prince.—*Friend of*  
*India*.

THE MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION are a little  
more active than the same Association in Calcutta.  
They have just published their first report. In it  
they complain of the indolence of the collectors of *sea*  
customs. These gentlemen, in the receipt of Rs. 3,400  
and Rs. 1,500 a month respectively, seldom make their  
appearance at the Custom-house at the appointed time,  
ten o'clock, and business is, consequently, at a stand-  
still. The Madras municipality appears, from the  
same report, to be exceedingly defective. The Asso-  
ciation also complains of the privilege enjoyed by  
wholesale wine and spirit merchants of issuing sample  
bottles of brandy. The privilege, it would appear, is  
abused, a large retail business being carried on under  
pretence of issuing samples.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE, Mr. J. J.  
Franklin, has again urged on the Madras Government  
the necessity for the construction of a pier. The  
Governor of Madras has consented again to refer the  
matter home. We hope the scheme will not be  
adopted, for what Madras wants is a breakwater. The  
breakwater would certainly cost more than the pier,  
but it would convert the Madras roads into a safe and  
convenient harbour. Madras might become the em-  
porium of Southern India, and the harbour dues would  
amply pay not only for repairing the breakwater, but  
handsome interest on the sum originally expended.  
If, on the other hand, a pier be built, we shall in a  
short time be compelled to do all the work over again.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—We are glad to find  
that the Lawrence Asylum in the Neigherries is  
prospering. Up to the 9th of October the donations  
amounted to Rs. 20,025, the annual subscriptions  
to Rs. 2,832, and the monthly to Rs. 348. Sir  
Patrick Grant has declined individually to support  
the institution, but he has no objection to an appeal  
to the army, with this proviso, that his letter accom-  
pany the appeal.





But it is not our object to discuss this question at present.

The Proclamation next goes on to deplore, in a generous spirit, the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men; and promises forgiveness to those who may desire to return to their allegiance. But we must confess that the sort of amnesty proclaimed, though it may have been unavoidable, does not appear to us to be calculated to produce the desired effect of subsiding the flame of rebellion—which can only be done by unconditionally extending the royal mercy to all and every, excepting some of the most notorious rebels, like the Nana and others.

In conclusion, we may observe, that the value of the Proclamation would have been much enhanced had something been said about the extension of education in India.—*Rast Gofar*, Nov. 7.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**OUTRAGE BY SEEDERS.**—It is so seldom that the Seeders about Kurrachee exhibit a pugnacious disposition towards Europeans, that we have heard with some surprise of a desperate attack two of that race made on a couple of gentlemen as they were riding along the bund road on Sunday evening last just after sunset. The occurrence took place between the jail and the English school. It appears that as the officers were proceeding gently along, the Seeders, who we suppose must have been intoxicated with liquor or some native drug, made a rush and managed to wound one of them with an immense bludgeon. Some soldiers passing by at the time instantly went to the rescue of the gentlemen, when one of the Seeders bolted, and got clear off. A corporal of H.M.'s 46th Regt. tackled the other, and managed to wrest the stick from him, as well as to get possession of his pugree; after which the fellow leaped over the hedge by the road side and, although pursued for some distance, he contrived to elude the soldiers. The bludgeon and pugree were made over to one of the officers, and it is hoped that with the assistance of the police, they may enable him to get some clue to these dangerous customers.—*Kosid*, Oct. 26.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We regret to announce the untimely death of Mr. Thomas Richard Barnes, proprietor of the "English Hotel," Military Square, Fort, who met with a watery grave in our harbour on the evening of the 23rd October. It appears the unfortunate deceased was expecting his wife by the ship *Windsor Castle*, and on seeing some signals at the Castle flagstaff, he, in company with two friends, ship captains, went in a boat towards the middle ground to meet the expected vessel, but being disappointed they hailed the ship *Fortune*, which was going out of the harbour, and the captain of the latter being a friend of theirs, they were invited on board. After spending a few minutes in the *Fortune* they took their leave, and the two captains first got into the boat. Mr. Barnes followed, and was descending the ladder, when, his foot accidentally slipping, he lost his hold of the rope, and was precipitated into the sea, where he disappeared. Every exertion was made by the people of the ship to save the deceased, but to no purpose, for he did not rise to the surface. The body has not yet been discovered. What the feelings of the hapless widow will be when she is informed of this unfortunate accident, on her arrival in Bombay by the *Windsor Castle*, which is hourly expected, may be more easily conceived than described.

**THE 30TH N.I.**—The disarmed sepoys of the 30th Regiment N.I., consisting of two hundred and thirty rank and file, who arrived from Kurrachee on Saturday last, in the Hon. Company's steamer *Berence*, were marched on Monday last into the Grand Arsenal, where they were served out with arms, of which they had been deprived several months ago, in consequence of their disloyalty. The sepoys seemed delighted at the idea of being re-armed, and the would-be mutineers, who, it is to be hoped have given up their traitorous designs, showed their joy by embracing "Brown Bess" with peculiar expressions of recognition. The 30th Regiment will be stationed at Malligam, to which place they will shortly proceed.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 20.

**THE GOVERNOR.**—Lord Elphinstone left Bombay for Matheron on Saturday, the 6th of November, having remained at Malabar Point since the issue of the proclamation.

**THE SECRETARIATE.**—Mr. W. Hart, secretary to Government in the general department, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen months on medical certificate, and left for Europe by the Overland Mail of the 9th November. Mr. Ellis, it is said, will officiate as secretary during Mr. Hart's absence.

**BHOWNUGGUR, 2nd Nov. 1858.**—In consequence of a telegram received at the court of his Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur, from his agent in Bombay (Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee), preparations were made on a grand scale for the inauguration of the sovereignty of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. On the morning of the 1st November, a royal salute was fired, and the whole town of Bhownuggur wore a holiday aspect. The streets were all cleansed and decorated with flowers and flags, and the people turned out in holiday attire. Every house was illuminated in the evening, and the rajah's palace was one blaze of light. The proclamation was read and explained to the people by the karbarree, in the presence of the rajah, his nobles, and the leading men of the principality. Bhownuggur never looked so well as it did on the evening of the 1st. It was one blaze of light, and the people all looked pleased and happy. Rose-water, sugar, and pannaoparee were distributed from the palace, and all was joy and festivity. In all the chief towns of the Rajah's dominions, similar rejoicings were made in honour of the event, and a day of general jubilee proclaimed. It was too late to prepare fireworks, but we are to have them soon, as well as some entertainments by European artists specially engaged for the occasion. Throughout all Her Majesty's dominions, no town could eclipse Bhownuggur either in loyalty or sincerity. You may have had a grander demonstration in Bombay, but it was not a heartier one; each of us, from the Rajah to the ryot, having vied with each other in testifying our fealty and allegiance to Victoria, Queen of India. Great credit is due to the principal Karbarree for the part he took in the arrangements.—*Bombay Times*.

**KHANDISH.**—Captain Keating, the political agent of Western Malwa, at present officiating in Nimar, has completed one of the most successful small campaigns of the season. It is not a month ago that this indefatigable officer was ordered to keep the Bombay road open, rid the Suidna neighbourhood of the plundering Bheels and others, and to kill or capture the leaders, amongst whom one Seetaram Koer was the most prominent. This Seetaram asserted that he was the true Holkar, and was backed by the Nana or Peishwa's friends. In fact, he was the only man who had sufficient influence to collect a body of blackguards. With him were two or three Mundloes of influence, and Bhema Naick, against whom and others in the Satpura hills, our Bombay friends made a little expedition in the early part of this year. Captain Keating's army was not a large one. He had not 500 men with him, and not a single European. The principal part of this force was contributed by Maharajah Holkar under two of his principal officers, one being Buree Khoman Singh, commander-in-chief. The results of the campaign are briefly told. The rebels were traced, pursued, and engaged. Seetaram was killed; another of the leaders was caught and died; a third, Rughonath Singh, is a prisoner; and the redoubtable Bhema Naick has also delivered himself up. Above one hundred prisoners have been captured and quantities of property, recovered. We congratulate Captain Keating most heartily on his success. Hardly recovered from sickness, the wounds he received at Chundairee barely healed, this intrepid officer unhesitatingly exposed himself in the most inclement season to the deadly jungles of Suidna, penetrated into them and obtained a success which a field force, out for several weeks could not effect. He deserves some substantial reward from Government.—*Mofussilite*.

**THE BRIGADE AT AHMEDNUGUR.**—The Poona, Irregular Horse, from Seroor, has been directed to proceed with all despatch to Ahmednugur, to join the force now being assembled at that station, to oppose the progress of Tantia Topee in the Deccan, of which the 91st Regiment and the 4th Troop Horse Artillery will form part.

**EAST INDIAN RIFLE CORPS.**—The recruiting for the East Indian Rifle corps is progressing very slowly; as yet only two young men having been enlisted. The names of the parties are John Thomas O'Keefe and Joseph Priestly. They were sworn in before Mr. H. E. Leake, at the Masagon Police Office, having passed the surgeon's examination. Each person, after being enlisted before the magistrate, receives a bounty of Rs. 25 with a free kit; and is entitled to all the advantages enjoyed by a European soldier as to pay, pension, &c. At present, the specified time of service is ten years.

**TRIAL OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS.**—A Hyderabad correspondent of the *Sindian* of the 20th Oct. gives a long account of the commencement of this investigation, but his avowed partisanship prevents us from placing confidence in his narrative. For some cause not explained, Mr. Barton, the barrister, who left Bombay to defend the inspectors, does not appear to have been present at the trial. Lieutenant Tyrwhit and Mr. Stack were the magistrates. On the 13th Mr. Dewey was charged with an assault at Roamaka Bazaar, on or about the 12th of May last. The evidence for the prosecution was taken, and the prisoner was allowed until next morning to prepare his defence. On the close of the case for the prosecution last mentioned, Messrs. Dewey and Eckford were arraigned for having, at Nugger Parkur, about the 9th of June, wilfully shot a cow; and the evidence so signally failed that Mr. Dewey claimed an acquittal on the ground of there not being a single word against him; and Mr. Eckford, very much to the surprise of the Court, also claimed an acquittal on the very evidence given against him. They were both acquitted. This charge is the only one yet disposed of. The proceedings in the other cases have been stayed pending instructions from the Commissioner.

**CAPTAIN HAINES.**—Some wealthy Hindoo gentlemen have, we observe, a very graceful Oriental custom pursued on cases of great national rejoicing—they have paid the creditors of those imprisoned for debt, and let the captives go free. We are sorry to find our rulers on this matter outdone by their subjects. A public servant long distinguished, who has repeatedly been thanked by the Court of Directors and received a decorated sword in testimony of the approbation of his employers, has now been four years incarcerated for debt—the fifth year of his captivity rapidly advancing. To Captain Haines we owe the possession of Aden and transformation of a beggarly Arab village to a large trading station. He who for fourteen years reigned supreme at the great half-way house to Suez, —having been twice tried by a jury of his countrymen on charges of malversation, and been fully acquitted—is, with his family who sought his prison house to solace and comfort him in his solitude, passing away. Now that capital punishments, unless for three of the most atrocious offences, have been wiped from the criminal code, a debtor whose valuable and long-continued services have been acknowledged by the State, is being done to death by the most cruel of agencies—that of a life-long incarceration. The representatives of royalty may depend upon it, that any oversight in this matter, for we believe that the prisoner and his sufferings have just been forgotten, is the very last thing of which his sovereign would approve. Her accession to the throne of India ought to be the signal for opening the prison doors, and permitting the long tormented captive to go free.—*Standard*, Nov. 5.

**A RETIRING FUND.**—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* proposes to establish a retiring fund. He shows the want of such a fund by pointing out the inextricable difficulties in which young officers are often involved by the present system of buying out lieutenant colonels; such a fund, known as Colonel Holland's fund, has already been established in Bombay, but the system broke down. In 1855 Major Stock proposed a scheme, which, however, was never carried into effect. The scheme now proposed is based on Major Stock's plan, and will give, in the shape of bonus, to retiring officers all the sums they have subscribed to the fund, minus the interest.

**CAPTAIN HART'S SCHEME.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* publishes a sketch of Captain Hart's scheme for supplying Poona with water. He proposes to dam across the valley, near the village of Upper Ambeygaun, and convey the water by pipe or masonry aqueduct to a reservoir near the Poona camp. The dam will be small, 1,270½ feet in length, and 59'86 feet above the bed of the stream. The aqueduct will be rather more than seven miles long. Should the water be conveyed by pipes only, the length of piping required will be about five miles. The plan seems feasible enough, and on no exaggerated scale.

**DEATH.**—We are sorry to hear of the somewhat sudden demise of one of the oldest residents in Sind, T. J. Tanner, Esq., Purser I. N. and Paymaster Indus Flotilla, much and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

**GAS COMPANY.**—The prospectus of a Gas Light Company for Bombay has been published. The capital is £50,000, in 1,000 shares of £5 each. The Board of Directors contains many good names, and the majority of the natives are in favour of the scheme.



Futteh Mahomed Khan. On the 5th it was learnt from a kafilah, who had arrived from Turkistan, that the King of Bokhara was at Samarkund, and that he was going to take the field against the King of Kogan. The latter was also prepared for war, and the Russians had come to his assistance, owing to the oppression of Sirdar Ufsul Khan. The people of Balkh had joined the Russians. On the 6th it was reported to the Dost that cholera was raging at Peshawur, and that it had also commenced at Cabul."—*Lahore Chronicle*.

### Operations in Bundelcund.

Allahabad, 14th September, 1853.

From Maj.-Gen. G. C. Whitlock, Comdg. Saugor Field Div., to the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Banda, 19th August, 1853.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for submission to H. E. the C.-in-C., copy of a communication from Brigdr. Carpenter, comdg. the 1st inf. brig., detailing the successful result of a surprise of a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of Kirwee.

G. C. WHITLOCK, Maj.-Gen.  
Comdg. Saugor Field Div.

From Brigdr. W. Carpenter, Comdg. 1st Inf. Brig., Saugor Field Div., to the Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saugor Field Div.

Dated Kirwee, 14th August, 1853.

Sir,—Authentic intelligence having reached me shortly before noon yesterday, that a large body of mutineers and rebels, variously estimated at 2,000 to 4,000 men, were actually descending the Ghats, about two or three miles in front of the villages or towns of Nayagon, Seetapore, Chitrakote, and Kampta, any or either of which places were in danger of immediate attack, I have the honour to report for the information of the Maj.-Gen. comdg. the division, that I lost no time in organising the detachment noted below, and marched at 2 p.m. guided by Syed Akbar Ali, Tehseeldar, and Ghulam Ahva Khan, Thanadar of Kirwee, both of whom have been most zealous in obtaining for me correct information. I may here observe I have ascertained from a prisoner that the rebels came from Durdree, and were under the command of Goomdun Sing, Rummust Sing, and others of inferior note, who are known to muster nearly 2,500 men; but I am inclined to think the number of the enemy we engaged did not exceed 1,500, of whom about 200 were said to be mutinous Sepoys:—

2 Brass guns carried on elephants.

Royal Artillery.—1 captain; 3 sergeants; 2 corporals; 3 bombardiers; 32 gunners and one trumpeter, of whom 2 sergeants, 1 bombardier, and 9 gunners were mounted.

Madras Engineers.—1 lieutenant.

H.M.'s 43rd Regt.—1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 1 ensign; 6 sergeants; 119 rank and file.

1st Regt. N.I.—1 major; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant; 1 ensign; 6 native officers; 12 havildars; 132 rank and file.

Sikh Mounted Police.—1 jemadar; 2 duffa'ars; 18 Sowars.

2. In less than three hours my advance guard, preceded by the mounted men of the R. A., came in sight of the enemy in force, about a mile distant, and apparently in confusion, as if taken by surprise; but they immediately formed up, with their right resting on one of the passes through the hills, and their left protected by a body of cavalry and infantry *en potence*, with another pass close at hand, and on the left of the cavalry a labyrinth of deep and almost impenetrable ravines intersected each other, wooded to the very summit; the rear of the main position was a precipitous hill, covered with large boulders of rock and thick jungle. The temple of Hoonamaun, a very strong building on the face of the hill, afforded good cover to the enemy, some of whom appeared to be in possession. I halted within about three or four hundred yards, to enable Capt. Palmer, R. A., to prepare his guns for action; this seemed to give confidence to the enemy, for he immediately cheered with loud shouts of defiance, inviting us to come on, and commenced a desultory fire along his whole line, so that I hoped he intended to make a vigorous stand.

3. As soon as Capt. Palmer was ready to open fire, I advanced H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and the 1st N.I., in skirmishing order with supports, and the mounted art. men and Sikh horse in reserve. Capt. Palmer's practice with canister and round shot was admirable; and the Enfield rifle told upon the enemy's ranks; but they turned and fled by the time we were within 200 yards of the base of the hill, retiring up its face, whilst we plied them with canister, rifle, and musketry, which, in spite of the cover afforded by the rocks and

jungle, did considerable execution. The ascent, however, was almost perpendicular, and the men too much exhausted by heat to attempt it, so that it is somewhat difficult to state the enemy's loss; but from personal observation, on the most moderate calculation, it may be fairly estimated at upwards of 100, whilst our own was nearly nil, as the enemy fired too high and in confusion; their cav. retired with even more precipitation than the inf., by the difficult pass I have mentioned, and had disappeared before we could reach the gorge.

4. By this time night came on, accompanied by torrents of rain. I therefore left a party of fifty Sepoys of the 1st regt., under the command of Capt. Rishton, at the house of the Thakoorin of Nayagon, in order to allay the alarm of the people, who were panic-stricken throughout the villages I have named. I myself returned with the remainder of the troops to Kirwee, and arrived about half-past one this morning. Capt. Rishton, who performed his duty in a very satisfactory manner, came in at 8 A.M., and reported all quiet, and that the enemy had retired to their stronghold in the hills.

The Thakoorin of Nayagon did good service during the morning, by exhibiting a bold front to the enemy, although she has very few armed men, and only one gun. This lady acted in obedience to my previous instructions to resist to the uttermost until we came to her support.

5. The conduct of the troops, officers as well as men, deserves my warmest commendations, and the native soldiers emulated their Europ. comrades, whilst all appeared to regret the enemy did not give them a better opportunity to display their valour.

6. I beg to mention for favourable consideration the names of Capt. Palmer, comdg. R.A.; Capt. Colville, comdg. detach. of H.M.'s 43rd L.I.; and Maj. Gottreux, comdg. 1st regt. N.I.; and I am happy to have another opportunity to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of Maj. Holson, my maj. of brig. All these officers deserve, and have cordial thanks.

7. The medical arrangements were well provided for by Asst. surg. Jowett, and those of the commissariat by Mr. Conductor Lynch, to my entire satisfaction.

8. I deeply lament the loss of three men of the gallant 43rd L.I. by sun-stroke. The afternoon was very hot, and a great many Europeans fell out during the march, and after the engagement; but I am inclined to attribute sun stroke in these cases to the fact that few of us have yet recovered our natural health and strength, impaired by the arduous hot weather campaign, and the long marches to which we have been exposed.

9. Fortunately, the cessation of rain, for a few days, had dried up the country, and enabled me to surprise the rebels; but our return night march is not to be described. The rain poured down in torrents, and the ravines, which are numerous and deep in this neighbourhood, had become rivers. In passing one of them, an incident occurred deserving notice. A mounted artilleryman, Corporal Hughes, got into the deepest part of the stream, his horse was swept away, and he himself on the eve of drowning, when Staff-sergeant Glasgow, of the R.A., dashed amid the darkness into the foaming flood, at imminent peril of his life, and saved his comrade.

I witnessed this brave action, and have much pleasure in recording it.

W. CARPENTER, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. 1st Inf. Brig. Saugor Field Div.

INDIAN JUGGLERS.—One of the tricks consisted in wrapping a boy in a net so tightly that he could neither move his feet nor his arms, which were folded across his chest. The net was then tied by a firm knot behind. The boy, thus bound, was placed in a basket only just large enough to hold him, and the basket, which lay on the ground, was covered with a cloth. After some ceremonies, the magician assured us that the boy had gone to the bazar, to prove which he called him and was answered by a childish voice far in the distance. Whether this was effected by ventriloquism or a confederate, I do not know. He then approached the basket and, to further prove that it was empty, thrust a spear through it in all directions. This part of the performance was quite incomprehensible, as the basket was so small that the boy could hardly be crammed in, in the first place; and it, as well as the spear, were submitted for our inspection to show that there were no false bottoms, or other similar devices employed by European stage-jugglers. A few more ceremonies recalled the boy, who jumped out of the basket, unembarrassed by the net, which was rolled up and held in his hand.—*Minerva's "From New York to Delhi."*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, Oct. 29.—No. 1,463.—The services of Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay, 39th Madras N.I., do. du. with Pegu L.I. Batt., who has obtained extension of leave to Europe, are pl. at disp. of Gov. of Fort St. George.

No. 1,464.—Senior surg. C. S. Curling is permitted to retire from the service of the Company on a pension of £700 per annum, fr. Sept. 1, 1854.

No. 1,465.—The undermentioned are admitted into the service as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this estab., and promoted to rank of Cornet and Ensign, leaving the dates of their commission for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. A. W. Capel arrived at Fort William Oct. 17.

Inf.—Messrs. J. B. Slater, M. W. Gataker and A. D. Anderson, arrived at Fort William Oct. 17.

No. 1,466.—The undermentioned are admitted into the service as Cadets of Artillery on this estab., and promoted to the rank of Lieut. from the dates assigned to them in G. O. No. 1,216 of 1853:—

Art.—Messrs. R. Fendall and L. J. H. Alexander arrived at Fort William Oct. 18.

Mr. J. C. Green arrived at Fort William Oct. 17.

No. 1,467.—Returned to their duty:—

Maj. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., Brev. maj. G. B. Reddie, 20th N.I., Asst. comy. gen. capt. A. Petersen, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., and Vet. surg. T. P. Page, arrived at Fort William Oct. 17.

Lieut. H. S. V. Fisher, 30th N.I., arrived at Fort William Oct. 18.

No. 1,471.—Surg. H. W. Tytler returned to duty, arrived at Kurrachee Sept. 30.

No. 1,472.—The hd. qrs. H.M.'s 48th regt. arrived in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Hindostan*, is brought on the estab. of the Bengal presidency fr. date of landing.

No. 1,473.—Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., has leave to Eur. on m. c. for 15 mo.

For. Dept., Fort William, Oct. 29, 1853.—Capt. E. M. Ryan, offic. dep. commr. 3rd class, recd. ch. of treasury and province of Mergui from Asst. surg. R. Dempster, Oct. 1.

Lieut. R. E. Oakes, asst. rev. surv., Nagpore Surv., has leave for 1 mo.

Oct. 29.—Dr. H. W. Graham to offic. as dep. assay master of Calcutta Mint.

No. 1,480.—The undermentioned are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m. c.:—

Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, 4th Eur. Regt., act. adj. of Sirmoor Batt., 18 mo., under new reg.

Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., do du. within 1st Punjab Irreg. Cav., 18 mo., under new reg.

Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I., district com., Oude military police, 15 mo., under new reg.

No. 1,482.—The undermentioned unposted cornets posted to corps specified, with effect from August 24, 1853:—

Corn. W. H. Macnaghten (not arr.), 8th N.L.C.

Corn. H. Y. Murray, 8th N.L.C.

Corn. G. A. P. Arbutnot, 4th Eur. L.C.

No. 1,487.—Capt. J. I. Willos, 69th N.I., dep. asst. com. gen. and act. asst. of 1st class, has leave for 3 mo., from 12th inst., to pres. prep. to leave, m. c., to Eur., under new reg.

Nov. 5.—Mr. R. Munderson, C.S., reported his return from leave to England, on m. c., on 23rd ult.

For. Dept.—Nov. 5.—Capt. H. T. Bartlett, cantonment jt. mag. of Peshawur, has 30 days' leave fr. Oct. 1.

Capt. J. P. Briggs, dep. commis. 2nd class, Tavoy, has leave for 2 mo., fr. Oct. 7.

Fort William, Nov. 5.—To be junior commissioners in the Commissariat dept. of the army:—

Deputy Comms. Lieut. I. Bagges; W. May, offic. dep. asst. com.; Ens. S. Murray; and Asst. Commis. J. Burnell.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATION OF RANK.

Promotions.—Artillery.—Capt. C. V. Eyre to be lieut. col. fr. July 4, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. Campbell, prom. to maj. gen. Supern. Capt. D. J. F. Newell is brought up on estab. to be lieut. col. fr. July 4, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. Campbell, prom. to maj. gen.

Cavalry.—Maj. R. Macdonell to be lieut. col. fr. July 23, v. Bradford.

4th L.C.—Capt. T. F. B. Beatson to be maj. fr. July 23, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. F. Bradford.

7th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. T. B. Harrison to be capt., fr. July 23, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. F. Bradford.



Infantry.—Maj. J. Butler to be lieut. col., fr. Oct. 9, v. Lieut. col. S. G. Wheeler, ret.  
55th N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. P. W. Luard to be maj., fr. Oct. 9, v. Lieut. col. S. G. Wheeler, ret.  
Lieut. W. D. Hoste to be capt., fr. Oct. 9, v. Lieut. col. S. G. Wheeler, ret.

## ALTERATION OF RANK.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. B. Thomson, fr. July 13, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Innes, prom.  
Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, fr. Aug. 22, v. Lieut. col. W. Anderson, dec.  
4th N.I.—Maj. G. Ryley and Capt. W. C. R. Mylne, fr. Aug. 22, v. Lieut. col. W. Anderson, dec.  
Promotions consequ. on the death of the undermentioned officers:—  
Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, Bombay art., died July 3.  
Maj. gen. J. H. Dunsterville, Bombay inf., died July 12.  
Maj. gen. C. Ovens, Bombay inf., died July 19.  
Lieut. gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., died July 22.

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. Hutt, Bombay art., to be col. in the army; Maj. C. Cooper, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. hon. H. Arbuthnot, Madras cav., to be maj., fr. July 4.  
Lieut. col. R. Henderson, Madras engr., to be col. in the army; Maj. S. Bayly, Madras inf., to be lieut. col. in the army; and Capt. T. Clerk, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 13.  
Lieut. col. G. H. Macgregor, Bengal art., to be col. in the army; Maj. J. DeW. J. C. Moir, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; and C. W. F. Eden, Madras inf., to be maj. in the army fr. July 20.  
Brevet lieut. col. J. Travers, Bengal inf., to be col. in the army; Maj. J. J. Losh, Madras inf., to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. Keating, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 23.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Allahabad, Oct. 20.—Surg. C. Douglass app. to ch. of medical du. of civil station of Futehpoor.  
For. Depart., Oct. 27.—No. 4,119.—Mr. S. S. Hogg, C.S. is app. to offic. as under sec. to Gov. of India, in foreign department.  
Oct. 28.—No. 4,128.—The serv. of Capt. H. V. Raverty, 3rd Bombay N.I., assist. commis. Punjab, replaced at disposal of Gov. of Bombay.  
Oct. 28.—Appointments.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, posted to Agra.  
Oct. 29.—Mr. H. D. Willock, jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, posted to Mirzapoor.  
The following assists. exercising powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. are posted to the districts:—  
Mr. M. Brodhurst, to Furruckabad.  
Mr. S. Lushington, to Goruckpore.  
Mr. H. R. Clarke, to Bareilly.  
Mr. C. E. Chapman, to Bijnour.  
The following assists. are posted to district:—  
Mr. A. Chad Barnard, to Saharanpoor.  
Mr. J. C. Colvin, to Meerabad.  
Mr. E. Waterfield, to Budaun.  
Mr. M. W. Sandys, to Aizimurh.  
Mr. H. A. Harrison, to Benares.  
Mr. W. J. Money, to Etah.  
Dr. S. Skipton, 78th Highlanders, med. ch. of civil station of Bareilly, till arr. of Dr. Corbyn.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oct. 13.—Messrs. W. Davy and W. Clementson, dep. colls. attached to rev. surv. of 1st or north div., vested with powers of a coll. in districts of Dinapore, Rungpore, Malda, Pubna, Bograh, Raishahye, and Furruckabad.  
Oct. 15.—Rev. W. T. Humphrey to be chaplain of Barrackpore.  
Oct. 22.—Lieut. J. D. Vallance, 40th Madras N.I., to be 2nd in com. and adj. of Seebundy levy at Sumbulpore.  
Oct. 26.—Capt. H. C. Adlam to be com. of Behar Irreg. Horse.  
Oct. 27.—Rev. J. Buckley to offic. as marriage reg. of Cuttack.  
Mr. P. Bonnaud to be asst. to coll. of customs at Calcutta.  
Oct. 15.—The serv. of Rev. C. W. Cahusac are pl. at the disposal of govt. of India in foreign depart.  
Oct. 26.—Mr. L. S. Jackson, offic. ju. of Rajshahye, for 1 mo., making over ch. of current du. of his office to Sudder Ameen of ch.  
Oct. 28.—Mr. E. B. Cowell, professor of history, &c., in Pres. College, to be also temp. princ. of Sanscrit College.  
Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, ju. of Tipperah, for 1 mo., making over ch. of current du. to offic. princ. Sudder Ameen.  
Mr. G. K. Poole, Civil asst. surg. of Rungpore, 2 mo., of Oct. 29, 1857.  
Oct. 29.—Mr. H. H. Robinson to be asst. to magis. and coll. of Dinapore, and to exer. pow. of jt. magis. and dep. coll. in dis.  
Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be asst. to magis. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exer. pow. of jt. magis. and dep. coll. in dis.  
Mr. E. D. Lockwood to be asst. to magis. and coll. of Patna.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

11d. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 8.—Surg. J. P. Brougham, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., app. field surg. at Lucknow.  
Surg. J. B. Harrison, in med. ch. of 73rd N.I., posted to 1st Eur. Ben. fus.  
Unp. Ens. J. D. Macpherson, att. to H.M.'s 32nd L.I., will join and do du. with 1st Eur. Ben. fus.  
Orders issued by Brig. F. G. A. Pinckney, c.b., com. Soraon field force, confirmed:—  
Aug. 29.—Directing Lieut. J. Strachan, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to act as station staff at Soraon.  
Sept. 16.—Asst. surg. C. A. Poole, 1st Sikh inf., to afford med. aid to a detach. 6th Madras L.C., the Pathan Horse, the Volunteer Sikhs, Musbee Sappers, and detach. of regt. of Ferozepore.  
Orders confirmed:—  
Gwalior div. ord., Aug. 13, app. Asst. surg. W. J. Stuart, 25th Bombay N.I., to be dep. med. store-keeper and staff surg. to div., v. Vaughan; dated June 30.  
Budaon ord., Aug. 21, app. Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell to ch. of civ. med. du. of station, v. Poole.  
Presy. div. ord., 8th ult., placing serv. of Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N.I., at disp. of commissary gen., for employ. in Army commis. dept.  
By Capt. V. Tonnochy, com. a detach. at Nowrunga-abad, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor to assu. med. ch. of 64th N.I. and to afford med. aid to 1st police batt. of Juzailchees and Ressalah of Mooltanee horse.  
Sealkote station ord., 13th ult., directing the undermen. med. arrangements:—  
Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison to proc. to Jhelum and relieve Asst. surg. F. H. Forshall, R.A., fr. du. at that station, temp.  
Asst. surg. A. R. Atkinson, 39th N.I., to rec. med. ch. of brigade staff and 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.; and Surg. H. R. Bond that of the Sealkote levy, v. Asst. surg. Aitchison.  
Sirhind div. ord., 13th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. McL. Cameron, H.M.'s 27th regt., do. du. with depot hospital at Kussewlie, to perf. med. du. at Dugshanic, and Surg. D. McKee, do. du. at Subathoo, to afford med. aid to above depot, v. Macanish.  
Art. div. ord., Bareilly, 14th ult., directing unatt. Ens. T. Bird and J. Norris to do du. with 3rd tr. 3rd brig. horse art.  
Meerut div. ord., 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Caird, att. to 2nd Eur. lt. cav., to proc. in med. ch. of 3rd tr. 1st brig. horse art., en route to Cawnpore (temp.).  
Art. regtal. order, 17th ult., the undermen. to do du. (temp.) with 3rd troop 1st brig., under orders to march to Lower Prov.:—  
Lieut. E. Fraser, 4th co. 2nd batt.  
Unp. Lieuts. K. W. S. M. Cameron, and F. W. Ward. Cawnpore div. order, 18th ult., Capt. E. Bradford, 23rd N.I., act. interp. to 79th Highlanders, to offic. (temp.) as dep. asst. adj. gen. of div., v. Fraser.  
Allahabad brig. order, 23rd ult., Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, to do du. in gen. depot hosp.  
And transf. Surg. R. C. Guise, fr. 35th to 59th N.I. Barrackpore sta. order, 19th ult., Surg. R. B. Kinsey, att. to 4th Eur. regt., to afford med. aid to Comp.'s recruit depot, fr. 18th idem.  
16th irr. cav., 21st ult., Maj. W. W. Davidson, com. to assume ch. of adjt.'s office, v. Smith.  
37th foot, Ghazepore, 21st ult., Lieut. R. Bunn, to offic. as station staff, and to ch. of sudder bazaar, v. Mackenzie.  
Allahabad brig. order, 24th ult., Asst. surg. F. Collins, H.M.'s 5th fus., to med. ch. of detach. of invalids proc. to Pres.  
Leave of Absence:—  
3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. T. H. Maddock, fr. Aug. 28 to Oct. 28, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to Eur.  
74th N.I.—Capt. H. Grant (do. du. with Komeroon bn.), 3 mo., Pres., under old rules.  
Invalid Estab.—Maj. J. Stevens, fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 20, 1859, to Calcutta, under new rules; Capt. E. Magnay, fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., under old rules.  
Allahabad, Oct. 9.—Lieuts. B. T. Stafford, 18th N.I., and J. H. Waller, 1st Madras fus., and unp. Corn. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, to proceed to Raneengunge, and report themselves to the off. com. for employ. with detach. of Eur. cav. recruits proc. up country.  
Benares Horse.—Ens. H. A. Pakenham, do. du. with 37th foot, to act as adj. dur. abs. of Simpson.  
The Gwalior div. ord., dated 7th ult., app. Capt. A. D. Turnbull, of Bengal engr., to be chief engineer to div. dur. operations in the field, is confirmed.  
Orders confirmed:—  
66th or Goorka Regt.—Ord. Aug. 5 last, appg. Lieut. E. B. Clay to act as adj. to wing of corps at Nynee Tal, fr. July 31.  
Extra Goorka Regt.—Ord. 14th ult., appg. Lieut. D. Macintyre to act as 2nd in com., and Ens. C. J. Garstin to continue to act as adj. pending arr. of Capt. Baker, commt.  
Lahore brigade ord., 18th ult., appg. Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, H.M.'s 7th fus., to med. ch. of a force proc. on serv.  
Oct. 11.—Removal and posting in Ordnance dep.:—  
Lieut. J. Stewart, dep. com., fr. Allahabad to Cawnpore magazine.

Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, rec. app. offic. dep. asst. com., to arsenal of Fort William.  
Surg. T. A. Wethered, att. to Bareilly field force, to join and do du. with Lucknow field force.

## Leave of abs.:—

2nd Co. 3rd Bat. Art.—Bt. lt. col. H. A. Carleton, c.b., fr. Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe on m.c.

1st Bombay Eur. Fus.—Lieut. T. S. Clay, fr. Sept. 9 to Nov. 1, in ext.

Medical Dep.—Surg. C. G. Andrews, fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe on m.c., under new rules.

Allahabad, Oct. 12.—The Lucknow field force ord., 8th ult., placing serv. of Capt. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fus., at disposal of chief commis. for employ. in Oude police.

## Orders confirmed:—

Meerut div. ord., Aug. 30, appg. Lieut. A. Mewether, 61st N.I., to offic. as interp. with H.M.'s 6th drag. guards.

By Brig. F. Rowcroft, comg. Goruckpore district, dated 1st ult., appg. Lieut. A. W. Bolton, offic. sub asst. comy. gen., to charge of the military treasure chest, v. Grant, R.N., relieved.

By Lieut. col. W. A. Stratton, comg. at Ghazepore, dated 22nd ult., directing Ens. H. A. Pakenham, att. to H.M.'s 37th regt. to do du. with Benares Horse.

Dinapore div. ord., dated 8th ult., directing Capt. A. Hunter, 25th N.I., offic. dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. at Benares, to act as such temp. to div., from 5th idem. Benares station ord., 21st ult., Ens. M. Rosamond to offic. as interp. to 6th foot.

Meerut station ord., 22nd ult., Vet. surg. R. Moorhead, 2nd Eur. L.C., to afford professional aid to horses with depot of 6th drag. guards.

By Col. A. Macdonell, comg. 3rd batt. rifle brig., dated 26th ult., appg. Ens. N. M. T. Horsford, do. du., to be interp. to the corps.

Allahabad brig. ord., 26th ult., appg. Capt. H. F. L. Browne, 77th foot, to do du. with conval. and inv. depot.

Dinapore div. ord., 27th ult., Brev. maj. W. Lydiard, asst. adj. gen., rem. to Cawnpore div., to continue in performance of du. of Dinapore div., till relieved.

## Leave of absence:—

3rd Troop 3rd Brig. H.A.—Lieut. T. A. Dirom, fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859, to Presy., prep. to Eur., m.c., under old rules.

3rd N.I.—Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, fr. Sept. 22 to Dec. 22, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to Eur.

8th N.I.—Capt. F. T. Wroughton, fr. Sept. 22 to Dec. 31, in ext.

Oct. 14.—Mr. W. De Rhé Philipe, app. an asst. ju. adv. gen., is posted to army hd. qrs.

## Orders confirmed:—

Cawnpore brig. ord., 14th ult., Asst. surg. H. Reid, H.M.'s 75th regt., to take med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. troops proc. towards Meerut and Delhi.

Cawnpore brig. ord., 18th ult., Lieut. E. L. Hawkins, Bengal art., to offic. as maj. of brig. (temp.), v. Fraser.

## LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Oct. 15.—Under instructions fr. Gov., the C. in C. is pleased to intimate that officers who have had an undue proportion of leave, and who may be proc. to Eur., on m.c., via Bombay or Madras, will, when requisite, be subjected to examination as to their fitness for further serv., under the operation of G.O. of June 15.

2. Officers quitting their apps. or corps, in anticipation of the grant of prep. leave, are warned that they will not be allowed to quit India until it shall have been clearly ascertained by the authorities at the port of embarkation, on a reference to Calcutta, whether or not it be necessary to subject them to the above examination.

The undermen. officers of H.M.'s serv., do. du. at Darjeeling convalescent depot, to rejoin their regts.:  
Capt. J. M. Smyth, 10th foot.

Capt. J. J. Dudgeon, 80th foot.

Lieut. J. O. Vandeleur, 35th foot.

1st Mahratta Horse.—Brev. maj. J. C. Phillips, 3rd Eur. regt., second in com. 18th irr. cav., to be comdt.

Lieut. A. Cory, 16th N.I., adjt. of 3rd irr. cav., to be second in com.

Lieut. F. B. Sandwith, H.M.'s 10th regt., to offic. as a dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., and att. to station of Allahabad.

## Orders confirmed:—

Soraon field force, July 10, Capt. R. S. Collis, H.M.'s 32nd regt., to act as eng. with force, and to ch. of guide and intelligence depts.; and gr. mr. F. Stribling, of same corps, to be brig. gr. mr.

Gwalior div., 17th ult., Asst. surg. R. A. Elliott, H.M.'s 95th regt., to med. ch. of gen. hosp. and troops left at Seepree, fr. 3rd idem.

By Brev. maj. A. Hume, comdg. at Durriabad, 17th ult., app. Lieut. C. M. McGregor, 68th N.I., do. du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to do du. with detach. of Hodson's horse at the station.

Art. div., Meerut, 21st ult., Capt. J. E. Watson to act as adj. of 3rd batt., during abs. of Lieut. T. H. Salt.

Peshawur brig., 22nd ult., Lieut. B. Soady, 21th, to proc. with a detach. of 21st N.I. to Shubkuddur; and app. him to com. of that fort.

Lahore brigade, 21th ult., Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, H.M.'s 7th fus., to join the force proc. to Dera Ishmael Khan, fr. 23rd id.

Rawul Pindie station, 21th ult., Capt. R. Duffin, 58th N.I., to ass. com. of 5th L.C. on its arrival at the station, v. Capt. H. E. Young, 64th N.I., app. to com. of Goojranwalla levy.

Umballah brigade ord., 21th ult., appg. Capt. R. Freer, 27th regt., to act as maj. of brig. fr. 25th id., v. Capt. H. M. Wemyss.

Agra garr. and station, 25th ult., Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, 3rd Eur. regt., to med. ch. of 2nd co. 5th bat. art., in add. to his other du., dur. indisposition of Asst. surg. A. Christison.

Barrackpore station, 27th ult., Lieut. J. C. Bonamy, 32nd, to act as interp. to 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), v. Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, 17th N.I., app. to army commiss. dep.

Meerut art. div., 28th ult., Lieut. H. Munro, 2nd co. 6th, to do du. with 4th co. 1st bat., and No. 9 lt. field bat., till an opportunity offers of joining his co. at Mhow.

Rohileund div., 29th ult., Asst. surg. H. Stewart, on being rel. from med. ch. of Rohileund horse, to proc. to Moradabad and ass. med. ch. of art. div. there, as a temp. arrangement.

Soraon field force, 29th ult., Staff asst. surg. T. N. Hoysed to med. ch. of troops detached under com. of Lieut. col. E. W. D. Lowe, 32nd L.I.

Allahabad brig., 8th inst., Capt. R. B. Stokes, H.M.'s 54th regt., to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. 5th id., v. Capt. J. Hudson, removed.

Leave of absence:—

4th Regt. Madras L.C.—Lieut. C. S. Steward, fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to Europe.

8th Irr. Cav.—Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, fr. Sept. 23 to Nov. 23, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to Europe.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. S. Smith, for 4 mo. fr. date of dep. fr. Mussoorie, to Calcutta, under old rules, prep. to retire from serv.

ABSENCE OF STAFF OFFICERS FROM THEIR POSTS.

*Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 9.*—Considerable confusion having recently arisen from the absence of officers of the divisional and brigade staff from their posts, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that officers commanding divisions, and brigades, and staff officers of the army generally, shall on no account avail themselves of privilege leave without the sanction of his lordship, which may generally be solicited by telegram in case of urgency.

*Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 25.*—Removals and appointments in artillery.—Capt. H. LeGt. Bruce, fr. 4th co. 5th to 2nd co. 3rd batt., and to com. of No. 12 lt. field baty.

Capt. F. W. Swinhoe, fr. 1st co. 4th to 4th co. 5th batt., and to com. of No. 11 lt. field baty., v. Capt. Bruce.

Capt. C. McW. Mercer, fr. 2nd co. 5th batt. to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

Capt. H. P. de Teissier, late 3rd co. 7th batt., on expiration of leave, to join hd. qrs. of his batt. at Umballah.

Capt. C. W. Timbrell, 2nd co. 3rd batt. art. to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur. on leave granted to him, April 1.

The underm. officers passed prescribed colloq. examination:—

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, 16th N.I., adj. of Etah dis. pol. batt., 11th inst.

Unp. Ens. C. St. J. B. Barnett, do. du. with H.M.'s 10th foot.

Ens. E. G. Wace, att. to H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, to join and do du. with 66th or Goorka regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Saugor field div. ord. Aug. 15, placing services of Lieut. O. P. Smithers, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. at disposal of coll. of Banda, for temp. employ. with inf. police levies.

Mooltan garrison order 15th ult. appg. Capt. C. F. G. Lamb, 62nd N.I., to be station inter., with effect fr. 1st idem.

Benares station order 8th inst., Assist. surg. C. J. Jackson arr. with troops fr. Pres., to do du. in depot hospital.

Benares order, 6th inst.—Capt. R. H. Gordon, 42nd Highlanders, to continue to do with depot.

Futtlighur order, 8th inst.—Vet. surg. C. Saunderson, roy. art., to afford professional aid to horses of a detach. of 6th drag. gds.

Allahabad brig. order, 16th instant, appg. Lieut. D. J. Welsh, Art., to ch. of Allahabad mag., pending arrival of 2nd Capt. E. Tierney.

Leave of absence.—2nd co. 3rd batt. art., Bt. Lt. Col. H. A. Carleton, fr. Oct. 2 to Dec. 31, to Pres., prep. to Eur., m. c.

30th N.I.—Surg. C. G. Andrews fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, to Pres., prep. to Eur. on m. c., under new rules.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 4.*—Lieuts. Bent, 4th foot, and Hensell, 13th foot, will proc. to England without delay, to join the 2nd batts. of their corps.

Oct. 6.—5. Lieut. R. Swift, 81st foot, is app. instructor of musketry to his regt. from Sept. 27.

6. In anticipation of the publication in G. O. of the *London Gazette*, containing the promotion of Lieut. N. Goddard, 35th foot, to an unatt. company, he is permitted to proc. to Calcutta, and report himself to the general off. com. the Presy. div., for duty with invalids to England.

7. The serv. of Lieut. A. Stewart, 98th foot, supernum. of his rank with service companies, being required at regtl. hd. qrs., he will cont. do. du. with 98th foot, until fur. ords.

8. Orders confirmed:—  
By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B.:—Granting leave of abs. to the undermen. officers to proc. to England, new rules, for the purpose of appearing before a med. board:—

12th Lt. Drags.—Capt. A. B. White.

17th Lt. Drags.—Cornet W. S. Tucker.

2nd Class Staff surg. E. Mockler.

By the gen. officer comd. the Pres. div. dated Sept. 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19, granting leave of abs. to the undermen. officers, to England under the new rules, to appear before a med. board:—

9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. G. Willis.

Royal Art.—Capt. J. R. Gibbon; Lieut. H. Brackenbury.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. H. Gorton.

73rd Foot.—Capt. A. A. Aitchison.

75th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Urquhart.

93rd Foot.—Capt. F. W. Burroughs, Ens. C. Hastie.

97th Foot.—Paymr. J. Smith.

2nd Class Staff surg. D. C. Wodsworth.

Dispenser of Medicines C. Richards, J. B. Gayer.

To remain at Calcutta for further medical treatment:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. C. E. Bethune for 1 mo., from Sept. 10.

Military Train.—Paymr. B. R. James for 1 mo., from Sept. 6.

34th Foot.—Lieut. W. M. Dunbar for 2 mo., from Sept. 14.

By the gen. officer comd. the Sirhind div., dated Sept. 19, 1858.—Directing Asst. surg. M. S. Todd, 27th foot, to receive med. charge of the depot and sick men of the 9th light drag., on the march of that corps from Umballa.

By the officer comd. at Benares, dated Sept. 18, 1858.—Directing Asst. surg. J. Sharkey, 97th foot, to proceed by carriage dak, at the public expense, to Sasseram, and take med. charge of the Royal Art. at that station, from Asst. surg. H. Grange, 47th foot, reported sick, returning to his duty at the Benares depot hospital, on Asst. surg. Grange resuming his duties.

By the officer comd. 75th foot, dated Oct. 1, 1858.—Appointing Ens. G. B. Singer to act as interpreter to the regt.

By the officer comd. 98th foot, dated May 18, 1858.—Appointing Lieut. C. H. Griffin to act as adj. to the regt., until the arr. of Lieut. Brown.

Leave of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Maj. W. Middleton to Simla, fr. Sept. 20 to Dec. 1, on m.c., in ex. of privilege leave.

5th Foot 1st Batt.—Lieut. E. Hoare to Calcutta for 6 weeks, from date of departure from Benares, to appear before a med. board.

70th Foot.—Lieut. J. M. Green to Murree, fr. Sept. 14 to Nov. 14, on m.c.

70th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. T. Deakin to Murree, fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, on m.c.

81st Foot.—Paymaster W. F. Nixon, in extension, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, to remain at Murree, on m.c.

Oct. 7.—11. The following officers have passed in the vernacular language:—

Capt. T. C. Lyons, 20th foot.

Asst. surg. H. Kelsall, 20th foot.

Capt. W. C. Grant, 2nd Drag. gds.

Asst. surg. J. Watts, 70th foot.

Oct. 8.—12. The Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India has been pleased to authorise the provision by officers comd. regts. of H.M.'s serv., of wicker helmets, covered with cotton cloth, at a cost of 2 rupees each, for the non-commis. officers and soldiers under their com.

The expense to be drawn for in contingent bills, duly vouched.

An approved pattern of the helmet is annexed to this order.

13. The serv. of Capt. C. O. Creagh, 86th foot, are placed at disp. of Gov., for employ. in the Public Works Dept.

15. The following officer has passed in the vernac. lang.:—

Lieut. R. T. Maxwell, 80th foot.

Oct. 13.—16. The following officer has passed in the vernac. lang.:—

Maj. C. Sawyer, 6th Drag. gds.

17. At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hosps., 1st class staff Surg. H. Pilleau will proc. at once, by railway and horse dak, at the public expense, to Ferozapore and Umballa, for the purpose of presiding at the annual invaliding boards, ordered to assemble at those stations, for the examination of the invalids of the Lahore, Peshawur, and Sirhind divs., v. Dr. Cruickshank, reported sick.

2. Staff Asst. surg. S. Johnstone will proc. at once, by railway and horse dak at the public expense, to Allahabad, where his servs. are most urgently required.

On arr. Dr. Johnstone will report himself to dep. inspector of hospitals, Dr. Hadaway, for du.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Oct. 27.*—*Hd. Qrs. Allahabad, Oct. 19.*

2nd class Staff Surg. J. Irvine will proc. to Dum Dum, and report himself to commandant, for purpose of assuming med. ch. of Queen's Troops at that station, with effect from Sept. 23.

With reference to G.O. of Oct. 12, Assist. surgeon Mahon will proc. to Dinapore with 19th foot, the direct route to Arrah not being open.

The following medical officers will proceed, without delay, to join their respective regiments:—

Surg. H. Franklin, 9th lancers.

Asst. surg. H. Maclean, 6th foot.

Staff Asst. surg. O'Brien will proc. to Allahabad, where his services are most urgently required, and on arrival report himself for duty to the deputy insp. gen. of hospitals.

*Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 22.*—Lieut. F. B. Sandwith, 10th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. in the qr. mr. gen.'s dept. at Allahabad.

Lieut. J. S. Hand, 82nd foot, to be adj. of 18th irreg. cav.

Oct. 20.—Rev. J. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain, will proceed to join troops assembling for field service at Pertabgarh.

Oct. 22.—The following officers have passed in vernacular language:—

Capt. W. Teddie, 1st batt. 60th rifles.

Lieut. J. J. N. Buchanan, 6th drag. gds.

Lieut. J. S. Hand, 82nd foot.

Lieut. R. F. H. M. Skinner, 82nd foot.

Capt. W. Croker, 27th foot.

Capt. H. Patton, 27th foot.

Lieut. H. Twenlow, 27th foot.

Lieut. J. A. Caldecott, 38th foot.

The following officer has passed in the Hindoostanee lang.:—

Ens. W. A. Arbuthnot, 3rd batt. rifle brig.

Orders confirmed:—By the officer comd. 6th drag. gds., Oct. 15, Corn. W. Gair to act as riding master, v. Llewellyn, dec.

By the officer comd. 70th foot, Sept. 11, Lieut. G. R. Greaves to act as interp. to regt., temp., v. Marshall.

Lieut. G. H. W. Clive, 52nd foot, having rejoined regt. Oct. 14, uxexp. portion of leave cancelled.

Leaves of absence:—

7th Lt. Drag.—Capt. C. C. Fraser and Lieut. H. J. Wilkin, in ext. from Oct. 16 to Nov. 30, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. J. A. McMunn, in ext. to Nov. 30, to remain at Landour, on m.c.

7th Foot.—Maj. T. Tryon, in ext. fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 20.

47th Foot.—Asst. surg. H. Grange, to Calcutta, for 4 months, from Oct. 16, in. c.

88th Foot.—Capt. J. E. Riley, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 22 to Jan. 21, 1859, m. c.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H. M. Forces, Calcutta, Oct. 30.*

*Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 22.*—The C. in C. in India makes the following appointment until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

71st Foot.—Ens. J. H. Campbell to be adj., v. Cowburn, dec., Oct. 16.

*Calcutta, Oct. 28.*—*Allahabad, Oct. 19.*—The C. in C. in India makes the following promotions, until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known.

23rd Foot.—Ens. G. F. R. Colt to be lieut. without purch., v. Tobin, dec., Oct. 13.

32nd Foot.—Brev. Lieut. Col. E. W. D. Lowe, c.n., to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Berkeley, dec., Sept. 26.

Capt. C. Clapcott to be maj. without purch., v. Lowe, Sept. 26.

Lieut. R. T. Knox to be capt. without purch., v. Clapcott, Sept. 26.

Ensign C. G. Stanley to be lieut. without purch., v. Knox, Sept. 26.

Oct. 14.—In anticipation of the publication in G. O. of *London Gazette*, promg. Lieut. A. C. Bogle, 78th ft., to a comp. in 13th ft., that officer will proceed to England, to join the 2nd batt. of 13th ft.

Oct. 18.—Orders confirmed:—

Sept. 3.—Appg. Lieut. H. R. Martin, roy. art., to act as adj. to roy. art. in Madras Presidency, v. Walsh, proceeded to England on m. c.

Sept. 6.—Appg. Lieut. W. A. P. Wyllie, roy. art., to act as qr. mr. to roy. art. serving in the Madras Presidency, v. Martin, appd. acting adj.

By the general officer comd. Peshawur div.:—

Oct. 12.—App. Asst. surg. Franklin to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids proc. to Calcutta.

Oct. 2.—Directg. Capt. E. F. Foster, 19th ft., to do duty with 70th ft., as a temp. arrangement.

By the gen. officer comd. Gwalior div., Oct. 13, perm. Lieut. R. P. Ridley, 14th lt. drag., to proc. to Calcutta, to appear before a med. board.

By the officer comd. at Allahabad, Oct. 9.—Appg. 2nd class staff surg. T. Rhys to med. ch. of E. roy. h. art., as a temp. measure.

## Court Martial.

LIEUT. GEORGE GILES ROOKE, 21st N.I.

*Head Quarters, Allahabad, Oct. 27.*—At a Gen. Court Martial assembled at Peshawur on Thursday, Oct. 7, Lieut. G. G. Rooke, 21st N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, at Peshawur, on Aug. 11, 1858, appeared, in a state of intoxication, at a theatrical performance held in the barracks of the left wing of H.M.'s 81st regt., he being at the time on duty of station subaltern officer of the day.

Finding.—“Guilty.”

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,  
CLYDE, Gen. C. in C.

*Allahabad, Oct. 22, 1858.*—Recommendation.—The Court having awarded the only sentence within their power, beg most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the C. in C., in consequence of his youth and inexperience.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.  
The court martial having sentenced the prisoner to be cashiered for the crime of drunkenness on duty in a place of public resort, concludes its proceeding with a recommendation of mercy.

If this recommendation were attended to, Lord Clyde is at a loss to understand how in future he could subject a private soldier to corporal or other punishment for drunkenness on duty under arms in the Peshawur division.

The members of the court-martial, owing to want of reflection on the first principles of discipline, and on the law which weighs alike on all ranks of the army, have imposed on the Commander-in-Chief the responsibility belonging to themselves; there being, in the opinion of his Excellency, no extenuating circumstances whatever on which to found a plea for mitigation of punishment.

Lieut. G. G. Rooke will be struck off the strength 21st N.I. from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarter of his regiment, of which a report is to be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, and to the Assistant-General at the presidency.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 3.*

Rev. J. R. Macfarlane to be sen. Presbyterian chap., v. Hamilton.

Mr. T. Ballard to act as principal Sudr Ameen Trichinopoly, du. abs. of J. Gordon.

Oct. 30.—Capt. F. J. Moberly to continue in ch. of Trichinopoly district.

Nov. 30.—No. 419.—Superint. surg. J. McKenna, who arrived at Madras on Oct. 24, has returned to his du.

## POSTINGS.

The following postings are ordered:—

F. J. Wroughton (d. d. Eur. Inf. Depot) to 27th N.I. as 2nd ens.

H. H. Hallett (d. d. 30th N.I.) to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens.

W. H. Hoskins (d. d. 18th N.I.) to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens.

J. T. Tennant (d. d. 25th N.I.) to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens.

G. E. R. Macdonald (d. d. Eur. Inf. Dept) to 23rd N.I. as 3rd ens.

J. Hudleston (d. d. Eur. Inf. Depot) to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens.

Unp. J. H. Maw (not arr.) to 27th N.I. as 3rd ens.

J. C. M. Russell (not arr.) to 20th N.I. as 3rd ens.

M. C. Poole (d. d. Eur. Inf. Depot) to 40th N.I. as 3rd ens.

M. A. Rowlandson (d. d. 1st Batt. Art.) to 41st N.I. as 3rd ens.

*Judicial Dept., Oct. 30.*—Asst. surg. J. Colebrook, Zillah surg. of Madras, has leave for 1 mo. fr. date of quitting his station, to visit Madras, on m.c., under old rega.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 5.*—No. 427.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

28th N.I.—Capt. R. A. Doria to be maj., Lieut. E. H. M. Owen to be capt., and Ens. H. G. Puckle to be lieut., v. Beachcroft ret.; date of com., Nov. 1.

Lieut.-Col. J. Impett, 74th Highlanders, Com. of Depot, and Paym. at Poonamallee, has leave for 3 mo.

## LEAVE OF ABS. TO EUROPE.

To Europe, on m.c., Capt. H. T. Hillyard, 14th N.I., superint. of family payments and pensions, for 15 mo.  
Capt. A. L. Tweedie, 86th N.I., for 18 mo.

Capt. G. Baldoke, 28th N.I., to act as superint. of family payments and pensions.

The leave on m.c. to Capt. C. Elliot, Madras art., dep. com. of Rajpore, is extended to Feb. 28, 1859, to remain at Madras and Bangalore.

Nov. 3.—Lieut. H. F. Dakayne, 22nd N.I. (temp.) to be 3rd officer with Golconda Sibbundes.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 5.*—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. C. Collet, sub coll. and jt. magis. for Bellary, 1 mo., after Dec. 5.

Mr. H. A. Brett, coll. and mag. of Salem, delivered over ch. of district to H. G. Smith on Nov. 1.

Lieut. E. Hankin, 24th N.I., to be exec. officer in ch. of Nundy Cunnama Pass.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 9.*—Capt. H. T. Hillyard, perm. to retire fr. cav. volun. gls., at his own req.

No. 434.—Appointments, alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Brig. T. D. Carpenter, com. Inf. brig. Saugor field div., to be a brig. to complete the estab.

Col. G. W. Osborne, 32nd N.I., to be an acting brig., dur. abs. on field service of Brig. Carpenter.

Cavalry.—Maj. A. Borradaile, from 4th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Lawrence, prom. to maj. gen.; date of commission, July 20.

4th Lt. Cav.—Capt. J. T. Brett, to be maj., v. Borradaile, prom.; date of commis., July 20.

Capt. E. M. Lawford, and Lieut. J. L. White to take rank fr. July 20, v. Brett, prom.

Lieut. W. J. Morris to be capt., v. Douglas, dec.; date of commis., Oct. 9.

Inf.—Lieut. cols. J. H. B. Congdon, W. P. Macdonald, and Maj. R. N. Fannece, and G. T. Haly, to take rank fr. March 31, v. Haldane and Halpin, invalided.

2nd N.I.—Capt. H. Acton, and Lieut. J. W. Cleland, to take rank fr. March 31, in succ. to Faunce, prom.

41st N.I.—Capt. C. H. Wilson, and Lieut. D. F. M. Lane, to take rank fr. March 31, in succ. to Haly, prom.

Inf.—S. Maj. the late T. P. Hay, fr. 2nd Eur. L.I., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Allardyce ret.; date of com. April 17.

2nd Eur. L.I.—Maj. G. Harvey, Capt. C. W. Lethbridge and Lieut. C. C. Sargeant to take rank fr. April 17, in succ. to Hay, prom.

Lieut. K. D. Coffin, to take rank fr. May 28, v. Onslow, dec.

Inf.—Maj. F. Gottreux, from 1st N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Grant, dec.; date of com. May 21.

1st N.I.—Capt. R. Hamilton to be maj., v. Gottreux, prom.; date of com. May 21.

Capt. W. H. Coming and Lieut. G. Tyndall, to take rank fr. May 21, in succ. to Hamilton, prom.

Lieut. C. Fullarton to be capt., and Ens. W. H. Hodges to be lieut., v. Dallas, dec.; date of commissions, Sept. 17.

Inf.—S. Maj. G. DeSausmarez from 21st N.I., to be lieut.-col., v. Hay, dec.; date of com., July 24.

21st N.I.—S. Capt. D. Hamilton to be maj., Lieut. W. H. Hessey to be capt., and Ens. G. Murray to be lieut. in succ. to DeSausmarez, prom.; date of com., June 29.

Inf.—Maj. F. Russell, fr. 22nd N.I., to be lieut.-col., v. Biddle, retired; date of com., July 24.

22nd N.I.—Capt. C. H. Case to be maj., Lieut. W. S. Mitchell to be capt., and Ens. T. Higginson to be lieut. in succ. to Russell, prom.; date of com., July 24.

Infantry.—Maj. R. Codrington, fr. 46th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Arthur, ret.; date of com., Oct. 11.

46th N.I.—Capt. A. Russell to be maj., Lieut. W. Murray to be capt., and Ens. R. H. Yaldwyn to be lieut., in succ. to Codrington, prom.; date of com., Oct. 11.

26th N.I.—Ens. J. E. Swinton to be lieut., v. Paton, inv.; date of com., March 1.

33rd N.I.—Lieut. P. H. Dun to be capt., and Ens. J. T. Hosken to be lieut., v. Ogilvie, ret.; date of com., Aug. 24.

37th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Adamson to be capt., and Ens. C. L. Highmoor to be lieut., v. McNeile, ret.; date of com., May 14.

50th N.I.—Ens. A. J. Howes, to be lieut., v. Blenkinsop, inv.; dated of commis. March 30.

Col. C. H. Graeme 2nd L.C., is perm. to proc. to Bombay on m. c. prep. to Eur.

The serv. of Maj. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I., Brigade maj., Bangalore, and assist. adjt. gen. Saugor field div., are repl. at C. in C.'s disposal for regtal. du.

Lieut. G. W. Money, 3rd L.C., prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. Nov. 7.

Lieut. G. S. Simson, 5th L.C., readmitted on this estab. fr. June 23, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Lieut. H. R. Bell, 25th N.I., perm. to res. the ser. fr. Oct. 31.

## RETURNED TO DUTY.

Capt. T. H. L. Miller, 1st N. V. Batt.; arr. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.

Lieut. R. Menzies, 1st Madras fus.; arr. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I.; arr. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

Lieut. G. C. March, 28th N.I.; arr. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

Asst. surg. J. Ratton; arr. at Madras, Nov. 1.

Capt. W. R. Campbell, 28th N.I., 2nd asst. to Resident at Hyderabad, has leave to Eur., m.c., under old rega.

Nov. 10.—Capt. G. H. Saxton, asst. surv. gen., employed on grand trigonometrical surv., to be asst. to agent in Ganjam.

Mr. E. G. R. Fane, Madras C.S., reported his ret. to Pres., fr. England, on 18th inst.

Nov. 12.—Mr. M. Cross, magis. of pol., took his seat in the town pol. court on 3rd inst.

Capt. G. M. Bruce, No. 7 co., is perm. to ret. fr. inf. vol. gds.

Lieut. J. G. Ferrand is app. cap., v. Bruce, ret.

Ens. A. Thompson, to be lieut., v. Ferrand, prom.

*Fort St. George, Nov. 12, 1858.*—No. 441.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment:—

25th N.I.—Sen. Ens. A. R. Oakes to be lieut., v. Bell, resigned the service, fr. Nov. 1, 1858.

Brev. Maj. E. W. Boudier, 51st N.I., to be commandant of the Madras Sapper Militia.

2nd Capt. H. W. Lumsden, Artillery, ret'd. to duty, arr. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.

Lieut. G. S. Simpson, 5th L.C., is prom. to rank of capt. by brevet, fr. Sept. 13.

The services of Lieut. H. A. Justice, 38th N.I., have been placed at the disp. of Governor of India, for employ. in the Hyderabad Cont.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted upon the Establishment as cadets for infantry, and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. J. B. Gahan and Mr. E. H. Walters, arrived at Madras, Nov. 8, 1858.

The undermentioned gentlemen who arrived at Madras Nov. 8, 1858, are also admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the cavalry and infantry, and promoted to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, pending the receipt of their certificates of appointment.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. G. D. Walker.

Infantry.—Mr. S. H. Mackay, and Mr. R. F. Doig.

*Pol. Depart., Nov. 12.*—Assist. surg. D. Mackenzie, to be residency surgeon at Travancore.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Ootacamund, Oct. 25.*—Lieuts. C. Johnson and R. A. Baker, Art., are app. to the horse brig.

Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., is app. to do du. with 5th L.C. at Bellary.

Unp. Ens. Atkinson is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles until fur. ords.

Maj. P. G. Cazalet, 29th N.I., has leave fr. Nov. 9, 1858, to 31st Jan., 1859—Vizagapatam.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Oct. 30.*—Ens. J. M. Macdonald and C. Judson to join art., h. qrs.

Ens. R. H. Russell to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Leave of absence:—  
Maj. H. Green, 18th N.I., till Jan. 31—Bangalore, s. c.

Nov. 4.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Capt. H. Alexander, H. M.'s 1st Drag. Gds., Ens. C. A. Porteus, 27th N.I., Ens. A. J. Howes, 50th N.I., Ens. T. W. Gilechrist, 50th N.I., passed exam.

*Hd. Qrs., Ootacamund, Nov. 1.*—Lieut. C. M. Moberly, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. interpreter to H. M.'s 44th Regt. as a temp. measure.

Capt. H. Rigg, 21st N.I., is app. Fort Adj. Trichinopoly, but will cont. to act as deputy Asst. Adj. Gen. S. division, until relieved or until further orders.

Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd L.I., has leave in cont. for 1 month—Madras.

Nov. 3.—No. 97.—The following posting in the Art. is ordered:—

Lieut. W. Bryden, fr. do. du. 1st batt. to B comp. 4th batt.—to join the comp. now with the Saugor field div. at once, via Calcutta.

The above order canc. the posting of Lieut. B. Yaldwyn in G. O. C. C., Oct. 21, 1858.

The undermen. officer has obtained leave of abs. from his station:—

Actg. superin. surg. J. Kellie has leave for 2 mo. fr. Nov. 1.—Presidency.

Nov. 9.—The foll. postings are ordered:—

Brig. T. D. Carpenter to Masulipatam, but to rem. with the Saugor field div. during the continuance of the present service.

Brig. G. W. Osborne to Masulipatam, dur. the abs. on field serv. of Brig. Carpenter, or until fur. ords.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 6.*—The undermen. officers have been examined in Hindustani:—

Lieut. J. A. Goldingham, 3rd L.I., Presy.—Creditable progress.

Lieut. C. J. Jennings, 15th N.I., Presy.—Creditable progress.

The Monshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Goldingham and Jennings.

Lieut. A. Johnstone, 51st N.I., is app. to comm. the details proc. to Bengal on the steamer *England*.

\* The young officers posted to regts. in G.O.G., Nov. 3, 1858, No. 419, will continue to do duty as at present, until further orders.

Capt. J. May, 1st nat. vn. bat., has leave to Pres. on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to the Cape of Good Hope.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Ootacamund, Nov. 5.*—With the sanction of Government, the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted to Lieut. col. Atkinson, 19th N.I., in G.O.C.C. March 3, 1858, is cancelled from the date of his embarkation from Madras for Australia on duty—viz., June 10, 1858.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 9.*—The following posting is ordered:—

Lieut. J. Craig, late prom. to 2nd N.V. bat.  
 Nov. 11.—Capt. W. C. P. Haines, 35th N.I., is app. a member of the committee on army clothing, v. Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd Eur. L.I., relieved.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

THE TROOPS IN CANDEISH.

*Bombay Castle, Oct. 29.*—No. 1,062.—Referring to G.O. No. 704, dated 7th July last, the Governor in Council is directed that the troops in Candesh be again brought into the Poona division of the army.

The station of Sholapoor is transferred from the Southern to the Poona division.

No. 1,064.—Ens. A. J. Bannerman is adm. to the serv. fr. date of arr. at pres., Oct. 9.

No. 1,065.—The undermentioned officers have been reported by the Examination Committee to have passed as interpreters in languages specified:—

In Hindoostanee.—Ens. M. D. V. T. Grant, H.M.'s 83rd regt.; Ens. J. Ducente, 17th N.I.; Corn. H. C. Collier, H.M.'s 8th Hussars; Ens. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I.; Capt. F. MacGowan, 10th N.I.

In Murathee.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I.

Oct. 30.—No. 1,067.—Lieut. col. E. Price, royal art., com. art. in Rajpootana, is transf. to com. of that arm of the service with Malwa field div.

No. 1,068.—The serv. of Lieut. Fraser, 14th N.I., are placed at disposal of commissioner in Sind for employ. as act. adj. of Hyderabad police dur. abs. of Lieut. Naylor.

No. 1,069.—Admitted to the serv. as an asst. surg. on this estab.:

Medical.—Mr. N. Hopkins; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 7.

No. 1,074.—Temporary appointments.—Capt. J. A. Wood, 20th N.I., to be act. brig. maj. at Kurrachee, fr. date of arr., dur. abs. of Capt. Leckie.

Capt. J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th N.I., to be act. brig. maj. at Poona, v. Wood, fr. 6th inst.

No. 1,075.—Ens. H. N. Reeves, 6th N.I., app. interp. to H.M.'s 17th lt. drag.

No. 1,090.—Nov. 8.—Rev. col. A. N. Maclean, 28th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a lieut. col. fr. Nov. 9, new furl. regs.

No. 1,091.—Lieut. col. J. M. Glasie is app. to act as princ. commis. of ordnance, fr. date of Lieut. col. Hutt's ret.

No. 1,093.—Lieut. Cotgrave, 1st class commis. agent at Jhansee, is app. a sub-asst. commis. gen. in dept., v. Henry.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

Head Quarters, Poona, Oct. 29.

The Commander in Chief regrets the necessity of calling the attention of officers to G. O. C. 1st September, 1856, paras. 33 to 40, in consequence of the many recent instances in which that order has been disregarded by commanding officers on the line of march.

2.—There is the less excuse for this want of attention to the order in question, because it is quoted at the foot of every form of progress report, given to commanding officers at the commencement of a march.

3.—In the instances referred to, not only have the ryots been ill treated, but native officials holding responsible situations under Government have been subjected to threats and indignity when in the discharge of their duty.

Government have, in a letter dated the 22nd inst., desired that officers should be again exhorted to treat all natives, official or non official, with consideration and kindness, and have notified that they will visit with their severe displeasure any one who disregards the distinct and stringent orders now in force on this subject.

(Signed) W. E. MACLEOD, Capt.,  
 Asst. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Oct. 30.—Leave of absence:—2nd L.C.—Lieut. C. A. Moore from 1st to 30th November, in ext., to Deccan.

2nd Class Asst. surg. W. D. T. Ticehurst is placed on gen. du. N. div. of the army.

Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 6.—The following transfer and postings in artillery are ordered:—

Capt. H. L. Gibbard, Lieut. T. H. Turner and A. Carey, fr. 4th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.

Capt. C. E. H. Cotes posted to 1st comp. with No. 9, or Capt. V. S. Kemball's light field battery.

The following officers having completed the course of equitation are posted and trans. as under:—

Lieut. E. T. Pottinger to 1st comp. 1st batt. with No. 3, or Maj. Hatche's light field batt., and to proc. with detail, under ords. to join.

Lieut. B. H. Pottinger, fr. 1st to 4th batt., to join 1st comp. with No. 6, or Capt. Kinlock's lt. field batt.

Lieut. G. Grieson to join 1st comp. reserve with No. 9, or Capt. Kemball's lt. field batt.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to join 1st comp. with No. 2, or Capt. Aitken's L. F. batt., to proc. with detail under ord. to join.

Lieut. A. T. Wallace fr. 1st to reserve art. to join 3rd comp. with No. 15, or Capt. Blunt's L. F. batt.

Lieut. E. G. Battiscombe fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 4th comp. with No. 8, or Capt. Shekleton's L. F. batt.

Lieut. T. H. Ouchterlony fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to join 3rd comp. with No. 14, or Maj. Worgan's L. F. batt.

Lieut. T. B. Roberts fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 3rd comp. with No. 12, or Capt. Aytoun's L. F. batt.

Lieut. W. H. Sandham fr. 1st to reserve batt. to join 3rd comp. with No. 15, or Capt. Blunt's L. F. batt.

The undermentioned of regt. of Art. are attached to hd. qr. horse brig. for purpose of undergoing instruction in equitation drill:—

Lieuts. A. T. Stevenson, H. Gibb, and T. B. Walker.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Nov. 6.*—That portion of G.O.C. No. 2, Oct. 30, which relates to 2nd class Asst. surg. H. Boustead is cancl., and that officer is placed on gen. du. Poona div.

The underm. officers have leave:—

Engs.—Lieut. col. C. W. Treuenheere, fr. Oct. 4 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, m.c., new regs.

14th N.I.—Capt. D. Stevenson, fr. Oct. 15 to 31, to remain at Ahmedabad, m.c., old regs.

Nov. 9.—22nd N.I.—Capt. G. F. Taylor, fr. Nov. 1 to 30, to Mahabaleswar, m.c., old regs.

## BIRTHS.

ARNOLD, wife of S. d. at Jackatta, Oct. 80.

BRINE, wife of Capt. J. J. 4th Regt. M. N. I. d. at Paumben, Nov. 5.

BURN, wife of Capt. 43rd M. N. I. d. at Dowlaishwar, Oct. 30.

BUTT, wife of W. s. at Lower Colaba, Nov. 2.

COX, wife of F. s. at Howrah, Oct. 28.

EDWARDS, wife of R. M. s. at Mozulfurnuggur, Oct. 28.

FISHER, wife of Capt. J. F. s. at Bellary, Oct. 28.

GAY, wife of J. C. s. at Madras, Nov. 14.

GIBBONS, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.

GORDON, wife of J. s. at Kandy, Oct. 29.

GORDON, wife of A. R. s. at Agra, Nov. 1.

HOWET, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

HITCHINS, wife of C. T. d. at Dacca, Oct. 26.

HONGSON, wife of Capt. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.

HUFFUM, wife of F. S. d. at Hong Kong, Oct. 17.

HYTHER, wife of W. F. d. still born, at Madras, Oct. 29.

JONES, wife of Capt. A. C. s. still born, at Secunderabad, Nov. 7.

KENNEDY, Mrs. s. at Colombo, Nov. 11.

LINSELL, Mrs. d. at Jessore, Oct. 30.

LOOS, wife of E. R. s. at Colombo, Nov. 13.

LUSHINGTON, wife of F. d. at Madras, Oct. 28.

MACLEAN, wife of J. d. at Shanghai, Oct. 19.

MCNEIL, wife of Capt. W. d. at Simla, Oct. 21.

MILLER, wife of J. s. at Badulla, Nov. 13.

MOORE, wife of F. s. at Meerut, Oct. 24.

MUNGAVIN, wife of J. St. s. still born, at Dharwar, Oct. 25.

NICHOLLS, wife of Rev. W. W. d. at Purneah, Oct. 1.

RICHARDSON, wife of R. J. s. at Chuprah, Oct. 27.

RIPPON, wife of Rev. J. s. at Galle, Nov. 10.

SHERNVILLE, wife of Capt. J. H. d. still born, at Jullundur, Oct. 31.

SHERWOOD, wife of T. C. d. at Palaveram, Oct. 27.

TAYLOR, wife of W. H. d. at Madras, Nov. 9.

TAYLOR, wife of Capt. H. s. at Jullundur, Oct. 26.

TIGHE, wife of J. S. twin daughters, at Mooltan, Oct. 28.

TRIPP, Mr. H. D. d. since dead, at Kishnagurh, Oct. 31.

WALKER, wife of H. s. at Jackatolla, Oct. 22.

WATSON, wife of Rev. R. B. twin sons, at Bombay, Nov. 7.

WILSON, wife of F. J. C. d. at Madras, Nov. 9.

## MARRIAGES.

BODDAIN, Welby W. Lieut. of Police Jhunjur, to Eliza H. d. of Adam F. Smith, at Delhi, Oct. 29.

CAMPBELL, John A. 52nd Madras N.I., to Anna A. d. of H. A. Brett, M. C. S., at Bangalore, Nov. 4.

CLARKE, J. to Mrs. Blackey, at Pussalawa, Oct. 28.

EASTWOOD, Charles W. to Alice E. d. of James Hearne, at Agra, Oct. 20.

FISHER, Lieut. W. P. 2nd regt. Punjab inf., to Emily J. d. of the late Maj. J. A. Lutman, H.M.'s 24th regt., at Ferozepore.

HAMPTON, G. E. to Ellen, d. of the late Arthur Hampton, at Rampore, Oct. 11.

HEYSEY, J. W. to Miss E. Taylor, at Colombo, Nov. 3.

HOOPER, John R. to Elizabeth, d. of John T. Glover, at Shanghai, Oct. 5.

KILSO, Maj. 3rd Madras L.C., to Christiani, d. of the late Charles Tawse, at Madras, Oct. 20.

LAWDER, Richard D. to Mrs. Charlotte H. Harley, at Calcutta, Sept. 28.

LOGIN, Thomas exec. eng., Ganges and Darjeeling road, to Flora P., d. of Lord Kinloch, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

MACMILLAN, Charles J. to Ulrica M. H., d. of G. B. Hoff, at Allahabad, Oct. 9.

O'BRIEN, Patrick exec. eng. Public Works Dept., to Margaret H., d. of the late Rev. H. Beddy, at Simla, Oct. 28.

OTTERMANN, Samuel W. H. to Harriett, d. of the late W. Hudson, at Vepery, Oct. 28.

SCOTT, Rev. J. to Mary J., d. of W. Ford, at Calpetty, Oct. 30.

SHEPARD, Harry, to Frances, d. of the late William Grant, at Madras, Nov. 6.

SMALL, John, to Grace N., d. of W. Boulth, at Madras, Oct. 27.

SWINTON, W. B., 8th Madras L.C., to Eliza, d. of the late Robert Cadell, at Madras, Oct. 28.

TAWSE, John, to Helen M., d. of James Connell, at Madras, Oct. 20.

WINGFIELD, Capt. W. C., King's Dragoon Guards, to Alice L., d. of Major-Gen. Cleveland, at Bangalore, Nov. 1.

WOOLLEN, W., to Elizabeth A., widow of the late Capt. W. J. Phillott, at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

## DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. Langford C. at Howrah, aged 18, Nov. 6.

BAKER, John, inf. s. of J. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 31.

BAKER, Mary A., d. of J. at Trichinopoly, aged 6, Oct. 31.

BAYLIS, Margaret L. d. of W. at Kytar, aged 5, Oct. 18.

CHAPMAN, Elliot R. inf. s. of R. B. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

CLARK, wife of O. H. at Sheemogah, Nov. 4.

CORRIGAN, James, at Hongkong, aged 26, Oct. 24.

COWPER, Ellen, at Whampoa, Oct. 18.

DENNIS, Alfred C., inf. s. of J. at Cotagard, Oct. 19.

DOOLAN, Mrs. J. W. at Calcutta, aged 34, Oct. 19.

GOODALL, John A. at Calcutta, aged 66, Nov. 3.

GRAHAM, Robert, at Palamcottah, aged 70, Oct. 29.

LAWRENCE, John, at Hong Kong, aged 21, Oct. 17.

MARTIN, John, at Murraul, Nov. 3.

MC CURELY, William E. inf. s. of P. at Agra, Nov. 4.

MEIK, Mary Anne, wife of James Patrick, late Capt. H.M.'s 19th foot, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.

MURROW, Lloyd E. at Hong Kong, aged 51, Oct. 25.

PERRIN, Ens. J. E. H.M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers, at Lucknow, Oct. 12.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. John L. H.M.'s 89th Regt., at Lea, en route from Deesa to Bombay, aged 35.

RAGLAND, Rev. T. G. at Sivagasi, Oct. 22.

RICHMOND, Emily, at Calcutta, aged 13, Oct. 29.

ROWDEN, Annie L. inf. d. of H. at Calpetty, Oct. 24.

RYALL, C. H. on board the "Candia," Oct. 7.

SHEARS, J. C. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.

SHIPTON, Mrs., at Kandy, Oct. 29.

SMARIDGE, Joseph, at Hong Kong, Oct. 12.

SOUZIER, Alexis, at Chinchpoo, aged 30, Nov. 5.

THOMAS, Thomas, inf. s. of J. at Shanghai, Oct. 14.

TORIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd Roy. Welsh Fus. at Lucknow, Oct. 12.

TYLEMANS, Elias R. at Hong Kong, aged 50, Oct. 26.

WEBSTER, Thomas, at Hong Kong, aged 23, Oct. 28.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
 Dec. 7.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. C. P. B. Walker, fr. h. p. unat. to be lieut. col., paying the difference between inf. and cav., v. H. Brisco, who exch., receiving the same.

6th Drag. Gds.—W. J. Hessey, gt., to be riding mr., v. Llewellyn, dec.

7th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Hon. A. H. A. Anson, fr. 10th Lt. Drags., to be capt., v. Coates, who exch.

8th Lt. Drags.—Cor. P. de Winton to be lieut., by purch., v. Sawbridge, prom.

4th Foot.—R. A. Knox, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Biling, prom.

18th Foot.—Ens. W. F. Thacker, to be lieut., by purch., v. Baker, prom. The commissions of Lieuts. W. T. Le Brun, and M. J. R. Macgregor to be ante-dated to April 23.

19th Foot.—Ens. F. G. Frith to be lieut., by purch., v. Webster, who rets.

28th Foot.—Paym. T. N. Young, fr. 22nd foot, to be paym., v. Aston, rem.

24th Foot.—Ens. T. P. Butler to be lieut., by purch., v. Godwin-Austen, prom.

37th Foot.—Lieut. F. J. N. Ind to be capt., by purch., v. Harrison, prom.; Ens. M. A. Borthwick to be lieut., by purch., v. Ind.



44th Foot.—Lieut. A. De M. Fleming to be capt., by purch., v. Daubeney, ret.  
 50th Foot.—Maj. F. G. Hamley, fr. 12th foot, to be maj., v. Hibbert, who exch.  
 54th Foot.—Brev. col. C. Herbert, c.n., fr. 75th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Moffatt, who ret. fr. h. p. unatt., v. Lieut. col. Radcliff, app. to 75th foot.  
 56th Foot.—T. D. Sullivan, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Swinhoe, prom. in 15th foot.  
 75th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Radcliff, fr. h. p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Herbert, rem. to 54th foot.  
 78th Foot.—Lieut. G. D. Barker to be adjt., v. Bogie, prom. in 13th foot.  
 81st Foot.—Ens. M. Curry to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. Musgrave, who res. adjtcy. only.  
 82nd Foot.—C. Worthly, gt., to be ens., without purch., v. Lock, prom.

## BREVET.

To be cols. in the army.—Lieut. col. C. L. D'Aguilar, c.n., royal art.; Lieut. col. J. A. R. Raines, 95th foot; Lieut. col. A. I. Lockhart, 92nd foot.  
 To be lieut. cols. in the army.—Maj. A. D. Thellusson, 72nd foot; Maj. G. W. T. Rich, 71st foot; Brev. maj. E. T. Gloster, 38th foot; Maj. G. C. Vials, 95th foot; Brev. maj. J. Ross, rifle brig.; Maj. C. N. North, 60th foot; Maj. W. Drysdale, c.n., 9th lt. drags.; Brev. maj. J. H. F. Elkington, 6th foot; Maj. B. Blennerhassett, 71st foot; Brev. maj. T. Fenwick, royal engs.  
 To be majs. in the army.—Capt. and brev. maj. P. S. Thompson, 14th lt. drags., to have his majority antedated to July 20; Capt. J. A. Todd, 14th lt. drags.; Capt. T. H. Cockburn, 43rd foot; Capt. F. M. M. Ommamney, royal art.; Capt. W. M. Mahon, 14th lt. drags.; Capt. C. E. Johns, 17th foot; Capt. H. Foster, 95th foot; Capt. C. W. Henegage, 8th lt. drags.; Capt. R. Poore, 8th lt. drags.; Capt. A. C. Parker, 71st foot; Capt. R. Bethune, 92nd foot; Capt. Sir W. Gordon, 17th lt. drags.; Capt. J. H. St. John, 92nd foot.

Dec. 10.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. E. Edmann to be capt., by purch., v. Sir T. Gresley, bart., ret.; Cornet W. E. Marsland to be lieut., by purch., v. Edmann.  
 8rd Foot.—Lieut. H. T. Anley to be capt., by purch., v. Wainman, ret.; Ens. F. T. Jones to be lieut., by purch., v. Anley.  
 7th Foot.—Capt. R. Blackall, fr. 75th foot, to be capt., v. Malan, exch.  
 23rd Foot.—Ens. A. R. Winstanley to be lieut., without purch., v. Tobin, dec.; Ens. F. Gerard to be lieut., without purch., v. Winstanley, whose prom. without purch. on Oct. 18 has been cancelled.  
 24th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, fr. 3rd W.I. regt., to be lieut., v. Landon, exch.  
 31st Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. F. Spence to be lieut. col., without purch.; Capt. C. J. O. Swaffield to be maj., without purch., v. Spence; Lieut. A. Mitchell to be capt., without purch., v. Swaffield; Ens. J. T. A. Gardiner to be lieut., without purch., v. Mitchell; Asst. surg. C. H. Giraud, fr. staff, to be asst. surg.  
 54th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. B. Mathew, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. O'Donovan, app. to staff.  
 75th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Malan, fr. 7th foot, to be capt., v. Blackall, exch.  
 81st Foot.—Lieut. R. Swift to be instructor of musketry.  
 83rd Foot.—Ens. W. F. Anderson to be lieut., without purch., v. Meurant, prom. in succ. to Col. Trydell, prom. to be maj. gen.  
 84th Foot.—J. H. B. Isherwood, gt., to be ens., by purch., v. Hassall, prom.  
 85th Foot.—Ens. W. H. Drage to be adjt., v. Ashe, res.  
 89th Foot.—Maj. W. Boyle to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Philipps, dec.; Capt. J. Atkinson to be maj., without purch., v. Boyle; Lieut. A. Breedon to be capt., without purch., v. Atkinson; Lieut. J. A. Barstow to be capt., by purch., v. Conyers, ret.; Lieut. M. C. Browning to be capt., by purch., v. Tom, ret.; Ens. R. G. Newbigging to be lieut., without purch., v. Breedon; Ens. R. F. Harrison to be lieut., by purch., v. Barstow; Ens. W. Pott to be lieut., by purch., v. Browning.  
 93rd Foot.—Lieut. R. V. S. Grimston to be capt., by purch., v. Sprot, ret. The prom. of Ens. G. J. M. Taylor to be in succ. to Capt. McDonald, killed in action, Mar. 11, and to be antedated Mar. 12. Ens. R. K. A. D. Cunyngham to be lieut., without purch., v. Goldsmith; Ens. J. E. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Grimston; Jr. mr. serg. W. Forbes to be ens., without purch., v. Cunyngham.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in succ. to Col. Savage, Roy. engrs., prom. Capt. W. C. Vanderspar, Ceylon Rifle regt., to be major.

THE SUZ CANAL project has so far succeeded that the required sum for its construction has been subscribed.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858.

## UNPOPULARITY OF THE ENGLISH RULE.

If a courteous foe, Major Martin is also a determined one, and will not be refused. Having collected his reinforcements he returns to the charge, resolved not only to maintain his own position, but, if possible, to carry ours. In truth, he is no mean adversary, and having discovered the weak point in his opponent's coat of mail, he concentrates thereupon all his force and skill, without wasting his strength or cunning on armour of proof.

In a brief notice of a very suggestive pamphlet, entitled "Why is the English Rule odious to the Natives of India?" we expressed some doubts as to the existence of the fact therein assumed, and remarked that the Major himself had failed to answer his own question. In reply, he adduced various opinions and sayings of eminent civilians, in confirmation of his belief in "the unpopularity of our rule, and the hatred of the people towards us." The chief causes for this alleged state of things, according to Major Martin's authorities, are the enforcement of the village system throughout the sub-presidency of Agra, the dilatoriness of the Civil Courts, and the attempt "to force the policy of Europe on the people of Asia." Now, we at once admit the reality of every one of these evils, and we add to them the arbitrary and unjust resumption of grants of land and revenue. On many occasions during, at least, the last eighteen months have we stigmatised these causes of dissatisfaction, and implored the Government not to delay until too late the application of powerful remedies. But while we acknowledge, with regret, the existence of those blots, we are not prepared to concede Major Martin's postulate that the British rule is therefore odious to the people of India. We fully recognise the imperfections in our system of administration, but we are rather disposed to wonder that they are not still greater and more numerous than that they should be such as they are. We maintain that our errors have proceeded partly from the rapidity of our conquests, and partly from our ignorance of the real feelings of the population, and consequently injudicious and premature desire to introduce the civilisation and liberalism of the West among a people whose opinions have been fixed and stereotyped for thirty centuries. We committed the folly of pouring new wine into old bottles, and of patching an old garment with new stuff. With equal success we might have attempted the cultivation of Lapland moss at Sierra Leone. Still, our faults were those of the understanding, and not of the heart. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, whose opinions otherwise are nearly identical with those expressed by Major Martin, acknowledges as much when he speaks of "our wrong-headed benevolence in subjecting them

(the landed gentry) to courts of justice fashioned on the English model." Again, the same writer states that from the days of Lord Cornwallis to those of Lord William Bentinck "the most striking characteristic of our Government, especially in its Gangetic provinces, was a great, perhaps an excessive, desire to extend the protection of law and of a fair administration of justice over every class of our subjects." It was "with this noble end in view," that the perpetual settlement of Bengal was effected, and in furtherance of the same policy was the Special Commission afterwards appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and redressing the wrongs of the ancient landholders in the Upper Provinces. Unhappily this Commission, through the incapacity of some of the officials, became the fruitful parent of many abuses, and its result was undoubtedly the very opposite to what was intended by its appointment. The landed aristocracy were ill-treated and alienated under a delusive idea of benefiting the population at large, and to the apprehension of similar injustice may no doubt be attributed the obstinate resistance of the Oude Talookdars. The sepoys and the ousted proprietors of land have, however, been almost our sole enemies throughout the revolt. Bengal Proper has been disturbed in only one district. The Punjab has remained faithful and zealous. The Presidency of Madras has been perfectly tranquil, and in that of Bombay the partial disturbances that have occurred have been suppressed by native troops. Does this look like universal hatred? Are we not rather entitled to plume ourselves on the general fidelity of races subjected by arms or policy, but differing entirely from their rulers in language, religion, usages, and opinions? To expect gratitude from those whom we have benefited is contrary to all experience. It is something that we are not universally execrated by those for whom we have done so much, and for whom we are willing to do so much more, provided only they will accept our favours in the same spirit in which they are offered. If we cannot command the love and respect of the natives, we have at least the proud consciousness of having deserved to do so. It is true that we have fallen into many lamentable errors in our too great eagerness to improve the peoples subject to our sway, but even for these it is unfair to judge harshly of the Government. However, it is not yet too late to supply the shortcomings of the past, and we have every confidence that the present Government will benefit by the dearly-bought experience of their predecessors, and be enabled to avoid the rocks and shoals that beset their progress in a then unexplored channel.

## THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

We have no wish to be captious or exacting. We have not scanned the Royal Proclamation with any preconceived intention of finding fault with its tenor or details. We are fully sensible of the difficulty of framing a document that should give satisfaction alike to the British public at home, and to the excited and suspicious peoples of Hindostan. We ask not for Oriental imagery and spasmodic fervour, nor should we object to plain English sense, couched in simple but vigorous diction. But we are reasonably disappointed with a State

paper so utterly lukewarm and pointless as the Proclamation issued to the inhabitants of India on the 1st of November. Had it been delivered through the voice of Parliament as the law of this land, we should at once have accepted it as a public document couched in the usual ambiguous terms, and with the usual absence of feeling. We have long grown familiar with obscurity of speech and torpor of sentiment, and are even disposed to regard these defects as the proper attributes of a Government subject to the scrutiny of the press, and to the action of popular opinion. But far other qualities were required in addressing an impulsive and excitable people, unaccustomed to public discussion and habituated from infancy to regard the decrees of the Sircar as the will of heaven. That such edicts should be looked upon as valid and unchangeable, it is essential that they be both clear and positive. And it is precisely on those two points that the Proclamation in question appears to be defective. The very enunciation of the titles of our gracious Sovereign is altogether too vague and indistinct to make any impression upon a population who know no more about America and Australasia than our fathers did about Timbuctoo. And then mark the bathos of the sudden transition to the legal preamble, "Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, &c." For all that the natives are likely to understand of this paragraph, it might as well have been written in Greek, while the word "consent" is certainly not calculated to give them any very high notion of the power of the Padshah Begum who now reigns over them. Equally misplaced is the title of viceroy, though, perhaps, it may be rendered intelligible to the people of Oude as Nawab-Wuzeer. Then it seems to us injudicious to give a mere temporary confirmation in their several offices to the persons hitherto employed in the service of the East India Company. However permanent may be their tenure of office, to the natives it will appear as temporary and uncertain, because of the qualifying clause, "subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted." If these words mean anything, it is that the officers of the late Company will be kept on for the present, until their fate has been decided upon by the aforesaid Padshah Begum. Now, in the East there is nothing so objectionable as uncertainty, or the chance of change. It is there almost better to do wrong by rule, than to do good by fits and starts.

The ratification of all existing treaties and engagements with the native princes is intended to allay any apprehensions entertained by weak or dishonest persons, and excited or encouraged by crafty and designing men. At the same time the experience of all history teaches us the true value of treaties, and warns us against attaching any undue importance to official declarations, however sincere at the moment of enunciation. There is no doubt that these engagements will be maintained until they are broken, and then both parties will allege that it is the other which is to blame.

The next paragraph would have been entirely satisfactory, but for the concluding "desire" that the native princes—meaning, we presume, their subjects—"should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and

good government." If the word "desire" signify no more than a prayer, or fervent wish, there is nothing to be said against this clause; but in State papers it usually implies something approaching to command, or the assertion of a superior will. And in that sense this clause may be understood to convey an intimation that the native princes will be required to administer their States according to English notions of polity.

Passing over the acknowledgment that the Sovereign of Great Britain is bound by the same obligation to the natives of British India as to all other subjects, we arrive at, perhaps, the most important clause in the entire document. As a declaration of perfect neutrality in questions of religious faith, nothing can be more explicit, but it goes much too far. If it is to be enforced in the letter as well as in the spirit, the local authorities will have no power to suppress the many brutal and degrading exhibitions which form the chief feature of the religious observances of the Hindoos. A saving clause might well have been introduced to the effect that no interference would be permitted so long as the public worship did not offend against decency and high-toned morality. As it is, an excellent opportunity has been lost of repressing the worst abominations of Hindooism and of putting an end to the obscene and disgusting rites of that most foul and impious creed. We may congratulate ourselves, however, that Suttee, Female Infanticide, and Thuggee, have been already declared contrary to law, for otherwise these practices would have been protected and perpetuated by virtue of this strangely-worded Proclamation.

The recognition of the right of every native to hold office is unexceptionable in theory, and we have no objection to their obtaining any post "the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge." But "there's the rub."

The following paragraph has "healing on its wings," and, had it been less stiff and formal, might have inspired a far greater degree of confidence among the landed proprietors. It is especially addressed to the class which has had most reason to complain of the Company's administration. The warmest admirer of the late system is compelled to admit the injustice, bordering on spoliation, which marked the practice of the Civil Servants in the Upper Provinces in the matter of "resumptions." That evil is now to be amended, and equity rather than technical and financial considerations will henceforth be kept in view.

Against the promise of amnesty to all who may tender their submission before the close of the current year, with the exception only of those who have actually taken part in the murder of British subjects, we do not raise the slightest objection. Enough has been done by way of retribution; let it now be tried how far conciliatory measures may avail to restore tranquillity and mutual confidence.

The concluding paragraph draws huge shadowy outlines, the merit of which cannot be judged until they are in some degree filled in. While hoping for the best, the past forbids us to be too sanguine for the future. The Hindoo is not a promising material. There is too much sand mixed with the clay of his composition to render him really plastic. He neither

retains impressions, nor receives them properly. In short, he is only fit to be used as a burnt brick, to be piled up indiscriminately with millions precisely similar to form the pediment of a mighty pillar—that pillar the British power.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I thank you for the publication of my letter in your paper of the 6th December, and also for the spirit of your own remarks thereon. To those whose minds and thoughts are occupied with India and its future as connected with our own land, the question of the general feelings of the inhabitants of that country towards us and our rule is a subject of the deepest importance. It is one upon which there may be, and doubtless are, differences of opinion; and its public discussion, when carried on with candour and moderation, must be productive of public benefit. I am led now to address you again regarding it, because it appears to me that your observation upon the able article in *Blackwood* to which you advert is calculated altogether to mislead the reader who may not have perused the article itself. Speaking of our treatment of the native landed proprietors, you say, "It is not denied that the latter (the British authorities) acted in perfect good faith, and with excellent intentions, though in utter ignorance," &c.

It seems to me that, so far from such being the case, one of the main objects of the article is to show the want of good faith displayed by the British Government in its treatment of the native proprietors. See at page 703 the observations upon Mr. Boulderson's account of the abominable and iniquitous treatment which the Talookdar of Munchanna received at our hands, and which causes Mr. Boulderson to say that no wonder he is now (June, 1857) a rebel.

Again, read at page 704 the account of the Special Resumption Commission—how the work of resumption "went merrily on, to the infinite disparagement of our name for good faith, humanity, and justice;" till at length "resumption became a passion; hundreds of decisions in favour of Government were passed in a single day; and the principle was broadly proclaimed that the very existence of a rent-free tenure was a nuisance, and ought to be abated."

Can it be that such passages were intended to mark the writer's opinion that the Government acted "in perfect good faith, and with excellent intentions?"

Again, at page 707, we have Mr. Edwards' account of the warnings that he gave to Government during the year preceding the outbreak, of the consequences likely to ensue from "the great abuse of the power of the Civil Courts, and the reckless manner in which they decreed the sale of rights and interests connected with the soil." Mr. Edwards was Judge of Benares, and, consequently, had the best possible opportunities of being thoroughly acquainted with the working of the system. Mr. Edwards says again, at page 708—"The danger now is that this vast mass of our subjects (the proprietary body), who are numbered by tens of thousands, and who are the real thews and sinews of the country, will never consent to the restoration of a Government to power which they consider treated them with harshness. . . . I feel convinced that no amount of force will restore us to power, unless at the same time some measures be taken for undoing the evils of the past. . . . I am fully satisfied that the rural classes would never have joined in rebelling with the Sepoys, whom they hated, had not these causes of discontent already existed."

Should the reader desire any further evidence as to "the good faith and excellent intentions" of the British Government in its treatment of the native landed proprietors, it is only necessary to refer him to a most able article on "British India," in the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1853, where he will find a detail of the doings of the Inam Commission (a commission to inquire into alienations of revenue in the Dakhun), instituted in 1851, and which was still carrying on its work of spoliation when the mutinies occurred, in 1857, when, to quote the words of the *Review*, "so general and alarming had become the spirit of disaffection it had engendered, that it was brought suddenly to a close when the rebellion broke out. . . . But the mischief has been done, and it will take a century, if we remain so long in India, before confidence in our good faith and justice will be restored."

To me nothing is more remarkable than the unanimity with which writers in India, whether civilians,

military men, or others unconnected with the services, came in warning us of the hatred in which we are held by the great body of the natives. The exceptions are so rare that they may be said to prove the rule. I cannot say that I myself have seen even one. I am told that Mr. Gubbins enunciates a contrary opinion, but I have not read his book. There appeared in the *Daily News* of the 7th December a letter from Nagpore, under the signature of "E. V.," obviously the production of one well acquainted with India and its people, and which gives anything but a cheering view of our prospects. Our greatest difficulties will, indeed, be only commencing when open warfare and resistance have been overcome. One of the most pressing points will then be the financial state of the country. Who will venture to guess at the war expenditure of the last eighteen months, during which the united armies of the three Presidencies have been kept upon the war establishment, and for the most part engaged in active operations in the field? The pay of the troops is a mere paltry item in the expenses of such a time, and the bare thought of what the war bill must come to is enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Undoubtedly, as soon as ever active operations are brought to a close, and there is no longer an enemy in the field against us, there will be an urgent call for economy in every department, and one of the first measures will be to reduce the army to a peace establishment. It remains to be seen what will be the conduct and demeanour of those mercenaries who have been rioting in plunder, and flushed with constant excitement, battle and victory for a year and a-half. What will they say and do when suddenly told that their services are no longer required, and that they must return peaceably to their homes and lead a quiet life, and get their bread how they can? Then we shall begin to realise the deep significance of the warning given by the Rajah of Putalee to Mr. Raikes:—"Wait, sir, until this excitement of victory, this surfeit of plunder be over; wait till you mass large bodies of Sikhs in your cantonments, and then remember that I warned you of the danger." It may not, perhaps, be very easy to say whether we shall incur the greater danger by keeping our heterogeneous levies together, or by dismissing them to their homes. The first move made in dispensing with the services of any of them may not improbably alarm the rest with the prospect that their turn is not far distant; and every European soldier that we can muster in the country is likely enough to be in requisition as a protection from our at present excellent friends and mercenary allies.

At the first moment, too, of leisure for anything but war and its all-engrossing concerns, the puzzling question of a great change in our system of taxation must be met and grappled with. It seems impossible that there can be any diminution in the civil charges for governing the country; they are much more likely to be increased; and I take it to be quite certain that there must be a large increase in the military expenses for some time to come at any rate. There was a deficiency of revenue before the outbreak. Whence, then, is the revenue for the increased expenditure to be obtained? The answer will most probably be,—by a complete remodelling of our whole revenue system, which shall throw a due share of the public burdens upon those large and wealthy classes which have heretofore contributed nothing directly, and very little indirectly, to the public resources.

Nothing can be more just in theory than the carrying into effect of a well organised plan which shall throw upon those hitherto favoured classes their due share towards the burdens of the State; but practically there will be many difficulties, and not a few dangers, to be overcome before the end is accomplished. Of the difficulty of devising means for bringing those classes within the grasp of the tax-gatherer I will say nothing. It is a mere matter of detail, which those accustomed to the work would probably effect but for the dangers which the attempt might not unlikely evoke. With the native mind throughout the length and breadth of the land still heaving with the throes of such a convulsion as is now we hope beginning to subside, can we afford to risk the re-awakening of it, in even greater intensity than ever, by the introduction of an entirely novel, and to them unheard of, system of taxation, levelled especially at the wealthiest and most influential classes, and which cannot fail to render them bitterly hostile in heart towards us? That something of the sort will be attempted is most probable, indeed it seems to be almost a necessity. The financial wants will exercise an irresistible pressure, and the abstract justice of the measure will commend it in an especial manner to English statesmen. The misfortune is, that the necessity should come upon us at a moment when the state of the native mind renders it peculiarly danger-

ous to introduce so disagreeable a novelty in the way of putting our hands into their pockets.

The moral of all this is, that, maybe, our difficulty is not quite so near a satisfactory solution as many people are apt to imagine. It will not do to shut our eyes and go blindly forward in hope that luck will carry us through. Perils not a few are in the path before us; our wisdom is to look them boldly in the face, as affording the best and only chance of bringing the ship safely into port. There never was a time since England became a nation when she had more need of a commanding genius at the helm than now exists in India. Whether the right man is in the right place there may be doubted. Lord Canning's dealing with the mutiny at its first outbreak, and long after, has not stamped him as a great and far-seeing statesman; but, unquestionably, the nation owes to him a deep debt of gratitude for the determined stand that he made against the bloody counsels which would have involved us in a great national sin; and, what Talleyrand would have characterised as still worse, a great political blunder.

It is much to be hoped that the spirit of that part of the Royal Proclamation which announces an amnesty to the rebels will be cordially acted upon in India. It has become sickening to read in the accounts brought by each mail of the numbers of those misguided people who are everywhere being cut up by our troops, though rarely offering any resistance such as to cause even a trifling loss to our side. I am not finding fault with this; I am only lamenting the fact. I know that it is unavoidable, and that when they array themselves in the field against us, the slaughter of all that our troops can come at must take place. But surely the period has gone by when there can be any necessity for the immediate wholesale execution of the common herd of prisoners captured, which I read of as having occurred with regard to Tantia Topce's force in the mail just come in. On each occasion where the taking of prisoners is recorded it is added that they were immediately disposed of; and we all know pretty well now what that means. Even the bearers who carried a gorgeous palanquin which was captured, were immediately shot, so the account states. I cannot imagine anything more barbarous and cruel than so to deal with the mere domestic servants of some great man, who, in all probability, had no choice but to follow their master and do his bidding, and who, we may be well assured, took no active part in the fighting. The revered Havelock, when about to engage the butchers of Cawnpore, warned his men that Christian soldiers must never think of imitating the deeds of a heathen and barbarous foe; but it would seem that now, when the period of alarm and excitement has long passed, we are following a course which, in the judgment of impartial history, will leave the balance of vindictive cruelty against us.

Apologising for the unreasonable length of this communication, I am, sir, yours, WILLIAM MARTIN.  
December, 1858.

#### MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets of her Majesty's Indian forces took place at this college on Friday last. For the first time Lord Stanley, M.P., the new Secretary of State for India, took the chair, and addressed the cadets in a speech so admirably suited to the occasion as to make this examination one of the most noteworthy that has lately taken place at the college. Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India, and Sir Frederick Currie, Vice-President of the Council, were also present, with most of the other members, including Sir James Weir Hogg, Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., Sir Henry Montgomery, Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., Colonel Sir Erobey Cautley, K.C.B., and Messrs. MacNaughten, Mills, Willoughby, Eastwick, and Arbuthnot. Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., M.P., Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor, and a considerable number of military and general visitors were also present, including Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., the Rev. Sir C. Furnaby, Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., Admiral Cory, Major-General Cameron, Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Major-General Portlock, Colonels Russell, C.B., Sandham, R.E., Bainbridge, Elwyn, Addison, Hogg, Lefroy, Abbott, C.B., Willoughby, C.B., Hancock, Durand, C.B., Wilde, C.B., Ross, R.E., Simpson, Green, Morris, Harrington, and Baker, R. Campbell, M.P., Sandoz, &c.

There were fifteen cadets brought forward for examination. Of this number six were reported by the public examiner qualified for the Engineers, viz.—William Henry Pierson, George Strahan, Barté John

Goldie, John Pennycuik, Charles Alexander Sim, and Henry Doveton. Eight were reported to be fitted for the Artillery, viz.:—John William Taylor, James Andrew Sutherland Colquhoun, Samuel Swinton Jacob, Walter Ernest Forbes, Francis Ward Major, John Forbes Meiklejohn, Charles Doyle Anderson Straker, William Andros Warren, and Francis William Collis, for the Infantry.

Mr. B. Hawkins, who had met with a severe accident, which prevented him from offering himself for this examination, when he was certain to have stood well in the list of successful candidates, was spoken of highly by the examiner and specially reserved for examination for the Engineers hereafter. The report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies, bearing warm testimony to the diligence and good conduct of the cadets, having been read by Mr. Cochran, the clerk of the College, the prizes were distributed as follows:—

#### FIRST CLASS.

William H. Pierson—Pollock Medal, 1st Mathematics, 2nd Fortification, 2nd Military Drawing, 1st Surveying, and 2nd Civil Drawing.

George Strahan—1st Good Conduct, 2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification, 1st Military Drawing, 2nd Surveying, 1st Civil Drawing, 1st Hindustani, 1st Photography, Latin.

Robert M.L. Hawkins—2nd Good Conduct.

John W. Taylor—2nd Hindustani.

J. A. S. Colquhoun—French.

W. E. Forbes—2nd Photography.

#### SECOND CLASS.

E. L. Marryat—Fortification.

H. C. Rowcroft—Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, and Hindustani.

A. W. Elliott—Mathematics, Surveying, and Latin.

J. F. Cookesley—French.

W. J. Heavyside—3rd Good Conduct.

#### THIRD CLASS.

R. V. Riddell—4th Good Conduct, Mathematics, Fortification, Surveying, Civil Drawing, and Hindustani.

A. D. Grant—Military Drawing.

J. Cruickshank—French.

M. H. Seward—Latin.

MILITARY DRAWINGS, EXECUTED BY THE CADETS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Mr. Strahan (1st prize)—Part of Hong Kong.

Mr. Pierson (2nd prize)—ditto, and a beautiful drawing from a model.

Mr. Taylor—Part of Hong Kong.

Mr. Jacob and Mr. Colquhoun—Parts of the Island of Salsette.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Major—Mequinenza, in pencil.

Mr. Doveton—Part of Hong Kong.

Mr. Goldie—Balaklava.

#### SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Rowcroft (prize), Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Morant—Drawings from models.

#### THIRD CLASS.

Mr. Grant (prize), Mr. Riddell, Mr. Swinton, and Mr. Sprague—Good specimens of pencil contouring, and shading in colours.

Also some good elementary subjects in the junior classes.

Lord Stanley then addressed the students. He said,—Gentlemen, it is now my duty to express to you the gratification which I and all who are interested in this College must feel at the very satisfactory report which has been made to me of its present state of discipline. I also wish, in compliance with the old custom of this time and place, to address a few words of counsel and goodwill to those who are about to enter upon a career of active service in India. It is a task which I willingly undertake, and yet it is one which at the present moment may seem almost superfluous. For to those who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, the events of the last two years have spoken, and will speak, with far more force than any words of mine. I do not refer to the political or social causes of the insurrection which has taken place, with those we in this room have nothing to do, but what I mean is this—that the great lessons which we have received must impress on all thoughtful minds more strongly than they ever were impressed before, the peculiarities of the position which an Englishman, especially an Englishman in civil or military employment, occupies in the East. Everything in Asia—public safety, national honour, personal reputation—rests on the force of individual character. In Europe, law and routine circumscribe the limits of personal action; society is stronger than any man in it; but in India, in military life especially, incompetence is never permanently safe from detection, and talent with perseverance need never despair of an opportunity. You have had

lately a memorable instance of what I am now saying. General Havelock, when the insurrection broke out, was a man advanced in years; his life had been passed in service duty and strictly performed, but still comparatively obscure; two years ago neither he himself nor any friend for him could have anticipated that he would take a place in history. He sought only to do the work that lay before him; distinction was long delayed, it came unsought for, but it came at last. Somewhat similar was the career of Sir W. Nott, the able general who retrieved English honour in Afghanistan. He, too, after more than thirty years of ordinary service, in which his military genius found no adequate scope, was selected for the first time late in life for the command of an army; and you all know the result. I dwell upon this because I know that in the life of those who serve the State abroad there are apt to be moments of despondency—increased, perhaps, by exile and climate—when exertion seems vain and success hopeless, and when even active and enterprising men shrink from the labour of qualifying themselves for positions in which they think they may never be placed. If it should chance that in such moments—for to you, too, such moments may come—any word I now utter should recur to your minds, remember then that you are only passing through a trial which is common to all who encounter the hazards of a profession whether abroad or at home: remember that that most valuable public servant, Lord Macaulay, who reached the highest posts of Indian and colonial Administration, once wrote back from India entreating to be allowed to give up a service for which he felt no taste, and in which he had no hope of success. Remember, again, that if common report be not unfounded, the most illustrious soldier of English or Indian history, the Duke of Wellington himself, at an early period of his career seriously contemplated abandoning a profession in which he despaired of advancement, and seeking employment of a different kind. And bear this in mind, that when the time of trial arrives, as arrive it will, to those who can work and wait, a few months, a few weeks, even a few days may suffice to build up that edifice of fame and success for which the whole previous life has been training. But such chances only occur to those who can turn them to account, and for the highest successes even of military life a merely military training is an insufficient qualification. No man, I believe, can be a really efficient general, far less an efficient administrator, who does not closely study the human machinery with which he has to work, the people of the country in which he lives and acts—(hear, hear). Do not imagine that your work in that respect is more than begun when you have acquired the necessary qualification of language. Examine native habits, native ideas, native character; do it in a spirit of fairness, and you will gain at least this, even if you gain nothing else, that you will avoid that ignorant and unwise contempt for all that is Asiatic, which, politically and personally, does Englishmen so much harm in the East—(cheers). You cannot live, however you may attempt it, in a state of entire indifference to those who surround you in such multitudes. If you do not bear them good will you will bear them ill will; and, as it seems a law of nature that between different races of men, until they get acquainted, a certain repugnance shall exist, so it is equally certain that by better knowledge, if there be only the will to acquire it, that feeling of repugnance is dispelled. Were I addressing you this time last year I should add a word of caution against the popular absurdity—for it is no less—which imputed to 150,000,000 of mankind a participation in the atrocities of a few criminals and fanatics—(hear, hear). But that state of feeling is over in England; it has almost come to an end in India. We are free from the mischievous influences of panic and passion, and have learnt to recognise in men like Scindiah, the Rajah of Puteala, the Nizam and his Minister, Sala Jung, and Jung Bahadoor, of Nepal, as well as in our gallant native levies, who have fought side by side with Europeans with no unequal courage against rebels and mutineers, the possession of manly qualities which may make us well content to hail them as friends and supporters of British power—(cheers). I have spoken to you, gentlemen, as to men who aspire to, and are prepared to struggle for, the highest prizes of life; and I hold it needless, therefore, to warn you against the vulgar temptations of indolence, extravagance, and pleasure. Others will tell you—and, I believe, not in vain—how the brightest prospects may be clouded and the most vigorous energies impeded by debt, hastily and carelessly contracted, and not for long years shaken off. Others will warn you—and I think you will take the warning—that in a climate not naturally congenial to Englishmen the connection between the slightest violation of temperance and disease of body and mind is far

more invariable and certain than at home. I will add only this—remember, though to some of you it may have a startling sound—that for a European gentleman in India there is, strictly speaking, no private life—(hear, hear). He is one of the ruling race; he is one of the few among the many; he is one of a population some 10,000 strong among more than ten times as many millions. There are, little as he may know or care about it, quick eyes to watch his conduct, and envious tongues ready enough to disparage his nation and his race. This is not a merely personal matter. A single officer who forgets that he is an officer and a gentleman does more harm to the moral influence of his country than ten men of blameless life can do good. To you, therefore, in more senses than one, the honour of England in the East is committed. You are the representatives, not only of our military strength, but also of our national character. You go forth from a college which has trained, through a long series of years, many of the ablest public servants whom this empire has ever produced. I hope that the permanence of its prosperity may be equal to its deserts; that you, its latest representatives, may be worthy of those who have gone before; and that among the names of those whom I address some, at least, may live in the records, not only of this college, but of this country, connected with the honourable exploits of war, or with the glory of skilful and successful administration. Gentlemen, I wish you God speed, and believe that whatever happens you will always do your duty.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the noble Secretary, with the visitors, proceeded to the sand modelling hall, where there were several beautifully constructed models, of which the chief features and peculiarities were pointed out by the cadets. There was one very good model of two fronts in Vauban's first system, which, with all its minute and rather over-estimated advantages of *chemins des rondes* and retired flanks, were duly explained by sub-officer S. Jacob. Those, however, which attracted most attention were those of a fort in Captain Choumaras' new system, which is now in good repute upon the Continent, though the system itself consists rather in an extension and development of Vauban's ideas than any new arrangement of the author, and a model of the native Indian fort of Nowah, in the Deccan. Both of these, especially the latter, were constructed with singular neatness and care. The advantages of Choumaras' system were fully and very clearly explained by Mr. Pierson, a cadet of course, while Mr. Doveton gave a fair narrative of the main strength of native forts, and the manner in which that of Nowah was taken. To illustrate his account still more forcibly, a small charge of powder was sprung under the counter-scarp of the miniature stronghold, and the manner in which a very strong place was taken with only the loss of four men was thus made apparent, even to the most "civilian" of visitors. There was also a very fine model of a direct double sap, one-third of the real size, and the manner of carrying forward which against the works of the besieged was explained by Mr. Goldie.

The display of drawings by cadets this term was much in advance of those exhibited in former years; indeed, there was quite an artistic power as well as feeling in their compositions. The effect of the drawings as they were placed on the walls was really good, owing to the sweet harmony of the colouring and general tone.

Mr. Strahan exhibited several beautiful works in water-colours of lake scenery, as also did Mr. Pierson, each of whose productions would do credit to professional skill. The drawings of Messrs. Rowcroft and Riddell were much admired, as showing considerable promise of excellence.

The photographic department was well represented, some of the plates being very fine and of admirable texture. Prizes were awarded to Messrs. Strahan and Forbes.

After two o'clock the cadets assembled and went through their drill with a steadiness and good order that did the highest credit both to themselves and their tutors. The proceedings of the whole day were altogether of a most satisfactory kind and gratifying to all.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., a general court of this company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of four directors in the room of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. Elliot MacNaghten, and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, who have disqualified by their acceptance of seats in the new Indian Council. Four gentlemen offered themselves as candi-

dates—namely, Major-General Duncan Sim, of the Madras Engineers, Mr. Thomas Williams Helps, barrister-at-law, Mr. L. R. Reid, and Col. J. W. J. Ouseley. There was no opposition to their return. Three other directors have disqualified by accepting seats at the Council—namely, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Captain Eastwick and Captain Shepherd. The election of successors will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst. Four candidates are at present in the field, namely—Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, Bart., who was captain of the ship *Orwell*, in the East India Company's service, at the time their charter expired, Major-General George Moore, Mr. Eric S. Smith, and Dr. A. Beattie.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA—REGULATIONS.

1. In July, 1859, an examination of candidates will be held. Forty candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these twenty-five will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, eight for that of Madras, and seven for that of Bombay. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st May 1859, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st May 1859 will be above eighteen years and under twenty-three years;

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

| Marks.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| English Language and Literature.—                                                                                                                                                                       |       |
| Composition .....                                                                                                                                                                                       | 00    |
| English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution .....                                                                                                                       | 1,000 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1,500 |
| Language, Literature, and History of                                                                                                                                                                    |       |
| Greece .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                          | 750   |
| " " " Rome .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                      | 750   |
| " " " France .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                    | 375   |
| " " " Germany .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                   | 375   |
| " " " Italy .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                                     | 375   |
| Mathematics, Pure and Mixed .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                     | 1,250 |
| Natural Science; that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy. ..                                                                                            | 500   |
| * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three. |       |
| Moral Sciences; that is Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy .. .. .                                                                                                                                      | 500   |
| Sanskrit Language and Literature .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                | 500   |
| Arabic Language and Literature .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                  | 500   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 7,375 |

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *ex voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the names of the forty candidates who shall have obtained a



greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In July, 1860, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

|                                              | Marks. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sanskrit .. .. .                             | 500    |
| Vernacular Languages of India (each) .. .. . | 350    |

\* Each candidate may name one or two languages. If he names only one, he must name either Sanskrit or a vernacular language current in the Presidency which he has selected.

2. The History and Geography of India .. .. . 500

3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law 1,000

4. Political Economy .. .. . 500

In this, as in the preceding Examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the numbers set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *ex vivo* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary, before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's-yard, London, S.W.

**NOTE.**—The Secretary of State for India in Council, has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his Lordship's intention to allow the sum of £100 to each selected Candidate who shall have passed the Further Examination in July, 1860, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

**EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).**—At the meeting of the East India Coal Company (Limited), held on the 8th, Mr. W. S. Austin in the chair, the report exhibiting the progress of the undertaking was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum. The accounts present a balance to the credit of revenue of £5,938, but, though the distribution intimated is equal to the amount named, it will not be divided before March, as the directors will not be in funds till that date. It is stated that the prospects of the company are favourable, and that the result of careful supervision and more energetic management is a much larger increase in the yield of the coalpits. With the view of substituting some economical and speedy mode of conveying the coal from the mines to the terminus of the East India Railway at Ranegunge, the directors have despatched to India one of Boydell's patent endless railway engines and six trucks, capable of carrying on the ordinary road about twenty tons each journey.

**THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COLONIES.**—A Bill relative to the emancipation of slaves in the Dutch East India Colonies has been presented to the legislature by the Dutch Minister for the Colonies.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

ASTELL, the wife of John H., d., at 41, Eaton-place, Dec. 7.

CARR, the wife of Mark W., Gt. Southern of India Railway, twins (prematurely born), at Blackheath, Dec. 6.

CHILD, the wife of Lieut. Septimus, I.N., d., at Brighton, Dec. 6.

### MARRIAGE.

BOWRING, Edgar A. s. of Sir John, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary in China, to Ellen, d. of Lewis Cubitt, at St. Mary's, Munster-square, Dec. 7.

### DEATHS.

BIDDULPH, Col. Edward, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Art., at Fitzroy-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 70, Dec. 3.

BUDD, Maj. George Rowcroft, late 3rd Bengal cav., at 18, Norfolk-crescent, Dec. 12.

NORTON, Rosalind E. wife of George, late Advocate Gen. of Madras, at Wyvols-court, Swallowfield, aged 62, Dec. 4.

SANDEMAN, Theophila T. wife of Douglas, Bengal Marine, at Dublin, Dec. 5.

TWYNAM, Lucy M., d. of Frederick, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s Civil Serv., at the Grove, Bishop's Stoke Hants, aged 24, Dec. 2.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4. Amathia, Brough, Akyab; Effingham, Kooria, Moorla; Australia, Gutpeal, Maulmain.—6. Alma, Archer, Maulmain; Germania, Francki, Maulmain; Ann Nelson, Gilks, Singapore; Henbury, Alexander, Kurrachee; Crown, Jones, Munsoorootah; Cameo, Milne, Maulmain; Young England, Riggs, Ceylon; Prince, Drewitt, Hondikles Bay; Dauntless, Toogood, Bombay; Delgany, Hayes, Bombay.—7. Cospatrick, Scott, Bengal; Wilhelmine, Basse, Singapore; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Rangoon.—8. James Booth, McQueen, Manilla; Alliance, Stratton, Cuddalore; Solertia, Basse, Kooria Moorla; Aalborg, Folkman, Sourabaya.—10. Reuller, Gibbs, Cape of Good Hope; Maggie Miller, Johns, Calcutta; Arrow, Jamieson, Singapore; Hindoo, Rundberg, Batavia; Thames, Luckie, Java.—13. Baracouta, Kemp, Mauritius; Star of the East, Wallace, Ceylon; British Queen, Lowther, Akyab.—14. Armistice, Pearce, Ceylon; John McVicar, Allen, Calcutta; Elizabeth Lewis, Lewis, Algoa Bay; Iona, Davison, Zanzibar.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 11, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. A. T. Binny. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Smith, Mr. H. Mollett, Mr. L. C. Mollett, Mr. Molitor, Mr. J. Thomasson.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Remington, Mr. Bowen, Mr. W. H. Davidson, Mr. Gaitakell, Mr. J. R. Dryman, Mr. Newman, Mr. G. N. Hay, Mr. Shepherd.

From MARSHELLES, Dec. 19, to proceed per str. Bombay, from SUZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Ingle.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. B. Davidson, Capt. J. C. Graves.

## East-India House,

December 11, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. H. Shum, 83rd N.I.; Lieut. C. Richards, 63rd N.I.; Capt. F. R. Thompson, 29th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Fus.; Lieut. Worsley, 47th N.I.; Lieut. R. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I.; Ens. C. Handyside, 13th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. F. F. Campbell, 6th N.I.; Capt. G. G. Campbell, Art.; Lieut. Handyside, 9th N.I.; Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I.; Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 4th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Stewart, 4th Cav. Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. McKenna, Art.; Col. J. C. Heath, Art.; Lieut. Baker, Art.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. M. B. Binning, 6 mo.; Mr. R. N. Dalzell, 1 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Sinclair, 63rd N.I., 6 mo. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. Innes, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Ross.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, 48th N.I. Madras Estab.—2nd Capt. F. Cobbe, Art. Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. J. C. Graves, Cav.

**BRANKSEA ISLAND.**—A heavy mortgage security attempted to be enforced on the Branksea Island estate of Col. Waugh has been declared invalid by the Master of the Rolls. This decision incidentally occurred in the judgment in a case (Jolly v. Arbuthnot) which came before the Rolls Court on the 6th inst.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Sultan*, Dec. 10, 1858.

|              | Gold. | Silver. |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Bombay ..... | —     | £42,780 |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.          | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal ..... | 1s. 11½ d. 2s. 0d.                                           | 2s. 2d.                                               | £. s. d.                                   |
| Madras .....    | 1s. 11½ d. 2s. 0d.                                           | 2s. 2d.                                               | 677 17 0                                   |
| Bombay .....    | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½ d.                                           | 2s. 2½ d.                                             |                                            |

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|                                       | Buy. s. d. | Sell. s. d. | Actual Sales. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Secca Rs.    | —          | —           | 1 10          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                   | —          | —           | 111½          |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ..... | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-38 .....     | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 ..... | —          | —           | 1 8           |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 .....     | —          | —           | —             |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                                | Paid. | Prices.          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 2.                                                     |       |                  |
| India Stock .....                                      |       | 228              |
| India Loan Debentures .....                            |       | 99½              |
| India Debentures (2nd is.) ..                          |       | 99½              |
| India Scrip (2nd issue) .....                          |       | 99½              |
| India Bonds (£1,000) .....                             |       | 12s. to 15s. pm. |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                             |       | 16s. pm.         |
| RAILWAYS.                                              |       |                  |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .. | 9s.   | 1 dia. to par    |
| Ditto Additional Capital, A ..                         | 6     | 1 to 1½          |
| Ditto B .....                                          | 4½    | 1 to 1½          |
| Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..                        | 1.3   | par              |
| Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..                          | 8     | 1 to 1 pm.       |
| Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..                       | 5     | par to 1½ pm.    |
| East Indian .....                                      | 100   | 108 to 108½      |
| Ditto E Shares Extension .....                         | 10    | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....         | all   | 31½ to 31½       |
| Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 4     | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| Ditto .....                                            | 4     | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) ..... | 2     | par to 1½ pm.    |
| Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....                        | all   | 18½ to 18½       |
| Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                        | all   | 20½ to 20½       |
| Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....             | all   | 1 to 1½ dis.     |
| Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | 5     | 1 dia. to 1½ pm. |
| Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....            | 5     | 1 dia. to 1½ pm. |
| Ottoman Rail. (guar. 5 p. ct.) ..                      | 7     | 1 to 1 dia.      |
| Scinde (guar. 5 per cent.) .....                       | 15    | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| Scinde (ditto) .....                                   | all   | 21½ to 21½       |
| Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 10    | par to 1½ pm.    |
| Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....     | 5     | 1 dia. to 1½ pm. |
| Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                               | 5     | 1 dia. to 1½ pm. |
| BANKS.                                                 |       |                  |
| Agra and United Service .....                          | 50    |                  |
| Australasia .....                                      | all   | 93½ to 93        |
| Bank of Egypt .....                                    | all   | 27 to 28         |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....    | 10    | 2½ to 1½ dia.    |
| Oriental Bank Corporation .....                        | all   | 30½ to 31½       |
| Ottoman Bank .....                                     | all   | 30½ to 31½       |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                         |       |                  |
| Eastern Steam .....                                    | all   | 2 to 2½          |
| Indian & Australian Tel. Co. ..                        | 2     |                  |
| Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..                        | all   | 7½ to 8½         |
| N. B. Australasian Company ..                          | all   | 1 to 1           |
| Oriental Gas .....                                     | all   | 1 to 1           |
| Ditto New .....                                        | 15s.  | 1 dia. to par    |
| Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp. ....    | all   | 84 to 86         |
| Ditto New .....                                        | 10    | 12 to 14 pm.     |
| Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..                          | 2     | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..                           | all   | 1 to 1½          |
| Ditto Registered .....                                 | all   | 1 to 1½          |

**DIRECT CADETS.**—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations to her Majesty's Indian Army, passed their examinations for admission on the 7th inst., viz.:—Messrs. R. A. Bruce, L. F. Campbell, D. Darroch, M. L. Elliott, E. G. G. Hastings, H. A. Lawford, Irvine Low, J. C. Macier, P. D. Malden, J. W. Munro, A. M. Ommaney, H. G. Oldham, W. Reynolds, J. D. Sandys, C. B. Smith, R. M. B. Thomas, Ives M. Urquhart, R. Westmacott, E. M. Bethune, E. S. Beirle, H. M. Clarke, G. T. Halliday, E. P. Ommaney, E. D. P. Payne, E. Perse, T. L. Quin, R. G. Stratton, A. F. Turner, E. Wells, H. W. Williams, H. R. Young, Wigram Battye.

**ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN H.M.'S INDIAN SERVICE.**—The next examination for admission into the Indian Medical Service will take place at the East India House on the 10th of January, and succeeding days, the probable number of vacancies being fifty-one.

**THE CHINESE EMBASSY.**—The following is a correct list of the staff of the Chinese Embassy:—The Hon. Frederick Bruce, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Horace Rumbold, Esq., Secretary of Legation. Mr. William De Norman, first paid Attaché. Mr. M. H. St. Clair and Mr. G. Wyndham, Attachés. Mr. Wade, Chinese Secretary. Mr. Colquhoun, her Majesty's agent and consul-general at Bucharest, succeeds Mr. Bruce as her Majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

For Constructing, Maintaining and Working (under the sanction and with the support of the Government of India) a comprehensive system of Irrigation Works and Navigable Canals throughout the Presidency of Madras and the neighbouring Territories of Berar, Cochin, Hyderabad, Mysore, Nagpoor, Orissa, the South Mahratta Country and Travancore; and also throughout the Lower Provinces of Bengal, when the necessary Powers shall have been obtained.

FIRST CAPITAL, £2,000,000,  
(With Power to Increase.)

FIRST ISSUE thereof, £1,000,000 in 50,000 Shares of £20 each,

Upon which a perpetual Minimum Interest of £5 per cent. has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, all surplus Profits being divisible equally between the Government and the Company; which arrangement is subject to be determined only by the Government purchasing the Works constructed within Six Months after the Expiration of each Period of Twenty-five Years, at a Sum equal to the Market Value of the Shares of the Company on an average of the three preceding Years.

DEPOSIT, £1 PER SHARE,

To bear Interest at the Guaranteed Rate from the Day on which the same shall be paid into the Indian Treasury.

#### DIRECTORS.

**Chairman**—JAMES THOMSON, Esq. (Messrs. Line and Co., Madras), Deputy Governor of the Agra Bank and late Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and President of the Madras Bank.  
**Colonel Philip Anstruther**, C.B., Madras Artillery.  
**The Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie**, M.P. (Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co.).  
**Lieutenant-Colonel Grimes**, Madras Army, Chairman of the Oriental Inland Steam Company.  
**Colonel Atwell Lake**, C.B., late Superintending Engineer of the Kistnah Irrigation Works.  
**Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow**, late of the Commission for governing Mysore.  
**Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock**, G.C.B., F.R.G.S., &c.  
**Major-General Westrop Watkins**, Madras Army.  
**CONSULTING ENGINEER**—Colonel J. T. Smith, Madras Engineers, F.R.S., &c.  
**AUDITORS**—James Bonar, Esq. (Messrs. Small and Co., Old Jewry).  
**BANKERS**—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.  
**SOLICITOR**—John Mackrell, Esq., 34, Cannon-street West.  
**SECRETARY**—John Westwood, Esq.

OFFICES—27, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### PROSPECTUS.

The paramount importance and eminently remunerative character of Works of Irrigation in India have become, by long experience and well-ascertained results, established facts. Accordingly, the Government of Madras, in May last, in a Report to the late Court of Directors of the East India Company, after setting forth in the strongest language their beneficial effects and public utility, certified that "the returns from Irrigation Works are always considerable, and often immense;" and the truth of this statement is placed beyond doubt by official Returns made to Parliament in 1853.

By these it appears that the whole of the then existing works in the Madras Presidency (many of which were much out of repair, and to a great extent useless) realised, during a period of fourteen years, an average net profit of 53 per cent. upon the cost of their construction and maintenance, whilst the thirteen largest yielded during the same term a like profit of more than 120 per cent. Those works, also, which have been since undertaken but not yet completed, viz., on the Godavery and Kistnah rivers, have already produced large returns, which will shortly, it is stated, exceed 100 per cent.

Hitherto works of this nature have been executed by the Government only. But from the want of funds and a suitable and trained agency, comparatively little has been effected, and it has now become impossible, at least, for many years to come, to provide others out of the ordinary revenue. Much therefore remains to be done in this respect, to meet the positive and immediate requirements of the country; in truth, it has been for many years past repeatedly recorded by members of the Legislative Council, by Government Commissioners, by Civil and Military Engineers, and by many others of high character and intelligence, that a vast number of new works which will yield return equal to what has been above stated, are imperatively required within the territories above named, and that in the Madras Presidency alone, many millions of acres of good land are now lying waste, re-

quiring only irrigation to render them eminently fertile and profitable, whilst immense volumes of water (and more than sufficient for the purposes required), flow by neglected to the sea.

Next to Irrigation Works, both in importance and in their remunerative character, are cheap means of Transit. Their extension is also as largely and urgently called for; and it is a fortuitous circumstance that in India these two essential elements of prosperity may be secured by one operation, for Works of Irrigation can in most cases be constructed, at a trifling additional expense, in the shape of Canals, navigable by Steam Boats, the cost of carriage whereon will be far less than on common roads, and much lower than anything yet thought of for Railways.

To aid the Government in supplying these fundamental wants throughout the several districts enumerated at the head of this Prospectus is the object of this Company; and it may with confidence be asserted, that no enterprise of the present day, however lucrative and useful, will bear favourable comparison with such an undertaking.

The tract of country proposed to be, in the first instance, thus affected contains 400,000 square miles, upon the whole cultivable portions whereof cotton, both indigenous and exotic, can be successfully grown, whilst the soil of extensive districts is pre-eminently qualified for its production. Within this domain there is also a quiet, orderly, and industrious population of upwards of 53,000,000, ready, and indeed anxious, to cultivate the land immediately they are enabled by irrigation to do so.

One most important result which will flow from the development of the scheme here described will be the opening up, and rendering cheaply accessible to the Coast, an area of Cotton-growing land many times larger than the whole of the plantations of America, from whence four-fifths of our present supply is procured; so that if only a small portion of the land thus affected is employed in the cultivation of Cotton, England will be entirely relieved from her present degrading dependence upon Slave Labour for its production. Further, the Territories so improved will be enabled to compete successfully with other countries in the production and exportation of Grain and Seeds of all kinds, Sugar, Tobacco, and many other staple articles of commerce so valuable to Great Britain.

The formation and proposed objects of this Company were first notified to the late Court of Directors of the East India Company and to the Board of Control in February, 1857, from which time negotiations of a comprehensive character were carried on with those authorities, and continued with the Secretary of State and Council for India.

Pending these negotiations the Directors refrained from raising through the public any portion of the intended Capital, but being firmly convinced of the sound and profitable nature of their undertaking, and of the ultimate success of their efforts, they proceeded upon their own responsibility to procure the requisite Act of Incorporation, and to adopt all other proceedings necessary to save delay, and to establish this Company upon a firm and sure basis. With this view they had before the Court of Directors particulars of two highly promising and important projects in the Presidency of Madras as first portions of the scheme to be carried out, which projects are now under consideration by the local government.

The Directors are enabled to state that they have at length met with the desired support, and that this Company is now effectually established, and its scheme fully recognised by the Home Government of India, who, fully admitting the great and lasting advantages to be obtained by attracting private enterprise and English capital to works of public utility in that country, have conceded liberal and substantial terms of support to this the first attempt of that nature, including in such terms a perpetual guarantee of a minimum interest of 2½ per cent. per annum on the first issue of capital to the amount of £1,000,000, as paid into the Indian Treasury, all surplus profits being divisible equally between the Government and the Company, which arrangement is to be subject to determination only upon the Secretary of State for India in Council giving notice, within six months after the expiration of each period of twenty-five years from the commencement of the present arrangement, of an intention to purchase the whole of the works then constructed at a sum equal to an average of the market price at which the shares of this Company shall have been selling in London during the three preceding years.

In addition to the works before referred to and proposed for construction in Madras, the Directors have submitted to Lord Stanley in Council, other and no less valuable projects, and his Lordship has referred particulars thereof to the Supreme Government of India for investigation and report.

All future issue of shares will be distributed pro rata amongst the then existing Shareholders.

Forms of Applications for Shares may now be had on application at the Company's Offices, 27, Cannon-street, E.C., London; of the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; and of the Solicitor, John Mackrell, Esq., 34, Cannon-street West, E.C., London; but no application will be considered unless a Deposit of One Pound on each Share applied for is previously made to Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., Bankers of the Company. The Deposit will be returned if the application is not accepted.

The last day for application will be Saturday, the 18th inst.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation transmitted by the Government of Madras, on the 15th May, 1858, to the late Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Government express their unanimous, strong and earnest advocacy, that all Irrigation Works, which, on a comprehensive view of the wants of the country, may be deemed necessary to develop its undoubtedly great resources, be commenced at once boldly and on a large scale, be pressed forward throughout all times and under all circumstances, and be looked on and be practically treated, as in fact they really are, as the most economical, because the most profitable, undertakings in which the Government could possibly engage. It is needless now again to bring forward the innumerable instances in which money has in the Presidency been most advantageously invested in Irrigation Works. The proceedings of Government have, in this respect, been only too desultory and vacillating, and it is confidently asserted that "India" could be placed in a position to pay all her own expenses and gradually discharge her debt far more readily and speedily by a judicious expenditure than by any scheme of retrenchment or reduction.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
14th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on TUESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from Stockton-on-Tees to the City of Calcutta, in two Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

For Two Ships, the Stores consist of about

400 to 450 Tons of Dead Weight, being Four Iron Barges in pieces of various dimensions.

Particulars may be seen in the Marine Department in this House, and the Barges may be inspected on the Premises of Messrs. M. Pearce and Co., at Stockton.

A Lump Sum to be named for the whole, to include all expenses for cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London,  
14th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of

A Steam-tug Boat, in pieces; the Hull to be seen at Langley's Building yard, Deptford, and the Machinery in the Victoria Docks; weighing altogether about Seventy Tons. A Lump Sum to be named for the Boat and Machinery, which is to include all expense for cutting decks, &c.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

#### CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, London,  
14th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready on TUESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards.

Every Tender must be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Department, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining Two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the Rate or Exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

250 Tons of Dead Weight (Barrack Iron).

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House,  
7th December, 1858.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### THE FINANCE, HOME, and PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be ready, on or before TUESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, to receive Proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply

PIG IRON and IRON KENTLEDGE;

also,

CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS;

And that the Conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretariat Office, where the Proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the said 21st day of DECEMBER, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

East-India House,  
8th December, 1858.

# THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That a GENERAL COURT of the said COMPANY will be held as above on SATURDAY, the 18th INSTANT, between the hours of Twelve and Six o'clock, for the Election of THREE DIRECTORS, in the room of

JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.,  
Sir JAMES WEIR HOGG, Bart., and  
WILLIAM JOSEPH EASTWICK, Esq.,

who have disqualified.

The Form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East India Stock to Vote by Proxy on this occasion, will be prepared for delivery to the Proprietors at the Treasury in this House.

C. CRAFTURD, Acting Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WE beg to return our best thanks for the honour you have conferred on us by electing us to the DIRECTION of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY at the Ballot of this day.

We have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servants,

THOMAS WILLIAMS HELPS,  
J. W. J. OUSELEY,  
L. R. REID,  
DUNCAN SIM.

India House, 9th December, 1858.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

ADVERTING to our respective Addresses of the 1st and 2nd Instant, we beg to intimate that the COURT of DIRECTORS having announced that the Election for THREE DIRECTORS (in the room of J. W. EASTWICK, Esq., Sir J. W. HOGG, Bart., and JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq., who have disqualified), will be filled up in the usual manner, on SATURDAY, the 18th INSTANT, between the hours of Twelve and Six o'clock, we respectfully request you will honour us with your attendance on that occasion and record your Votes in our favour.

Should you wish to vote by Proxy, we shall be happy to forward the necessary power on receiving an intimation to that effect.

We have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servants,

J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE,  
GEORGE MOORE,  
ERIC C. SMITH.

7, Leadenhall-street, Dec. 8th, 1858.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

THREE more VACANCIES in the Direction of the COMPANY have been declared, and will be filled for on the 18th INSTANT; I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to announce myself as a Candidate for a seat at the Board, and to solicit the honour of your support on that day.

Although the East-India Company have been deprived of the government of India, many valuable rights and privileges yet belong to the Corporation.

As one of the Committee appointed by the last General Court, and a member of your By-law Committee, I have given my earnest attention to the best mode of preserving these, and the result of the Committee's deliberations will be submitted to you at a Court summoned for the 20th instant.

Twenty-five years' continued active service in India have excited in me a warm interest in all that relates to the prosperity of that vast empire, as well as active habits of business, which remain in full force.

If I am honoured by being elected one of your representatives, I shall give my best attention to the management of all details relative to the transfer of Stock, the security of the guarantee fund, and the regular payment of dividends; and be ready at all times to protect your interests.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

ALEX. BEATTIE, M.D.

45, Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park,  
11th December, 1858.

East-India House, 4th December, 1858.

# THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That a GENERAL COURT of the said COMPANY will be held as above on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, in order to receive the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of PROPRIETORS appointed at the General Court of 30th August last, for the purpose of consulting with the Directors in reference to the measures to be taken for the future management of the Company's affairs, and for the discussion of the said Report, and other general business.

Copies of the Minutes, and Report of the Committee, are laid upon the table in the Proprietors' Room for the inspection of Proprietors.

C. CRAFTURD, Acting Secretary.

East India House,  
8th December, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Appointment of ASSISTANT-SERGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, will be held in this House on MONDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1859, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of Vacancies in the Medical Establishment to be then filled up will be Fifty-one.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVI.—No. 374.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1858.

[PRICE 6d.

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|                        |          |                        |        |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|--------|
| Bengal .....           | Nov. 13  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Nov. 6 |
| Madras .....           | " 18     | Bombay .....           | " 25   |
| Agra .....             | " 16     | Ceylon .....           | " 16   |
| China (Hong-Kong)..... | Oct. 29. |                        |        |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency, or the lower provinces of Bengal. Mails for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras and China, leave Southampton on the 4th and 20th of the month, except when these dates fall on a Sunday: in that case they leave on Saturday. These mails are made up in London on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mails are despatched to Bombay via Southampton by the Australian steamers, which start on the 13th and 27th of each month. By this route Letters and Newspapers are conveyed direct to Alexandria, and thence forwarded to Bombay, together with the next mail from Marseilles.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ANY interest that might otherwise have attached to the intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 25th November, has been already anticipated by the Government Telegrams published in our last issue. The effect of the Royal Proclamation certainly appears to have been most satisfactory. From all quarters the rebel leaders are described as flocking to the civil magistrates to tender their submission and renew their allegiance. The defection of the Nawab of Banda is likely to prove a fatal blow to the cause of the insurgents in Central India. Indeed it can hardly be said that the rebellion any longer exists in that district, as Tantia Topce is reduced to the condition of a vagrant rather than of a rebel chieftain. The celerity of his movements, however, is something marvellous. By the latest accounts he is represented as having baffled his pursuers, and to have reached a point within 300 miles from Bombay. He was hemmed in on all sides by cavalry and infantry, and escape rendered all but impossible. His colleague, Maun Sing, of Powrie, is reported to have sustained a signal defeat on the 14th November at the hands of Brigadier Smith, near Koondye. He had taken up a strong position with 6,000 men on the opposite side of a nullah near a village and was on the point of breaking up his encampment, when suddenly the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery opened upon him a sharp fire of grape and shrapnel within two or three hundred yards. Though in some measure protected by the jungle his men fell fast, till they broke and fled in confusion, hotly pursued by the cavalry for eight miles. Altogether, his loss was estimated at 600 men.

Of the movements of the infamous Nana Sahib nothing certain appears to be known, and even his name is scarcely ever mentioned by the Indian journalists.

In Oude several forts have yielded to force or fear. On the 3rd November, Brigadier Walpole stormed some formidable entrenchments at Rampoor, though with the loss of eighty or ninety men put *hors de combat*, among whom were Colonel Farquhar commanding the Belooch Battalion, and Dr. Smith of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry. Colonel Farquhar was shot through the knee, and his leg was afterwards amputated, but he is said to be in a fair way of recovery. On the 9th of the same month Brigadier Eveleigh carried the fort of Simree almost without resistance, and on the following day Rajah Madhoo Sing yielded the fort of Amaithee to Major Barrow, Civil Commissioner with the Commander-in-Chief's army. Only three leaders of importance remain, therefore,

in arms against us. These are the Begum, Nurput Sing, and Rajah Beni Madhoo, who have now no alternative but to submit, or be crushed by the forces that are rapidly closing around them.

Accounts from Rohilcund are highly favourable. Here and there small parties of desperate villains make their appearance, but only to be instantly annihilated, and the pacification of the province may be regarded as complete. The Commander-in-Chief was at Pertabghur, only twenty miles from Allahabad, apparently disposed to afford the rebels time to make their submission, rather than compel them to do so by arms. His Lordship's inactivity is, of course, very disagreeable to junior officers eager for an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and is consequently commented upon by the local press in no flattering terms.

The Bombay papers allude, with evident exultation, to a slight rebuke said to have been administered to the Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency by the Governor, Lord Elphinstone. Sir Henry Somerset, it appears, had arranged to leave Poona on the 16th of November for a tour of inspection, but was gently reminded by his Lordship that as the rebels were so near at hand the presence of the Commander-in-Chief might be required at headquarters. At least, so runs the story, which is quite as likely to be erroneous as correct.

Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, arrived at Bombay from Calicut on the 11th of last month, and had proceeded on a tour of inspection through Central India.

It is proposed to establish an Economic Museum, with botanical gardens, at Bombay, in commemoration of the transfer of the Company's government to the Crown. Some of the wealthy natives are said to have initiated the proposal.

The Bombay banks have raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, money having become more in demand owing to the improvement in the import market. The present rates are five per cent. for Government Bills and eight per cent. on commercial paper at three months.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Capt. John F. Garstin, 65th Bengal N. L., at Barrackpore, aged 39, Nov. 7; Capt. Edward D. Hale, 47th Bengal N. L., at Ranegunge, Nov. 8.  
**MADRAS.**—Capt. Henry D. Hart, 39th Madras N. L., at Vellore, Nov. 12.  
**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Maj. H. E. Bale, H.M.'s 34th Foot, on board the ship *Lightning*, during voyage from Calcutta to London, Aug. 25; Ens. A. W. Gillee, 34th Foot, at Azamghur, Oct. 27.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Lieut. Fry, Mr. G. Stiel, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Orr and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Beachcroft, Col. Williamson, Col. Hicks, Dr. Mann, Col. Tremenneer, Capt. Nangle, Mr. McNab, Mrs. Ramsay, Col. Campbell, Capt. Batty, Mr. H. Glynn, and Mr. H. E. Forde.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per Str. Malta, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Lamb and infant, Lieut. Bent, Lieut. Sibthorp, Mrs. Mark and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hishop and three children, Capt. Mocatta and two children, Dr. Wolsey, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Dick.

## BENGAL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We have received a few lines from Brigadier Smith's column, dated 14th instant, at Rajpore, thirty miles east of Goonah, and learn that by a forced march of eighteen miles from near Mongrowlee to Dumgoom the day before, and by starting again at three o'clock the next morning, they came on and surprised a party of the rebels, about 800 or 900 strong, four miles east of Rajpore, at daylight, and before even they had risen. Maun Sing, of Pardone and Powrie, was with them, but unfortunately escaped on horseback; his elephant also got away, but his shield and palkee fell into our hands. Between 500 and 600 have been killed by the cavalry and infantry; the former pursued for six miles southward. The rebels had no guns, and such was their flight that swords, bundooks, bundles of clothes, tatoos, spears, camels, all were abandoned. Extraordinary to relate, two Enfield rifles, one marked "Grenadier Company 88th Regiment"—no doubt taken at Cawnpore—were captured by the 10th N. I. Our loss is very small:—Lieutenant Harris, Blake's Troop H. A., five men 10th N. I., and a native officer 1st Lancers killed, and four men wounded; one man 95th, two Mead's Horse, and some six men and eight horses of H.M.'s 8th Hussars, all wounded. Brigadier Smith's column has done well. After tracking the rebels—first those under Tuntia Topee—for the past month, all through dense jungles and unfordable rivers, a great deal of indignation and discontent is felt throughout the brigade that General Michel should have crippled the movements of the column by returning, after he had worked the horses to death, the cavalry and two divisions of Blake's troop (which alone brought in one hundred sore backs). The consequence is, that half the troop only is horsed, and a number of the men, as well as the 8th hussars, have to march. Brigadier Smith intended to send all the Sikh horse and half the troop H.A. to Goona to rest, three weeks of which at least they would require before the horses could be of the least service.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THANKS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO ITS SERVANTS.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General directs the publication of the subjoined despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, and of a resolution passed by a General Court of the East India Company, on the 30th of August last:—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—No. 147 of 1858.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

We have the satisfaction of transmitting to you, for promulgation in such manner as you may consider suitable, the copy of a resolution unanimously passed by the General Court of the East India Company, held on the 30th ult., expressing the thanks of the Court to the servants and officers of the Company "of every rank, and in every capacity." We are, &c.

(Signed) F. CURRIE,

London, Sept. 1, 1858. J. EASTWICK.

Countersigned in accordance with 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 95, sec. 2. J. D. DICKENSON, Secretary. Extract Minutes of a Special General Court of the East India Company, held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

A Proprietor advertising to the fact of this being the last occasion of the meeting of the General Court before the severance of the connection of the East India Company with the Government of India, and moving the Court, it was

Resolved unanimously,—That the East India Company on surrendering at the bidding of Parliament, those powers connected with the Government of the British territories in India, which it has long exercised as trustee for the Crown, desires to return its warmest thanks to its servants and officers of every rank and in every capacity, for the fidelity, zeal and efficiency with which they have performed their several duties, and offers to them its best wishes for their future prosperity.

To those who are natives of India, the East India Company has the satisfaction of being able to give the fullest assurance, that in her Majesty Queen Victoria they will find a most gracious mistress, not unmindful of their past services under that authority which has hitherto had the honour of representing British sovereignty in India, and ever ready to reward loyalty to the British Crown.

The East India Company is convinced that the Members of the Home Department of the Company's Government will maintain the high reputation which that Department now enjoys, and will continue, when enrolled in the direct service of the Crown, to command the esteem and confidence of their Official Chiefs, and of the public.

Of its fellow-countrymen employed in India, under the Company's government, whether as civilians or soldiers; of those, especially, whose duty has recently subjected them to trials of unexampled severity, and who have done their duty so admirably as to win for them the praise and sympathy of their Sovereign and their country,—the East India Company is proud to say, that their past conduct affords the strongest security that the Crown will possess no servants abler, none more devoted, than those who have been trained by the Company; and without in any manner arrogating to itself what is due to men, some of whose names are honoured in every region of the civilised world, the East India Company trusts that in the page of impartial history it may be recorded as having presented, in the career which it has opened both to the members of its own civil and military services, and to the gallant troops of her Majesty and her royal predecessors, a field for the exercise of the highest qualities of the statesman and the soldier.

In the humble hope that the Company's rule will prove to have been, in the hand of Divine Providence, an instrument of good, and even of the highest good to India, the East India Company earnestly prays that it may please Almighty God to bless the Queen's Indian reign by the speedy restoration of peace, security, and order, and so to prosper her Majesty's efforts for the welfare of her East Indian subjects, that the millions who will henceforth be placed under her Majesty's direct, as well as sovereign dominion, constantly advancing in all that makes men and nations great, flourishing, and happy, may reward her Majesty's cares in their behalf by their faithful and firm attachment to her Majesty's person and Government.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General, speaking not only for the Government of India, but for all of every class who have acted under that Government, desires to record an assurance of the respectful thankfulness with which these parting words of good-will and approval will be received by the vast community of the Indian Civil and Military services.

The Governor-General is satisfied, that amongst all, there is but one common feeling of acknowledgment of the just, considerate, and liberal treatment, which has ever characterized the great Company which has now ceased to govern the British territories in India.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

## KISSORY CHAND MITTRA ON EDUCATION.

Kissory Chand Mittra, the native magistrate of Calcutta, has been tried by an official commission, found guilty, and dismissed. He was charged with having wrongfully acquitted a man accused of theft; subsequently interpolated words in the evidence to excuse the decision, and then denied the interpolation. In a second case, Sumbhoonath Dhur charged Deedar Bux with stealing firewood. The principal witness was in attendance, but the magistrate, without hearing him, ordered the prosecutor to pay a fine of ten rupees for bringing the complaint. In this case also certain sentences implying malice on the part of the prosecutor were interpolated in the evidence. The charge was heard before the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, a barrister, and the native judge of the Small Cause Court, who concurred in the verdict of guilty. Two of them immediately after signed also a recommendation to mercy in the teeth of the evidence, because Kissory Chand Mittra

"might, perhaps," have acted from "thoughtless indiscretion."

The case seems to have created an unusual degree of interest, and is quoted on all sides as a proof of the utter unfitness of natives for judicial employ. There seems, indeed, a feeling that Kissory's acts were dictated by a determination to refuse justice to Europeans. The latter theory, however, is inconsistent with the evidence, and the former, we confess, is not exactly the lesson we should be inclined to draw. A native magistrate is certainly wretchedly out of place administering English law to Englishmen, and native magistrates generally may be mere nuisances. At the same time, unless we are prepared to abolish them everywhere, we must teach them, and if we cannot teach them in Calcutta, in the presence of a strong and critical community, where can we?

The true lesson of the affair to our minds is, the utter worthlessness of our education as a moral agent. Kissory Chand Mittra is by no means a bad specimen of an educated native. He comes of a family remarkable for what it suits us to call "enlightenment." He knows English, and we dare say could pass an examination in Milton or Gray's Elegy. But neither knowledge, nor Milton, nor high position have availed to give him a moral sense. There are dozens of country justices in England who would pass decisions just as ridiculous as those for which he has been arraigned. There are probably not five who would interpolate evidence to justify them, not two who having interpolated words would not acknowledge them. It is here that our education breaks down, and with it, unless we can change our system, all hope of real native improvement. The native magistrate wants no further education. He has no deficiency of intellectual power. He has an immense advantage over the European in his knowledge of the language and habits of his countrymen. It is principle he wants, and unless our education can be so modified as to give it, its utility is simply nil.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DIETARY OF THE SOLDIERS.—The following letter, purporting to be from a soldier stationed at Mooltan, appears in the *Lahore Chronicle*:—"It is well known that the working classes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from whom the ranks of our army are gathered, chiefly subsist on vegetables (meat in many parts being too expensive for their means), consisting of potatoes, cabbages, &c., onions too, I am aware, are used to flavour soups and other messes; but that any Briton would eat a pound of them daily, either boiled or fried, seems both improbable and impossible. Yet this is the case with the European troops doing duty in Mooltan. A pound of meat and bone, the latter often preponderating, buried in a pound of onions, which can be obtained in the bazars at a mere nominal cost, comprises the midday meal of men that are working hard, and doing heavy duty. At the same time that the dinner, as it is termed, is brought into the barracks, we are allowed a dram of arrack, of such a strength that a boy of tender years might drink without contorting his features, although for the last two or three months arrivals of large cargoes of beer are frequently reported in the Kurrachee newspapers. Six months have now elapsed since anything but onions have been brought to our regimental stores as vegetables palatable to a European, and for the last three months we have been deprived of that refreshing and nutritious beverage which every Englishman is partial to. Could not these deficiencies have been supplied ere this, and thereby have prevented the ravages of scurvy,—two-thirds of our strength being more or less afflicted with it? The medical staff have exerted themselves to the utmost to stem the torrent, but men are not willing, nor can they be spared, to lay by in hospital with sores and rotten teeth. If the authorities cannot procure these necessities from other places, or that they find a difficulty in providing carriage, is not the soil in Mooltan sufficiently fertile to yield an abundant crop of vegetation to supply the wants of troops that may garrison it in future? Cricket-grounds may relieve the monotony of

the place, but the produce of potatoe fields might be the means of saving many valuable lives. In such a barren soil as Aden there was no such scarcity, and in Kurachee we were well provided for; both of which stations are apparently unfavourable to cultivation. We cannot reasonably expect to obtain rations here of the same quality and quantity as we received in Poonah. There rupees 6-5-4 were stopped for our rations per month, and 2-12 returned to us. Here the same deduction is made; meat and flour are not much dearer, and onions may be considered as valueless by the manner in which the natives dispose of them. I certainly have not a commissariat scale of prices in my possession; but, from inquiries made in the bazaars as to the selling prices of flour, meat, &c., &c., and then making a reasonable deduction for a Government contract, considerably less than 6-5-4 a month will pay for a soldier's rations in Mooltan. Here the balance goes to I cannot say; it should be returned to our pockets. Supposing that the difference is even one rupee a month per man, and that that there are 600 European soldiers here, 600 rupees will not be a despicable income, and very easily earned. A soldier's pay, I imagine, is intended by Government for his own use, and not to assist in supporting private establishments."

**LUCKNOW AS IT IS.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* thus alludes to the present appearance of the capital of Oude:—"I have said little lately of the city of Lucknow itself. The change in it is so great that parties who were here since the time of its capture scarcely recognise the place. The road leading from the Chief Commissioner's residence towards the Residency, and beyond that to the Iron Bridge and Muchee Bhowm, still itself, is as it was; but the clearances have given it a totally different aspect. The numberless buildings that have been razed, worth some lakhs of rupees, the mud tents cleared away, the broad roads radiating in every direction, are all vast improvements that nothing but a revolution would give an opportunity to effect. Nearly every mud fortification formed by the enemy between November and March last has been rubbed out, bullet marks are rare, excepting in a few buildings in the old Residency, and the ground in many cases can only now be pointed out where some building stood, in which or from which we suffered during the siege. One small low structure yet remains opposite the post-office, upon whose walls you cannot place the palm of your hand without covering two or three bullet holes. The Chutter Munzil and the Kaiser Bagh continue to exhibit the shattered condition they were reduced to by our shot and shell; the latter still more so of the devouring propensities of those sharks, the prize agents."

**CHOLERA IN RANGOON.**—By an official statement, for which we are indebted to the town-magistrate, it will be seen that there occurred in Rangoon within the last ten days of the last month no less than three hundred and ten deaths from cholera. These we understand to be the duly-certified deaths from this cause, and doubtless there were many unreported casualties alike attributable to the disease. At all events even the number before us evidences a fearfully high rate of mortality, and speaks loudly for the necessity of instituting some inquiry into the probable origin of the epidemic—or, if this cannot be ascertained, at all events some useful light might be thrown upon the subject by a careful investigation into, and report on, the peculiar features of those districts in which the scourge appears to have committed the greatest ravages. In the Poxendoung quarter for instance, where the rate of mortality was highest, it might not be difficult to obtain at least an approximate idea of the causes predisposing to disease, or aggravating its destructiveness. Certainly the matter requires some attention. At this moment, we regret to learn the mortality is greater than it was at the date of the magisterial report.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 6.

**CAMP DHERAI, Oct. 25.**—The force under Brigadier Wetherall marched here this morning eight miles from Seran, where it was joined by a detachment that went a few days ago to Buddree, a small fort belonging to a Raneer. The rebels were allowed two hours to make up their minds what to do, and dispersed, leaving their guns behind them. The forts were, I believe, destroyed. A few shots were fired on our troops, and a few men found with arms in their hands; their arms were taken from them, and they were sent about their business. They ought to have been taken prisoners, I think, or shot. We have a large quantity of baggage with us, as we take half a month's supply; but the country is richly cultivated, and there must be plenty of grain somewhere. This is the place where the Sikhs got into an enclosure, a kind of mud fort, a few months ago, and killed 500 rebels; the bones are still lying about.

**AGRA, Nov. 7.**—I was wrong in stating that Brigadier Showers was leaving the station for field service. He was only on a visit of inspection in his district, and one day the fort guns (giving him his complimentary number of explosions) intimated to our ears his return. A great convoy of shell and other ordnance stores was preparing at the time I last wrote (and I have observed many more since, with their bullocks, hackeries, noise, and bustle located behind the cantonments, church, and Sudder bazaar), for transmission to Cawnpore. The fort has supplied a great deal of shell and other munitions of war, provisions, &c., to Cawnpore especially, since the beginning of the mutinies; and the neat pyramids, and well-ranged piles of shot and shell, do not now meet the eye, notwithstanding there is yet plenty of material—enough and to spare to knock the strong places of our rebel enemies about their ears. I see that according to a Government announcement, a company of artillery, composed of Eurasians and native Christians is to be formed at Agra. The company is to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, five sergeants, at 18, six corporals, at 14, and eighty-eight gunners, at 9 rupees per mensem, staff sergeant, one bhiste only, mehter, &c. The total monthly expenses of the company including command allowance, repairs, petty stores, &c., will amount to Rs. 1,108-12. I do not approve of the cheese-paring system of giving such small pay to the really necessary portion of any body of men. It never ensures either serviceable men, or skilful or energetic workmen; even our old little stout friend, with the cavalry sword, has disappeared from the Umir Sing gate. Between the Eurasian and native Christian clerks, in the various public offices (I do not say that they are too well paid), and these gunners' pay there is a wide chasm. An attention to the means of attracting Burmians, natives, and Europeans, to more economic productive employments is more wanted for the prosperity of India than an open market in the mere mechanical employment of writing in the Government offices and other Government employments. I forgot to state that the 3rd Europeans have been only lately supplied with the Enfield, which has given them some exercise in learning the drill connected with it.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—Mr. Le Mesurier, of the East Indian Railway Company's Service, has proceeded to the Sutlej with the view of carrying on certain necessary trials and investigations on the substrata of that river, at the site where the future viaduct and bridge may be constructed, and for pursuing inquiries as to the sources from whence building materials can be best procured.

**THE ANDAMANS.**—The Gov. General having been overwhelmed with the petitions from the relatives of the mutineers, who have been transported to the Andamans, his Lordship's time is much occupied in disposing of the petitions. Dr. Walker lately proposed to Government that the wives of the convicts transported to the Andaman Island be persuaded to proceed to that island. The Governor-General was of opinion that at the present moment any measures taken by the Government to persuade the wives of convicts already transported to proceed to the Andaman Island would be liable to mis-construction and might be productive of very injurious results, and remarked that when Government will be enabled to publish the terms on which mutineers generally can be admitted to pardon, and when the people shall have gained confidence in its intentions the course proposed by Dr. Walker may be pursued without much risk, but so long as the rebels and sepoys continue in their present suspicious mood any such proceeding would induce many to desperate measures.—*Englishman*.

**LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.**—It is rumoured that the casual leave of fifteen days granted to uncovenanted officers, as provided by the Revised Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, is to be abolished, and that the power of granting such leave will be left entirely to the discretion of the heads of the several public offices. This is a move in the right direction. Although there is scarcely a pin to choose between the late Company's government and that of the Crown as regards red-tapism, yet we think in that respect the "paper government" of the former stands unrivalled in the annals of states. Should the above rumour prove correct, commanding officers may indulge the hope that they will be empowered to expend eight annas for cooley hire, without having to obtain the sanction of the Governor-General, and waste a quire of paper—to say nothing of the time and trouble of writing—in forwarding the application through the various departments of the circumlocution office; and perhaps having afterwards to furnish Government with an explanation respecting so extraordinary an item of expenditure.—*Hurkur*.

**OUDE FIELD FORCE, Nov. 5.**—I have not had time before to send you any account of the affair at Rampore the day before yesterday. The enemy's position was very strong: a large pukha fort the other side of the river, and a very strong entrenchment, or rather lines of entrenchments, this side, and on the other two. From the uttermost entrenchment the ground slopes up gradually till it reaches a considerable elevation about 1,200 yards from the enemy's works. The whole space is covered either with dense jungle or cultivation, the corn and bajra fields affording excellent cover to skirmishers. On the summit of the hill there stands an old mud fort or "ghurree," and a village a little to the rear of it. Brigadier Wetherall's intention, I believe, was to halt the force in a secure position behind the mud fort and village, (from the latter the enemy speedily retired, and the former was given up to us,) and the next morning, when Sir Hope Grant's column was opposite to him, and ready to act on the enemy's rear, to attack them with all his force on the front. However this may be, I do not know but a small party consisting of two or three companies of the Highlanders, about 200 of the 9th P. I., and a company, I believe, of the Belooch battalion, were sent down to skirmish and drive the enemy out of the jungle and the fields. The heavy portion, meantime, played upon the fort and the entrenchment. The fire was very heavy, the enemy fought well, and kept it up from ten till twelve. In occasions of this kind we cannot be too careful how an action is described. Men are jealous of their reputation, and, if they are not mentioned so prominently as others, are apt to take offence. I am not writing a despatch, but I am sure that no dissatisfaction will be felt by others, or by the officer commanding the 9th P. I. himself, when I allude to the truly gallant behaviour of that regiment. Captain Threlkall, finding his men falling fast around him, sounded the assembly, and, being well supported, ascended the entrenchment, got in through the embrasure, and took the gun that was posted there, which was afterwards used with the greatest effect against the enemy, who still kept on fighting after the Sikhs and Pathans had got into their entrenchment. But they must have felt that it was all over, though they did not commence their flight till 3 P.M. The cavalry crossed in the afternoon, and in the pursuit about a hundred were cut up. The detachment of our troops meantime had been reinforced by a fresh body of the Highlanders and the greater portion of the Belooch battalion. Colonel Farquhar, commanding the latter, was very severely wounded. Dr. Smith, 1st P. Cavalry, was also badly wounded in the pursuit. The enemy engaged were about 2,000 strong; they fought well and resolutely, and the loss of officers, these men amnesties and pardons is apparent enough to any one but a child. Our losses are about 80 or 100 killed and wounded. I do not believe the enemy lost more than 200 or 250 killed.

**DELHI PRIZE MONEY.**—We believe that the legality of the claim of the prize-agent to some portion of the property taken at the fall of Delhi is likely to be contested in the Supreme Court. It appears to us that nice points will have to be discussed before the determination of the question thus raised. It cannot be forgotten that the inhabitants of the stormed city were subjects of her Majesty.—*Hurkur*.

**DARJEELING.**—A private letter from Darjeeling, dated the 2nd Nov., states that the Superintendent of Darjeeling has received a letter from the officiating Resident at Katmandoo, to the effect that "Jung Bahadur has withdrawn the doubtful Proclamation, and is to issue one allowing free trade," &c., &c. The Julla Pahar works are, it appears, to be continued. A meeting was held on the 30th October of the landed proprietors of Darjeeling, Leelong, and Kurson, and an Association was formed for the purpose of furthering the cause of European colonisation in connection with the Society in England. General Lloyd, Lieutenant Colonel Cromwell, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Seman, form the Committee, and Mr. Bane, senior, is Honorary Secretary.—*Era and Press*.

**ALLAHABAD.**—Manick Chand Modee of Allahabad, we are informed, has petitioned Government expressing discontent at a reward of Rs. 50,000 offered by Government to him for his loyalty and losses, and prayed a grant of one crore and half of rupees, a Khilaf and title, and the proprietary right of certain Zemindaries in perpetuity. The Governor-General has not passed as yet any orders on the petition.

**SASSERAM.**—From Sasseram we hear, that the rebels in those quarters are holding out in the hills. They tried to get across the Soane by Rotasghur, but Colonel Turner drove them into the hills again, where they are much in want of food, and the spies say they are quarrelling amongst themselves.



**COLONEL RAMSAY.**—The retirement from the service of Lieut.-Colonel James Ramsay, Commissary-General, is indeed, as the Governor-General has expressed himself, a great calamity to the Government, but we hear there was no alternative; the Colonel's health has entirely broken down, and a further residence in India it is deemed would be fatal to him; he therefore retires from the service with every good wish, but at the same time with great regrets from all departments. The following is the circular issued by Colonel Ramsay on the occasion:—"Circular.—Commissary-General's Office, Calcutta, 8th Nov., 1858. Lieutenant-Colonel James Ramsay regrets to announce that his state of health compels him to resign his post as Commissary-General of the Bengal army, for the active and responsible duties of which he feels he is no longer fitted. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay has passed twenty-nine years of his life in the department, the last ten of which have been devoted to its improvement. The most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., late Governor-General of India, [minute, dated 28th February, 1856.] has recorded that 'the Commissary Department of the Bengal army is as effective for peace or war as that of the best organised army in Europe.' This opinion has been fully verified by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, (who, in reference to the late field operations,) has been pleased to state, that 'the officers of the Commissariat attached to the troops in the field were most efficient; no troops were ever better cared for, or provided with better supplies. To those who have laboured with the Commissary-General in gaining for the department, the above handsome and well-merited testimony from such high authority, Lieutenant-Colonel James Ramsay offers the tribute of his heartfelt thanks, and to all he bids an affectionate farewell. JAMES RAMSAY, Commissary-General.'" Colonel Ramsay intends to offer himself for election as a director of the Agra and United Service Bank.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**LORD ELLENBOROUGH.**—It will be remembered that on the appearance of the famous Ellenborough despatch, condemning the policy adopted by Lord Canning towards the people of Oude, the inhabitants of Calcutta immediately wrote an address to Lord Ellenborough in approval of the despatch issued by him. To that address his Lordship has written the following answer:—"To Messrs. Longueville Clark, Mackinlay, Sutherland, &c., &c.—Gentlemen, I have received with much gratification your letter of the 7th of August, expressing your concurrence in the principle laid down in my despatch with respect to the proclamation in Oude. I still think it was as much my duty to publish as to write the despatch which condemned that measure of confiscation. It is satisfactory to me to learn that so many English gentlemen, long resident in India, retain their native feelings, and desire that the Government of that country should be conducted on principles of justice. In justice will always be found sound policy, and nowhere more certainly than in the East. I rejoice to think that the proceedings taken here, with the view of overthrowing Lord Derby's Government, have in their result, contributed to its strength, and have thus afforded a new security for the enforcement of just principles of Indian administration. It is my earnest hope that actuated by pure motives in the exercise of the power entrusted to us, we may succeed by the blessing of Providence in effecting the good we desire, and shall see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people, but the natives of India must thoroughly understand that the power so entrusted to us, we are resolved to maintain, and that there is not an Englishman who would not rather die than see severed from the Crown the noble Empire which by a century of glorious actions we have acquired. I have the honour, to remain, gentlemen, your very faithful servant, ELLENBOROUGH."

**TANTIA TOPEE.**—We are informed that Colonel Beecher was at Baitool on the 11th and 12th November, with a good force of cavalry and guns. The enemy were halfway between that place and Ellichpore, and hearing of close pursuit fled towards the hills. Letters from Ellichpore, of date the 13th, describe everything to be peaceful and prosperous. General Michel was half way between Hoosungabad and Baitool on the 10th, Buornampore all right and well protected. Tantia Topee reported to be wounded and sick in body and mind; his force starving and done up; elephants and cattle ditto and footsore.—*Poonah Observer*, Nov. 17.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.**—We learn that the young Maharajah of Cashmere, Rumber Sing, is indisposed, and that two hukeems from Lahore, ul-lashaw, and Budrookshaw, have proceeded to Jummoo at the request of his highness, to render medical aid.

**THE BELOOCHES.**—At the taking of the fort of Rampore Kulsia, we (*Delhi Gazette*) are glad to notice that the 1st Belooch Regiment behaved most gallantly, a correspondent states that a party of this corps, headed by Lieut. G. F. Beville, was the first over the river and into the enemy's entrenchments, which were at once evacuated. They had a covered way more than one and a half mile long, leading to a very strong fort, and a party of the Belooches rushing into it were blown up by one of the enemy throwing a burning brand into the powder-magazine. The enemy contested every inch of ground with our troops, and handled their muskets famously, keeping up a continual shower of bullets for some time. There were only four companies of Belooches in the engagement, the remainder being kept as a reserve, but they lost seven killed and fourteen wounded. It is very much to be regretted that Colonel Robert Farquhar, commanding the Belooch regiment, should have received so severe a wound in the knee as to render amputation of the leg necessary; he will be taken into Allahabad when he can be moved. Every letter we have seen respecting the taking of the fort states it to have been immensely strong, surrounded by jungle, and the entrenchments inside it, extending over an immense space on both sides the river "Sai." The enemy fought bravely it is said.

**TAKLEE, NEAR SEETABULDEE, Nov. 10.**—A force, under Colonel Willoughby Osborne, consisting of D. Troop (European) Madras Horse Artillery, two squadrons 7th Madras Light Cavalry, 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Rifle Company, 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry marched here from Kamptee yesterday morning, by order of Brigadier Carthew, commanding Nagpore force. Information has come in, that a large party of rebels, supposed to be Tantia Topee's main body, with all their plunder, is in the vicinity of Baitool, about fifty miles hence. A troop of cavalry has been sent out to reconnoitre, and the horse artillery and cavalry are in readiness to make a dour after the ruffians at the shortest notice. Tantia Topee has divided his force into three parties, and is thought to be either making for Oomrawtee in Berar, or for Nagpore, and it is hoped that we may be lucky enough to intercept him, and give him a jolly good thrashing. General Michell has been in full pursuit of him ever since the action of the 23rd ultimo, and tried to prevent his crossing the Nerbudda, but Tantia Topee doubled round a range of hills, and eluding both General Michell's and General Whitlock's forces, crossed the river with his advanced party between Hoosungabad and Narsingpore. The rebel chief is reported to have with him seven elephants and numerous camels heavily laden with loot, 1,500 disciplined (?) troops, chiefly cavalry and a countless swarm of badmashes of all descriptions, but no guns. Lieutenant Kerr was close on the advanced party, with his 350 Mahratta horse, but, finding himself too weak to attack, has fallen back for the protection of Hoosungabad, and to watch the second party, as well as to await General Michell's arrival. Preparations are being made, both at Nagpore and Kamptee, to give Tantia Topee a warm reception, should he venture to attack them. The Nagpore Irregular Cavalry have arrived to the relief of Chindwara, which was thought to be in danger.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**ROOSEAH, Nov. 10.**—There is nothing doing here except a little sporting. Colonel Barker's column was expected at Banee Gunge on the 10th or 11th November. He has gone there to make a demonstration, and will return to Rooseah in a few days. The fort at Rooseah, the scene of Walpole's disastrous attack, is now levelled, the ditches filled up, the jungle all round it being cut down, and Nurput Sing's best friends will not know it or even its site, should they even return. Engraj Sing handed in another gun a day or so ago, and has the pleasing duty assigned him of knocking down his own fort at Tooleepore, some ten miles north of Rooseah. All is quiet in the rear at Palee and Sandee, and in those quarters. No one knows in what direction the next move will be.

**BAREILLY, Nov. 25.**—The last week has also passed away, leaving the province generally in a desirable state of tranquillity, but it is to be regretted, that a small party of ten or eleven of the rebels should have got the chance to murder one of our chuprasias, and a hurkaru of the Intelligence Department, posted at Mahofa, a village bordering on the Pillibheet jungles, and but two miles from Neoreen, where the last action in which Captain Brown lost his arm was fought. The event has not been lightly regarded by the authorities, but received as the summons for still greater vigilance than is already kept in this part of the district,

and the mounted and infantry police fit for service have accordingly been, or are about to be, sent to patrol the jungle frontier of Pillibheet. A very necessary step indeed, for predatory attacks from lawless bands lurking about these jungles will be of frequent occurrence at all our weakest or unguarded points, unless it is shown that even at such places we are watchful, and of which these dastards must very soon obtain intelligence, for they have emissaries watching our every movement—police arrangements, strength of each post, &c., which enables them to plan their attacks with assured success. In the present case their information was so precise, that they ascended to a room on the upper loft of a building where their victims were slumbering and effected their deadly purpose. We will hope, if it is not hoping against hope, that such occurrences after the further measures adopted will be very rare if, unfortunately, at all.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE CHAPLAIN AND THE MARINER.**—The *Phoenix* relates a curious incident which has occurred in Penang. The Rev. Arthur Wallis, "well known in Bengal, and now Chaplain in Penang," has had a misunderstanding with Captain Adley, a mariner. Captain Adley, it appears, while away on a voyage to Calcutta, left his wife at Penang. Mrs. Adley gives birth to twins and dies. On his return the Captain requests Mr. Wallis to baptize his children, on a certain day. Mr. Wallis baptizes children, however, only on the last Sunday of every month, and so wished the ceremony to be postponed. Captain Adley became excessively irate, wrote strongly to the clergyman, and received in reply a cool and decisive answer. Whereupon he signifies his intention of appearing in church the Sunday following, and calling upon Mr. Wallis to discharge his duty. Mr. Wallis comes to church, then, accompanied by an European policeman, who observing Captain Adley had come provided with "sponsors and godfathers," instantly takes him into custody. The affair has excited considerable excitement and discussion in the local journals.

**LOYAL NATIVES.**—Nazir Khan and Ameer Ali of Shahjehanpore, we are informed, have received from Government rent-free lands paying an annual jumma of Rs. 1,000 for their lives, for interring the bodies of Mr. Bicketts and others after their murder at Shahjehanpore.

**DELHI.**—It appears settled that European troops are henceforth to be permanently quartered at Delhi, and it is said that the new cantonment will be inside the city walls and along the banks of the Jumna, the palace being converted into an immense magazine.

**MR. S. BLANCHARD,** the able and experienced Editor of the *M. fusilite*, is about to disconnect himself with that paper in order to start a journal in Allahabad.

**RAMPORE.**—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are very glad to hear that the loyal Nuwaub of Rampore (Rohilkund), kept high festival on the 1st November, proclamation day. The translation was forwarded to him from the Governor General, and on its reception on the 1st, his Highness collected all his family, troops, and citizens on the parade ground, and rising from a silver throne, read it himself to all present; afterwards twenty-one guns boomed out, and all the troops fired a *feu de joie* in honour of her Majesty. In the evening the city and fort were splendidly illuminated, which the Nuwaub proceeded to witness. The fireworks were, it is said, very fine, and some twenty sets of Nauchnees danced for the delight of the populace for the two nights dedicated to festivities. The whole, we are told, went off very magnificently. The ladies of the court, too, had their amusements in the female apartments. The whole arrangements were perfected under the care of the Nuwaub's brother, Mahomed Kasim Ali, Khan Bahadur, and Fatta Mahomed Khan, one of his Highness's officers. On the 20th October, Lieut. J. H. Fisher, of the 82nd Foot, with 43 European sick and 50 of the Irregular Cavalry, arrived at Rampore on their way to Nainee Tal, and on the 27th, 86 Europeans, 50 Sowars, and two officers arrived there from Nainee Tal, and on the 29th marched for Bareilly. His Highness entertained them most kindly, and deputed Fatta Mahomed Khan to attend in every way to their requirements. Is the Government going to reward this chief for his well-tryed loyalty under such adverse circumstances as he has been placed in?

**TIRHOOT.**—From Tirhoot, the *Delhi Gazette* learns that Government have refused permission to Jung Bahadur to bring more than 1,000 men in a pilgrimage he purposes to make to Hajee-pore, and that, as he wished to bring 10,000 men, he is not very well placed at the non-compliance with his desires. Forty cartloads of baggage, tents, &c., have reached Hajee-pore. Orders have been issued by Sir Jung net to allow any more timber to be felled in the Terai.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.—Since the issue of the Proclamation several petty rebel chiefs have come forward and given up themselves and their followers, and have, under the terms of the Proclamation, received pardon, but the only talooqdar of note that has yet come forward is Madho Singh of Amethi. He tendered his allegiance on the 10th of this month to Major Barrow. But I believe several others are on the point of following his example. The entire district of Mullaon is now in our possession, and civil power has been restored therein. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Carnegie, has not yet gone to the old Sudder station of Mullaon, but is, for the present, located at Sundeela. Mr. Perkins, Assistant Commissioner of Lucknow, went out the other day to Roohia, in the room of Mr. Kavanagh, who has come into Lucknow and taken up Mr. Perkins' duties as civil judge. I hear there is shortly to be a great change in the posting of officers. The disarming of the population is being carried on very vigorously by the district officers and their assistants, especially where they are aided by a military force. In cases where there is no force to back up the endeavours of our officers, the inhabitants don't come forward willingly to surrender their arms. The destruction of forts, gurdies and fortifications of all kinds is also going on rapidly in all parts of the country where our rule has been restored. These measures cannot fail to secure the tranquillity of Oudh where they have been completely carried out. Beni Madho has again retreated to Shunkarpore. He has not yet shown any signs of coming to terms, or of taking advantage of the pardon offered. Nurput Singh after vacating Roohia, went off with a few followers towards Mahomdee, and I hear he is now going to join the Begum, at Boondee. It is said that this lady is now very anxious to make terms; but the sepoys about her will not allow her to do so, and have forced her to agree to cross the Gogra and attack us. These sepoys, I presume, are the remnants of the Bengal army; and I fancy they are of opinion that their sins have been so great, that it is impossible that the Queen will extend her pardon to them. We have heard no particulars lately of the doings of the Furruckabad and Shajehanpore brigades. I suppose they have not had much fighting, for the rebel chiefs and leaders must have kept vacating the country as our troops advanced. Colonel Troup was to have been at Seetapoor on the 10th, and as Mr. Balmain, the deputy commissioner of that district, is with the force, we shall soon have another district under our rule. I have now a fact to communicate which will astonish all who hear of it. The little town of Alleejunj, on the Fyzabad road, only one mile from the Mundeean cantonments on one side, and the same distance from the military police lines on the other, was actually plundered by a body of about 250 rebels on the night of the 10th instant. The rebels, sows and matchlockmen, entered the place at about 12 at night, killed two or three burkundazes, plundered the town, and marched off without the slightest opposition or injury. This is indeed a most daring dacoitee. If we cannot protect the suburbs of Lucknow, the inhabitants will begin to have a very poor opinion of our power; and in fact this very occurrence seems to have unsettled their minds a good deal. I hear that the Governor-General will shortly be here. How long he will remain, it is not known. He is to decide the question relating to the sites of the civil and military stations of Lucknow. It has been proposed by the Chief Commissioner, I hear, that the military station should lie between Dilkhoosha and Alum Bagh. The land has been surveyed, and barracks will be built as soon as his lordship's decision is known.—*Delhi Gazette*.

IMPORTANT TO CIVILIANS.—Mr. O. Toogood, of the Bengal Civil Service, we find lately submitted to the Indian Government a memorial with the following requests:—1st. That he may be placed in a position not inferior to that which he held previous to proceeding on furlough. 2nd. That his passage-money from England to this country may be repaid him. 3rd. That he may be allowed his travelling expenses from Calcutta to Monghyr. 4th. That the time occupied by him in the journey from London to Calcutta may be reckoned as service in this country. 5th. That in the event of his wishing to avail himself of the remainder of his furlough granted to him, that the time occupied in his journey from this country to England also reckoned as service in this country. 6th. That his expenses from whatever station he may be at London may be defrayed on his reaching that city. Mr. Toogood is one of those officers who being on furlough in England when the mutinies broke out, were ordered by the late Court of Directors on the 3rd August last to return to India.

With respect to the first request, Mr. Toogood cited cases to show that since his return from furlough under late Court's orders several members of the Civil Service similarly situated who returned to India after him, and some of his juniors also have been nominated to appointments before him. The President in Council observed that his request cannot now be fully complied with until a vacancy occurs, but the President in Council was of opinion that his claims to permanent employment suitable to his standing in the service deserve the most favourable consideration, and in the meanwhile his Honour in Council has sanctioned an arrangement presently noticed, whereby in respect to present allowance he will be placed at as little disadvantage as possible. With regard to his second request a reference has been made to the authorities at home. His third request not complied with. The President in Council has been also pleased to resolve that every member of the Civil Service who was ordered out from England before the expiry of his furlough shall draw from the date on which he was first appointed to act in any office to the date on which he was or may be confirmed in that office as special allowance, which, together with his subsistence allowance, shall be equal to the full salary of the office, and that his total allowance thus settled shall be regarded as a substantive salary in request to all deductions made in consequence of leave of absence, whether on account of sickness or otherwise, provided that no member of the Civil Service thus situated shall receive under this rule more than the emoluments he was drawing at the time when he applied for and took his furlough.—*Englishman*, Nov. 11.

LIEUT.-COL. PHILIPPS.—It is a rather remarkable and a lamentable fact that Lt. Col. J. L. Philipps, late commanding H.M. 89th Regiment in Rajpootana, whose death is reported to have occurred on his way to Bombay on board a country boat from Cambay, is the second Lieut.-Colonel, and eighth officer of that regiment who has died of disease within the past twelve months. He served in the Crimea, and lost the use of his lower extremities from exposure to wet and cold in the trenches before Sebastopol, and was one of those who received the medal from the Queen's hands at that impressive parade in Hyde-park. Being in England on leave when the 89th was ordered from the Cape to India, instead of to New Zealand—the previous destination of the corps—he had embarked for the latter colony, and was some days at sea, when a pilot brig, which had been despatched by his family for the purpose, overtook the Transport, and relanded him in England, whence he hastened to India, which he had scarcely reached, when he fell into command of the corps by the decease of Colonel Leslie Skinner, at Deesa. The deceased, who was greatly beloved by the men of his regiment, was a member of a large family of soldiers, several of whom fell in the Crimea, and during the present mutiny—the last, we believe, being Captain Edward Hughes, of the 57th B. N. I., who survived the defence of Lucknow, only to fall after its relief by Havelock. In fact, of seventeen brothers and first cousins who entered the army, some sixteen and thirteen years ago, he is the ninth who has fallen in action, or died of exposure in the field in a few years.—*Hurkaru*.

AN IMAGINARY CAPITALIST.—A considerable sensation has arisen in our money market during the last three or four days from the quantity of Company's paper, as we continue to call it, suddenly brought forward for sale. It is supposed that the natives still felt so much distrust that they were anxious to part with their securities at a time when the feeling amongst capitalists, particularly the Europeans, was so favourable. Many lakhs were sold by the brokers at delicious prices, to the banks and capitalists, and all parties were very pleasant on the subject. The countenances of brokers, who have had rather slow times of late, quite brightened up. Gloomy looks and long faces disappeared; but alas for fortune! yesterday the mystery, which it was believed there must be somehow, was cleared up. A native of some respectability, who had hitherto fulfilled all his contracts, and who had instructed the brokers to sell his paper, assuring them of its existence, mysteriously informing them that it should be dug up when required. This native was discovered to be insane, his insanity taking this not unnatural form. It is to be hoped that no one has resold the paper they may believe they have contracted for from this man, and to help in preventing such a misfortune, we hasten to give publicity to the facts.—*Englishman*.

KHILLATS have been bestowed on the undermentioned officers of the Rajah of Nabha's service, who were wounded in opposing the passage of Jullundur mutineers over the Sutlej near Ludiana. To Moosudda Sing, commandant of Artillery, 500 rupees. [To Jall Sing, Resaldar, 250 rupees.

PROCLAMATION AT SIMLA.—The ceremony of delivering the Proclamation having closed, then commenced the Durbar. The Rajah of Simla was seated at the right hand of the Deputy Commissioner, on the raised dais, on which also, at his left hand, were placed the officials, such as the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, and others. Next to the Rajah of Simla was seated the Ranah of Keonthul, with his son and grandson; both these chiefs, on arrival, having been led to their seats by Lord W. M. Hay. The Rajah was presented with a killut, consisting of shawls, turbans, and then, after salaaming in acknowledgment, he retired. The Keonthul Ranah, for his hospitality to the residents who fled to his territory from Simla on the memorable occasion of the panic of May, 1857, was rewarded by being created a rajah; he was invested with the title, presented with a sunnud, and a killut to the value of Rs. 5,000, partly in shawls, the remainder in bags of money. An interesting little incident now occurred. A pretty selection of suitable toys had been prepared for the little grandchild, who was now presented with them, to his evident satisfaction, and it was highly amusing to witness the child's pleasure at receiving his little killut. The Wuzer of the Rajah of Kihloor received for his master, who was too ill to attend personally, also a reward of Rs. 5,000, in shawls, &c. The Thakoore of Kotee also was honoured by receiving a sunnud, conferring on him the title of Ranah. The Thakoore of Ghoond and Theog received small killuts and complimentary letters from the Governor-General. These three latter chiefs are tributary to the Rajah of Keonthul; they with the Rajah, who was cheered by the entire community, now retired, and one by one the other chieftains came on to the dais from a side room, where they had been seated, each to receive his quota of reward. The Thakoore of Bulsun, an old man, nearly 100 years of age, was created a Ranah and received a killut of 1,000 rupees. The Ranahs of Joobul and Bhogul had each a killut of 1,000 rupees, and Jye Sing, the brother of the former, had 600 rupees given him. The Wuzer of Kihloor and the uncle of the young Rajah of Simla had each presents of 800 rupees. The Ranah of Dhomes had his annual tribute to Government remitted to one-half. The remaining Ranahs of Budgee and Kooner, the Thakoore of Koomharsain, Turcho, Durcot-e, and Kothar, had the usual Durbar killuts presented, with complimentary letters from the Governor-General. The well known Government contractor at Kuss-wlee, Bahadoor Singh of Kothar, has been promised a Jageer-ship, when sanctioned by the Governor-General, for his good conduct during the late mutiny. The Vakeel of the Rajah of Bisahir had a killut bestowed on him, rendering, by this attention to the servant, more apparent the work of disapprobation shown to the master by excluding him from the Durbar. The Vakeel of the Rajah of Puttilla, the Tehsildar of Simla, and the Kotawal, had also small killuts given them; and thus ended the Durbar.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

SEHARUNPORE FESTIVITIES.—Yesterday, the 1st of November, here, as doubtless at most other stations, the Royal Proclamation was read in the presence of all the inhabitants both European and native, first by Mr. Robert Spankie, the judge, in English, and afterwards by the Tehsildar, in the vernacular. The Police, mounted and foot, looked remarkably well, and did credit to their officers. After the reading of the Proclamation a royal salute was fired by Major Roberts from his two Sikh guns, followed by a general salute by the police, and then all dispersed. In the afternoon the station was entertained by Messrs. Spankie and Vans Agnew at a superb banquet, after which their bungalow was brilliantly illuminated on all sides. V. R. and Victoria in coloured letters looked very pretty, and the garden, with its picturesque walks and arbour, presented a most charming appearance. Later in the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, and the concourse of native spectators showed a very good spirit in this city. But mark the mournful sequel! An unlucky rocket, instead of emulating the example of all other sorts of rockets and going up into the skies, thought proper to effect a singularity by taking a contrary direction, and went straight into the chuppur, at first as we all thought harmlessly, but after the dispersion of the crowd, and while the ladies, having retired into the house, were playing and singing, the alarm was given that the house was on fire. Then came a scene of confusion indeed. Ladies seized their babies and bolted like lightning, and gentlemen stripped off their coats and set to work to get out the furniture and property. A fatigue party from the police and bhates and gurras were shortly

on the spot, and, fortunately, a swimming bath being near at hand, there was a plentiful supply of water; and by the unexampled energy of the gentlemen, and the hearty zeal of the workmen, the Sikhs of the police especially, in about three hours the fire was brought under, not, however, before the whole of the upper story of this magnificent house was totally destroyed. In the midst of it all, Mr. Spankie was to be seen in the most reckless manner encouraging the men, and once with a courage worthy a better object, making a desperate rush through a burning room, the flooring gave way, and he was lost to sight amidst a burning mass: he was, however, immediately pulled out by some friendly Sikhs at hand, and I rejoice to add, the only injury he received from his accident, was a slight burning of his hands. Mr. and Mrs. Spankie and Mr. Vans Agnew were accommodated for the night by their friends, and so ended this most unfortunate occurrence. It is to be deeply regretted that such unexampled loyalty should have met with such an ungrateful termination.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 9.

**ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.**—A detachment, consisting of 200 sabres, H. M. 9th Lancers under Major Coles—and 3 H. Art. guns—have been directed to march from Allahabad on the 15th Nov. towards Mirzapore, with the State prisoners from Delhi. The headquarters H.M.'s 9th Lancers, and 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade H. A., will march on same day towards Pertaubghur, under Lieut. Colonel Kaye.

**MAJORS AND MINORS.**—The inhabitants of the twenty-four pergunnahs have presented a petition to the legislative council, praying, with reference to the bill "for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal," that the age of majority be fixed at eighteen, and not at the Court of Wards' age of twenty-one, as petitioned for by the British Indian Association.

**BABOO KALLY DOSS PALIT**, the able Deputy Collector of Hazareebaugh, is to be invested by Government with the management of the Pachete estate.

**CHURCH AT LUCKNOW.**—Lord Canning has sanctioned an outlay of 30,000 rupees from the funds realised from the city tax, for the erection of a church for the civil community. Captain Hutchinson is the architect. The foundation will shortly be laid.

**SALT REVENUE.**—The collection of salt revenue in the Punjab for the current year (up to the present date) as compared with that of last year, shows an increase of rupees 2,41,074-10-7.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10. Tellus, Houzen, Liverpool.—12. Str. Baltic, Durham, Moulmein.—13. H.M.'s steam ship *Megara*, Cape of Good Hope; P. and O str. *Candia*, Curing, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Baltic.—Dr. and Mrs. Check, Dr. Parke, Miss Ricketts, Capt. Cummins, Mr. C. Wimbie, Mr. Crofton, Mr. C. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. and Miss Frescauge, Miss Julian, and Master Mann.

Per str. *Candia*.—Mr. H. F. Williams, Lieut.-Col. A. Tucker, Mr. D. Cunliffe, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and one Chaplain, Mrs. Cotton and infant, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mrs. McPherson and infant, Mrs. O'Connell and infant, Mr. and Miss Littleday, Mrs. Dunkin and infant, Rev. Skilton, Mrs. Abercrombie, Lieut. Montague, Mrs. J. Murray and children, Capt. Williamson, Mr. W. D. Wilson, Mr. Monthe, Mr. L. Peley, Mr. Nave, Dr. Bence, Mr. F. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Stevenson and infant, Miss Muir, Mr. Riddy, Mr. and Miss Atkinson, Rev. Mr. Beuce, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Griffiths, Miss Kyrie, Miss Clifton, Mr. Rutherford, Miss Pollock, Mr. W. S. A. Lackhart, Mr. Grasmann, Staff Asst. Surg. Jackson, Messrs. L. Februe and Pennington, Mr. and Miss Hart, Mr. McDougal, Mr. Maryatt, Rev. Messrs. Molony and Cuffe, Mr. Thorpar, Capt. Hewitts, Messrs. Goddard, G. Barners, Hawatt, and Hume, Maj. Bolton, Lieut. Montague, Dr. Lay, Mr. Lay, Mr. Ireland, Mrs. Morgan and infant, Mdme. Derouney, Messrs. Curling, Fane, Plowden, and Steele, Capt. Morgan, Mr. Liverston, Mrs. Carnac, L. Comte Decorey, Asst. Surgs. Jenkins, Asher, and Hopkins, Lieut. Clark, Mr. Hurford, Cornet Johns, Ens. Wilson, Messrs. Doyle and C. J. Grouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Heathcot, Mrs. Roolett and children, Messrs. Maper and Babinston, Miss Nison, Col. Muidip, Mrs. A. Rowne and children, Mr. H. D. Taylor and children, Lieuts. Shaw, Vaughan, Baldwin, and Montgomery, C. pt. Hicks, Col. Stably, Mr. Byard, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, and Mr. Oldham.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 13, 1858.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                        | S. il.       | Buy. |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer Stock Paper, 4 per cent. .... | Nominal.     |      |
| Third Sica 4 do. ....                  | 12 8 to 13 0 |      |
| New Co's 4 do. ....                    | 12 8 to 13 0 |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....               | 5 12 to 6 0  |      |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|                                                |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.) .....      | 7 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....       | 6 per ct. |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 6 per ct. |
| On deposit of Good, &c. ....                   | 7 per ct. |

## BANK SHARES.

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .....       | prem. 2000 to 2050 |
| Agra and U.S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .....  | 135 to 150         |
| N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) valued at ..... | 140 to 150         |
| India General Steam Shares .....          | 1700 to 1725       |

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                                                | Paid up.         | Present value. |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                | At Co.'s Rupees. |                |
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each        | 1975 to 2135   |
| Agra Bank .....                                | 500              | 625 to 750     |
| North-Western Bank .....                       | 400              | 140 to 150     |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500              | nominal.       |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000             | 2000           |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 1500             | 1650 to 1700   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000             | 1375 to 1425   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 1000             | 560 to 703     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 70               | 60             |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445              | 330 to 340     |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700              | 800 to 810     |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10               | par. to 1      |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200              | 300 to 325     |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | £20              | par.           |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000             | no sales.      |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 20               | par.           |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2 |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0 1/2 to 2 1     |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      | 1 1 1/2            |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | 2 0                |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            | 2 0                |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... | 2 0                |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                        |               |              |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| On 4 per cent. Company's Paper ...     | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 80 |
| Do. Do. ....                           | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 80           |
| Do. Do. ....                           | 100           | 88           |
| On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation. |               |              |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10 4              |
| Doubloons .....                   | 31 0 to 31 2                |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | 16 3 to 16 4                |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | 21 4 to 22 0                |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | 15 0 to 15 4                |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 2     |
| Gold Dust .....                   | 16 0                        |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | 102 0 to 104 0              |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100, Rs. 221 0 to 224 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 223 8 to 223 12             |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1 to £3. 0s. To Liverpool, £1 to £1. 17s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MURDER OF CAPTAIN HART.**—We deeply regret to announce the fact that Captain Hart, of the 39th Madras N.I., was shot dead, by a Sepoy, at Vellore, on Friday night, the 12th November. The following account has been forwarded to us from a most trustworthy source:—"It would appear that about half-past ten o'clock last night, the 12th instant, a Mussulman Sepoy of the 18th N.I., on sentry near the flag-staff, and overlooking the hollow bastion in which the gaol is situated in the fort, suddenly, without rhyme or reason, fired his musket off twice at, or in the direction of, the flag staff, and then ran down from his post to the front of the gaol, where he was challenged by the sentry on duty at the entrance,—that the European goler, Mr. Stafford, an out Chelsea pensioner, came out from his quarters to see what the firing was about, when the Sepoy shot him dead. The man then made away, for the main guard, situated near Brigadier Logan's quarters, called out to the sentry on duty there for the brigadier, saying, he wanted to shoot him; he then made off for the inner gate of the fort, which he managed to pass before the sentry could stop him. He had to pass two other gates, without guards, and then the outer gate, where there is a guard, which he also contrived to pass without being stopped by the sentry on duty. He then appears to have made away either across the parade-ground, or by a back road to the commissariat and police office, where there was also a guard of his regiment on duty, by whom, however, he does not appear to have been seen in time. The superintendent of military police, Captain Hart, of the 30th N.I., a highly-esteemed officer, having been informed of the firing, had left his residence, stating that he was going to the fort to inquire into the cause. On the way he had to pass his office, and drove in to get some peons; not finding them in the front of the office, he was driving round to the back, where the peons guard-room is situated, when the same miscreant suddenly turned up, and, after making use of abusive language, first to the

driver and then to the unfortunate officer, fired at him and shot him dead, the ball entering near the neck, and coming out near the opposite shoulder. He then again made away for a sort of Mussulman shrine on the parade-ground, where he began to sing out 'Deen, deen.' He was then surrounded by a jemadar and party of his own regiment, and having refused to give himself up when called upon to do so, was fired at, and fell wounded. He is now secured in the main guard. Though badly wounded, his wounds are not dangerous. The man bears a good character in the regiment in which he has served some ten years, but indulges, it would appear, in bhing, and seemed to be still under its influence on the morning of the 13th.—*Spectator*, Nov. 15.

**NAGPORE PROVINCE, CHANDAH.**—The rebel zemindar, Bapoo Row, was captured and made over to Captain W. H. Orichton, the Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of Chandah, on the 21st of October, at 12 A.M., by Lieutenant T. E. L. Higginson, commanding the detachments on outpost duty and field service. The trial was at once proceeded with, and the rebel zemindar was fully convicted. He was sentenced to be hung. The sentence was carried into execution, without any misadventure, the same day, at 4 P.M., amidst a vast concourse of people, near the jail in the city. The prompt manner in which our magistrate has acted is applauded by the community here, as all, more or less, were desirous to see the chief of the murderous band, who caused English blood to be shed, grace the new scaffold at Chandah, and Bapoo Row was the first who swung from it. He mounted the ladder steadily. His only wish was that he should have died happily had his accomplices hung with him too. The trial of the others is going on, and we expect to see a couple more forms dangling from the gallows at Chandah. Venketrow, the other rebel Zemindar, is not yet captured, but it is reported he intends surrendering himself and imploring for mercy. The wire of the telegraph line is expected to be distributed through Chandah next month. Inspector W. J. Grinnal is carrying on the work expeditiously.—*Advertiser*.

**A NICE STATE OF SOCIETY.**—A very daring robbery was committed in the dwelling-house of Mr. Huni during the night of the 2nd Nov., and property to a considerable amount carried away. From all we learn there can be little doubt but that Mr. Huni was drugged. The same day Mr. Locke, Inspecting Postmaster, lost his gold watch from the travellers' bungalow; the bungalow peon is supposed to be the culprit, and has been taken into custody. A few nights ago the Scotch kirk was entered, and a number of globes and wall shades carried off. Robbery of late has been much on the ascendancy, and in some cases may be traced perhaps to the dearth of provisions, and the large number of labourers thrown out of employ. But this could not have been the cause in Mr. Huni's case, and if brought home to the butler, we could hardly name a punishment too severe for a robbery under the circumstance, and which might have ended in murder also.—*Cochin Courier*.

**NORTH CANARA FIELD FORCE.**—Since I wrote to you on the 1st of October, the rebels pillaged and burnt down a house near the village of Munshee in North Canara, the value of the booty amounting to about two thousand rupees; Munshee is only ten or twelve miles from the frontier post of Koondul. The officer commanding there, Captain Searle of the 35th N. I., on getting intelligence of this event, immediately proceeded to Munshee with thirty-five men, but the rebels had left two hours before his arrival—this was on the night of the 12th. On the following day, having obtained information of their movements, Captain Searle gave chase, which he kept up for four or five days, but without success. The rebels are very active, know the jungles well, and the country being very mountainous and thickly wooded, it is of course the easiest thing possible for them to keep clear of regular troops. Lieut. Reid of the 16th with some of his men, also followed Capt. Searle, and Captain Leggett of the 35th, with Lieutenants Grant of the 47th, and Cox and Broughton of the 35th—and Mr. Ballard of the Civil Service, and Lieutenants Vizard and Onslow of the 35th, with detachments, were out in different directions on the frontier, trying to cut off the rebels in their attempt to descend into the Goa territories. The work was very hard and the exposure very great, men and officers lying out in the open air at night in heavy dew and drizzling rain. This excitement continued till about the 17th, when the detachments learned that the Bund had managed to escape through some thick jungles into Goa, and they therefore settled down again on the frontier coasts. On the 16th, Captain Leggett and Lieuts. Grant and Cox with their detachments thought they were going to be the lucky

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**REMOVAL OF DR. NICHOLSON.**—About a month ago we stated that a great stir had been made by the Supreme Government regarding some mutineers, who died from the effects of scurvy, contracted on the voyage to the Andaman Islands. The affair has taken a more serious turn than we expected. A rumour was for some days current here that Dr. Nicholson, Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee, is about to be removed from his appointment. In common with others, we did not believe that the Government of Bombay would have resorted to such a step, whatever their subordinates might have advised, without at least some investigation. Dr. Nicholson's grave fault, error, crime, or whatever name interested persons may apply to it, is simply this—that he has to bear the blunders of others. Some months since a gang of mutineers were received from the Mooltan authorities, for transmission to the Andaman Islands. They were lodged, of course, in the jail; amongst their number were some few sick; these were sent to the hospital, and as a sequence were under the medical treatment of Dr. Nicholson. The time arrived for the removal of the convicts, when the officiating magistrate at Kurrachee took upon himself to remove from the hospital the sick prisoners, save one; and this without the doctor's permission. Twenty-seven of the prisoners died on board from scurvy;—the Government, alive to the welfare of ruffians who had murdered loyal subjects, and their families, and dead to that of European women and children, slowly and deliberately killed by their own servants, wrote to the Commissioner, and the object being to bring some one to justice, an innocent person, Dr. Nicholson, is immolated. That women and children were deliberately killed on their voyage up river, our columns have proved, and as opportunity occurs, we shall never cease to return to the subject. Dr. Nicholson is removed from his appointment simply for not having reported the circumstance of the removal of the sick convicts from the jail hospital.—*Sindian*.

**SAWUNT WAREE, 9th Nov.**—A few days ago information was given that a small tiger had visited the town of Waree, and was hiding in the bushes, having demolished a pig, the swinish multitude in this state being very numerous. An officer of H.M.'s 56th Foot went in pursuit, accompanied by three men of the Sawunt Waree local corps. On their arriving near the spot where the tiger was supposed to be, the party were informed by some native that the animal had been wounded, and were requested to be very careful and not to enter the jungle. The officer, Mr. Gubbins, not understanding what was said, went ahead, and before he had time to cock his rifle, the tiger, which turned out to be a cheeta, bore down upon him like lightning, tore his face, and bit him in the arm and several other places severely, and if it had not been for his slipping down into a nullah his life would have been sacrificed. Two of the sepoy were also much wounded and bitten, but did not retire until they had laid the beast dead at their feet. The courage displayed by these men has been greatly praised; a waterman who went with the party was also injured. This may serve as a hint to gentlemen who are sportingly inclined to follow up wounded animals, to think a little before they act. General Jacob is, to the delight of the native community, daily expected here from Goa. From the roaring of the cannon and report of musketry that we hear daily, it is believed he will review the Sawunt Waree local corps, which is comprised at head quarters of recruits, before he leaves the station. It is wonderful how soon these darkies have been disciplined. To see them manoeuvre one would think they had been years in the service instead of only a few months, but when a corps is blessed with a good adjutant strange things can be done.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**ARRIVAL OF SIR PATRICK GRANT.**—H.M.'s steamer *Feroze*, I.N., arrived from Calicut on the morning of the 11th Nov., having on board his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, who proceeds on a tour of inspection in Central India. His Excellency left the *Feroze* in the Governor's state barge, accompanied by his military staff, and landed at the Apollo Bunder at about quarter past eight. The *Feroze* fired a salute of 13 guns, on his leaving the vessel, and the saluting battery sent forth a similar peal on his landing at the Bunder. His Excellency was received by a guard of honour from H.M.'s 57th Regiment, which presented arms as he passed, and the garrison band played "See the conquering hero comes." A carriage belonging to the Governor was in readiness to receive him, in which his Excellency drove off to Malabar Point, after returning the salute given him by the troops. Sir Patrick Grant seemed in the best of health, and presented a robust and martial appearance.

**COLONEL C. H. SOMERSET, C.B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief**, has, we are informed by our Deccan contemporary, been appointed a brigadier, to command the cavalry with the Malwa Field Force, under General Michel. He leaves Poona immediately.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay, held on the 11th November, the rate of interest was raised 1 per cent. all round.

**A NEW ATTORNEY.**—Mr. Campbell Mackintosh Keir, who lately arrived from England, was sworn in on the 18th November before a full court as attorney, solicitor, and proctor of our Supreme Court.

**THE EX RAJAH OF KOLAPORE**, who is now lodged at Munora, is to be removed to Clifton, in order to make room for the new comers from Surat.

**ARBITER ELEGANTIORUM.**—The following G. O. C. dated 7th April, 1855, is republished for general information, and the commander-in-chief is pleased further to direct that officers shall appear in uniform at all places of public worship, whether troops attend or not:—Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 7th April, 1855. The commander-in-chief has had his attention drawn to the subject of dress in this army, from the way in which he has observed officers divest themselves of their uniform upon every possible opportunity. A laxity in this respect has crept into the service, injurious to discipline and to the respectability of the profession. The commander-in-chief directs that officers invariably appear in uniform when attending any place of public worship where the troops attend at all public parties, and in all military society; on these occasions they are to appear in the established undress uniform. Officers are forbidden to appear in places of public resort in fancy head-dress, smoking caps, wideawakes or shooting jackets, or other unseemly apparel. When officers put on plain clothes, for the convenience of exercise or recreation, they are to conform to the usages of society and to dress accordingly, particularly when they are likely to come into the society of ladies. Commanding officers are desired to see the spirit of the order acted up to, and they will order every officer home to his quarters, who infringes these rules.

**MR. W. LOUDON**, Uncovenanted Assistant Superintendent in the Poona and Tanna Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, has been appointed to the office of Administrator-General, vacant by the death of Mr. J. H. Standen.

**MR. ST. ALBIN**, of the electric telegraph department in Ceylon, who has successfully accomplished the task of laying down the submarine cable across the Straits of Manar, has received orders to proceed to Bombay, to lay similar cables across the beds of several large rivers in India. He will, no doubt, be employed in Sind. Mr. St. Albin arrived in Bombay on the 24th October by the steamer *Norna*.

**CONCEALED ARMS.**—We noticed some days ago that a number of concealed arms were, owing to the vigilance and energy of Mr. Framjee Naaserwanjee, the Foudjar of Poona, discovered in or near the village of Chicklee, fourteen miles from Poona. Amongst the arms thus found secreted—some being buried in the earth—were several jinjalls and wall-pieces, some of them carrying a one-pound ball a-piece. The case having been brought before the acting first assistant magistrate of Poona, Mr. C. G. Kemball, that officer, after enquiry, fined the Patell of the village, who was proved to be the owner of the arms, in the sum of 200 rupees—a moiety of which will be given to the Foudjar. We have no wish to cast the slightest blame on the assistant magistrate who decided the case. We have no doubt that he would have inflicted a more rigorous punishment had the law allowed of it;—but it appears that the Disarming Act makes no difference between the concealment of a pocket pistol or an 18-pounder.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 17.

**MR. EDWARD ARTHUR.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) are glad to observe that our old townsman, Mr. Edward Arthur, Coroner for Bombay and Attorney for Paupers, has returned from home, where he had gone to recruit his health. It was expected that, on his return, Mr. Arthur would resume his duties, which had been respectively carried on by Mr. Sangster and Mr. Acland during his temporary absence, but we regret to learn that he is about to resign his appointment, in consequence of his health not permitting him to continue the onerous duties attached to the situation. It is supposed that Mr. Sangster will be appointed to succeed him.

**THE GUZERAT PROVINCIAL BATTALION** has been reorganised as an irregular corps, the station to be at Kaira. The facings of the men are light yellow. The following officers are named:—Capt. H. Davies, 29th Regt. N.I., commandant, and Lieut. B. Johnston, 18th Regt. N.I., adjutant. The office of assistant surgeon is still vacant.

**CAPTAIN RAVERTY.**—The services of Captain H. K. Raverty, 8rd Bombay N.I., an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay government.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—There have been some mistakes in recent announcements of official changes in this Presidency. Mr. Young, Chief Sec. to Government, has assumed the duties of Mr. Secretary Hart in the Separate, General, Ecclesiastical, and Public Works Departments, and Railway Branch; and Mr. E. H. Ellis has been appointed Acting Secretary in the Revenue and Financial Departments in place of Mr. Young thus transferred. Colonel Melville, the Military Secretary, has been thirty-six years in India, eighteen of which long period have been spent in the Secretariat. It is said that he will be succeeded here by Colonel Swanson.

**SIR HENRY DAVISON**, who arrived here so recently as the 8th of May last, from Madras, and was on the same day sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay, is, it seems, about to return to the place from whence he came, breveted, however, as Chief Justice of Madras, in the room of Sir Christopher Rawlinson, whose term of office expires in January next.

**DR. IMPEY.**—We are sorry to observe that Dr. Impey, postmaster general, Bombay, is under the necessity of leaving the presidency for England in consequence of ill-health. It was only yesterday we learned from a friend of his that he was likely at no distant period to succeed Sir William O'Shaughnessy as chief of the electric telegraph department in India. We are certain this latter appointment would have been more in consonance with his talents, and more congenial to his wishes than the office he has lately held, and we can only regret that sickness should prevent the realization of his fond expectations.—*Sind Kossid*, Nov. 16.

**NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.**—The launch of the frigate now building in the Mazagon Dockyard, intended for his Highness the Imam of Muscat, will take place in the early part of December. The vessel is an excellent specimen of naval architecture, and clearly demonstrates what native artisans, under European superintendence, are capable of effecting. She is pierced for thirty-six guns on *slide*, being flush fore and aft, and her draft of water will not be more than that of an ordinary merchantmen of 600 or 700 tons burden.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7. H.M.'s str. Prince Arthur, Tronson, Simon Bay.—9. H.M.'s str. Victoria, Tynnam, Kurrachee.—11. H.M.'s str. *Feroze*, Cruttenden, Goa; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*, Bowen, Suco.—14. *Barque Xiphias*, Morris, Calcutta.—16. John Temperley, Beharell, Calcutta; Str. United Service, Fitzmaurice, Hong Kong; Julia, Fittock, Singapore.—17. *Napoleon III.*, Dobbie, Bussorah; Montgomery, Simpson, Calcutta.—18. Windsor Castle, Pare, London; P. and O. Co.'s str. *Singapore*, Grainger, Hong Kong.—20. John Sugars, Bannister, Bussorah; H. V. Da Sildeamon, Ramm, Calcutta.—22. Hope, Dodds, Cork; Lord Dalhousie, Mitchell, Calcutta; Str. Victoria, Wright Galle; B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scindian*, Beyte, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s str. *Victoria*.—Capt. Finch, Lieut. Melliss, Capt. Macdonald, Maj. Gibbard, Lieut. Montinon, Mr. H. B. Frere, Messrs. S. Melvin, B. Grimble, B. H. Ellis.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Prince Arthur*.—Capt. Cleveland and Stirling, Lieuts. Campbell and E. Lyons, Staff Surg. Moffets, Capt. Goldner, Lieut. De Paeckle, Ena. Luckhart, Wessell, Fogson, Vernard.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Feroze*.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Col. Cotton, Col. Reid, C.B., Capt. Clarke, Grant, Stewart, and Tubbs, Dr. Macpherson.  
Per str. United States.—Messrs. W. Wallace, W. Searle, and M. F. Peria.  
Per Windsor Castle.—Mrs. Thomas, Miss F. Thomas, Miss A. Thomas, Miss J. Murray, Miss M. Murray, Miss M. Giles, Miss E. Giles, Mrs. Spillar, Miss St. Amour, Rev. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond and child, Mrs. North and child, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Charlton and son, Rev. R. Galbraith, Mr. Burnes, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Hartigan, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gower, Mr. Lower, Mr. Turner and Mr. Moulkie, I.N., Mr. S. W. Bent, H.M.'s 4th regt.  
Left at Cannanore.—Mr. and Miss Stevens, Mrs. Mahoney and three children, and Mr. Elliott.  
Per Str. Mount Stuart Elphinstone.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, and Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Berenice*.—Capt. Maxwell and Lieut. Co-drington.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Singapore*.—Mr. Johnston, Capt. Coley, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Goods.  
Per Str. Sir J. B. Carnac.—Capt. W. Moyle, 2nd Gren. Regt.  
Per Hope.—Capt. E. A. Green, 30th Regt., Dr. A. Smith, Staff Surg., Capt. A. G. Paul, 23rd Regt., B.N.I., Lieut. Standish and K. Jackson, 14th Light Drag., Ens. W. Pott, 29th Regt., Talbot, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, R. E. Brown, H.M.'s 57th Regt., and W. Sanders, H.M.'s 86th Regt.  
Per Str. *Phlox*.—Messrs. Habbert, T. B. Laue, Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Teibaldy.  
Per Lord Dalhousie.—Dr. Corvatta, Messrs. Lewis D'Souza, D. Levidero, and C. Wilkins.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scindian*.—Capt. Thompson and Nangle, Dr. Shephard, Mr. Berkly, and Miss Miles.



67th N.I.—Ens. B. E. Reade to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. O'Donel, transf. to 48th N.I.  
 68th N.I.—Ens. A. Lindsay to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Clifford, transf. to 38th N.I.  
 69th N.I.—Ens. F. L. Goad to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Mackenzie, transf. to 12th N.I.  
 70th N.I.—Ens. C. W. Hume to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Danvers, transf. to 64th N.I.  
 71st N.I.—Ens. F. L. S. Dyce to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Campbell, transf. to 10th N.I.  
 72nd N.I.—Ens. A. H. Messie to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Halkett, dec.; Ens. R. W. Sartorius to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Gibbs, transf. to 28th N.I.  
 73rd N.I.—Ens. L. Macdonald to be lieut. fr. May 18, v. Morton, transf. to 6th N.I.  
 74th N.I.—Ens. F. A. Bertie to be lieut. fr. May 19, v. Taylor, prom.  
 84th N.I.—Ens. H. G. Waterfield to be lieut. fr. May 19, v. Allen, prom.  
 50th N.I.—Ens. T. B. M. Glascock to be lieut. fr. May 19, v. Fooks, prom.  
 27th N.I.—Ens. N. M. T. Horsford to be lieut. fr. May 26th, v. Boileau, prom.  
 30th N.I.—Ens. T. C. Wharton to be lieut. fr. June 9, v. Vincent, prom.  
 54th N.I.—Ens. L. Blathwayt to be lieut. fr. June 6, v. Pierson, prom.  
 73rd N.I.—Ens. F. Cunliffe to be lieut. fr. June 2, v. Cookson, prom.  
 12th N.I.—Ens. H. A. Rooke to be lieut. fr. Aug. 4, v. Ryves, prom.; Ens. E. A. Phillips to be lieut. fr. Aug. 24, v. Watson, prom.  
 64th N.I.—Ens. E. Kitson to be lieut. fr. Aug. 13, v. Danvers, dec.  
 74th N.I.—Ens. W. H. B. FitzGerald to be lieut. fr. Aug. 22, v. Mylne, prom.  
 4th N.I.—Ens. W. Pickard to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Tweedie, transf. to 4th Eur. regt.  
 11th N.I.—Ens. W. L. Samuels to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Smith, transf. to 5th Eur. regt.  
 12th N.I.—Ens. S. W. Wyndham to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Cantor, transf. to 2nd E.B.F.  
 18th N.I.—Ens. G. R. Grylls to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. McNair, transf. to 2nd E.B.F.  
 28th N.I.—Ens. W. H. Brind to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Partridge, transf. to 1st E.B.F.  
 34th N.I.—Ens. J. K. McCausland to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Oliphant, transf. to 5th Eur. regt.  
 38th N.I.—Ens. M. C. Smith to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Warner, transf. to 1st E.B.F.  
 42nd N.I.—Ens. W. Howey to be lieut. fr. Aug. 25, v. Holt, prom.  
 43rd N.I.—Ens. M. Millett to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Picketts, transf. to 4th Eur. regt.  
 54th N.I.—Ens. G. M. Richmond to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Shaw, transf. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
 55th N.I.—Ens. H. A. Pakenham to be lieut. fr. Oct. 9, v. Hoste, prom.  
 58th N.I.—Ens. D. Pringle to be lieut. fr. Sept. 4, v. Staples, prom.  
 60th N.I.—Ens. C. H. Webb to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Walker, transf. to 2nd E.B.F.  
 62nd N.I.—Ens. F. H. Carleton to be lieut. fr. Sept. 19, v. Bradford, dec.  
 63rd N.I.—Ens. H. Rowband to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Harrington, transf. to 12th N.I.  
 67th N.I.—Ens. Hippos by C. Marsh to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Chapman, transf. to 6th Eur. regt.  
 68th N.I.—Ens. J. E. Whitting to be lieut. fr. Oct. 5, v. Winniett, dec.; Ens. C. L. Woodruffe to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Jacob, transf. to 6th Eur. regt.  
 69th N.I.—Ens. F. B. A. B. Constable to be lieut. fr. Oct. 22, v. Jarrett, transf. to 3rd Eur. regt.  
**Fort William, Nov. 6.**—No. 1,508.—The President of the Council of the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, as a special case, to permit Brev. Lieut. col. J. Ramsay, 35th N.I., commiss. gen., who has submitted a medical certificate, recommending leave to Europe for a protracted period, to retire, at his own request, from the service, on the pension of a colonel, from the date of sailing of the steam-ship *Bengal*.  
**Fort William, Nov. 8.**—No. 1,509.—Lieut. L. C. Alexander, 5th L.C., has leave to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c., new regs.  
 No. 1,510.—4th Eur. L.C.—Corn. G. A. P. Arbuthnot to be lieut., fr. Aug. 24, 1858.  
 8th N.L.C.—Cornets W. H. Macnaghten and H. Y. Murray to be lieut., from Aug. 24, 1858.  
 No. 1,512.—Lieut. A. H. Messier, 72nd N.I., has leave to Europe on m.c., for 18 mo., new regs.  
 No. 9.—No. 1,513.—Brev. col. W. G. Lennox, 24th N.I., retd. arriv. at Fort William, Oct. 30.  
 Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, 56th N.I., retd. to duty, arriv. at Fort William, Oct. 30.  
 No. 1,514.—Assist. surg. R. J. Atkinson to be surg. fr. Sept. 30, 1858, v. Macanish, dec.  
 Surg. F. Douglas, m.d., to rank fr. Sept. 1858, v. Curling, ret.  
 No. 1,515.—The undermentioned is admitted into the service as a cadet of inf. on the estab., and prom. to the rank of ens., fr. the date assigned to him in G.G.O., No. 1,216 of 1858.  
 Inf.—Mr. R. H. Inglis arrived at Fort William, Oct. 30, 1858.  
 No. 1,522.—The President of the Council of the

Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased, as a special case, with the concurrence of his lordship, to permit Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. Tylee, 41st N.I., who has submitted a medical certificate, showing the necessity for his return to Europe, to retire, at his own request, from the service on the pension of his rank, from the date of departure of the mail steamer of the 23rd inst.

No. 1,523.—The President of the Council of the Gov. Gen. of India in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned ensigns and asst. surgs. from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Infantry.—Ens. J. H. W. Osborne; July 4, 1858.  
 Ens. C. H. Bergman, not arr.; July 15.  
 Ens. J. Johnstone and C. K. Mackinnon; July 20.  
 Ens. W. B. Birch, not arr.; July 30.  
 Ens. G. Logan and W. P. Onslow; Aug. 4.  
 Ens. G. B. Lee (not arr.) and A. D. C. Inglis (not arr.); Aug. 7, 1858.

Ens. G. Young; Aug. 20, 1858.  
 Ens. G. T. Jones (not arr.), W. D. Macturk (not arr.), and E. W. de Lousada (not arr.); Aug. 26, 1858.

Med. Dep.—Assist. surg. T. E. B. Brown, m.d. (not arr.), H. Potter, m.d., A. Stephen, m.d. (not arr.), A. M. Verchere, C. Hatchell, O. Byrne, J. C. Whishaw, and F. W. A. De Fabek; July 23, 1858.

Assist. surgs. J. B. White, R. Brown, A. F. Richmond (not arr.), P. M. Crosbie, J. J. McDermott, m.d., and W. P. Harris, m.d.; July 23, 1858.

Assist. surg. M. Scanlan (not arr.); Aug. 11, 1858.  
 No. 1,524.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1331, 21st ult., Ens. H. H. Birch is to rank from Aug. 4, 1858, and will stand immediately below Mr. W. P. Onslow, of list of Cadets, No. 5 of 1858.

No. 1,526.—Capt. D. Briggs, 17th N.I., has leave to Europe on m.c., for 15 mo., new regs.

Nov. 9.—Mr. J. Strachey, who reported his return from furl. on 28th ult., is re-attached to N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. Wavell, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. R. H. Williamson, Madras C.S., postmaster gen. of Madras, has three mos. leave of abs. fr. Jan. 3, 1859.

**Public Works Dept. Gen. Estab., Fort William, Nov. 4.**—Capt. G. C. Collyer, Madras engs., is app. chief eng., 2nd class, in the Straits Settlements.

Nov. 6.—Mr. F. R. Boyce, 1st class asst. eng., is app. to act as asst. to offic. chief eng., Bengal, fr. 11th ult., the date on which he was relieved of ch. of the office of civil architect, Calcutta.

2nd Capt. De Bourbel, engs., offic. exec. eng. of the Barrackpore div., also to have ch. of Dum-Dum div. of Pub. Works, with eff. fr. Sept. 28.

Lieut. H. W. Garnault, engs., is app. a prob. asst. eng. in Pub. Works Dept., and pl. in ch. of North Hidgelee div. of embankments, until further orders.

No. 1,500.—Mr. C. Sheridan, dep. asst. com. of ordn., and asst. director of art. depot of instruction, and Dep. Asst. Com. Buckley, have commissions as lieuts. on the Vet. estab. from Oct. 18, by ord. of the Court of Directors.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

**Military Police Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 3.**—Mr. C. Castle to be adjt. of mil. police in Etah.

**Revenue Dept., Nov. 5.**—The services of Mr. H. B. Simson, C.S., are replaced at disp. of govt. of India.

**Military Police Dept., Nov. 6.**—The services of Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, 3rd N.I., adjt. mil. police, Budaon, placed at disp. of govt. of India. The above cancels the order pl. his serv. at disp. of mil. dept.

**Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 31.**—Lieut. W. M. F. Hay, 17th N.I., to be dist. adjt. of Oudh mil. pol.  
 Nov. 1.—Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, district com. of police, has leave fr. Aug. 17 to Nov. 15, to Simla and Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m. c.

The leave granted in G.O. No. 3,444, dated Oct. 2, is can.

**Public Works Dept., Oct. 30.**—Mr. N. G. Steele, exec. eng. 4th class, to have ch. of Umritsur Drainage Works.

Oct. 23.—Promotions in Dept. of Public Works:—To be exec. eng. of 2nd class:—Capt. R. DeBourbel, engs., offic. exec. eng. at Barrackpore.

To be exec. engs. of 3rd cl.:—Capt. J. Fulton, art., exec. eng. 1st div., Baree Doab Canal; Lieut. S. T. Trevor, engs., exec. eng., Rangoon.

To be exec. engs. of 4th cl.:—Messrs. C. Anderson, asst. eng. 1st cl., Irrigation Dept., N.W. Prov.; T. R. Boyce, asst. eng. 1st cl., offic. asst. to chief eng., Lower Prov.; B. Browne, asst. eng. 1st cl., superint. Husli Canals, Punjab; Capt. S. H. J. Davies, 51st N.I., asst. eng. 1st cl., offic. exec. eng. Rawul Pindie; Messrs. G. Robertson, sub eng. 3rd cl., offic. exec. eng. 7th div. Grand Trunk Road; N. G. Steele, asst. eng. 1st cl.; Lieut. C. S. Thomason, engs., asst. eng. 1st cl. Irrigation Dept., N.W. Prov.

To be asst. engs. of 1st cl.:—Messrs. H. Garbett, S. G. Hanna, D. Kirwan, asst. engs. 2nd cl. Irrigation Dept. Punjab.

To be asst. engs. of 2nd cl.:—Lieut. W. H. Burton, Madras engs., probatny. asst. eng. Oude; Mr.

G. Hyde, probatny. asst. eng. Pegu; Lieut. W. Jaffreys, engr., probatny. asst. eng. Irrigation Dept., N.W. Prov.; Mr. J. H. Tait, probatny. asst. eng. Oudh.

**Mil. Dep. Allahabad, Oct. 29th.**—No. 508.—The app. of Lieut. C. M. Longmore, 38rd N.I., to offic. as sub-assist. comm. gen. in G. O. by the G. G., No. 418, Sept. 25th, 1858, is cancelled.

No. 506.—The services of Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I., and offic. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen., Meerut div., are placed at disp. of foreign dep. for civil employ. in Oudh.

No. 507.—The Governor General publishes the following revised establishment for the army commissariat department in Bengal, and list of officers of the several grades:—

#### REVISED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Commissary Gen. Lieut. Col. J. Ramsay, 35th L.I. Assist. to the Comy. Gen., Mr. C. H. Kerr.

Dep. comy. gens.:—Lieut. Col. T. J. Nuthall, 50th N.I., on leave to Europe.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Thomson, 3rd Eur. reg. Maj. J. C. Scott, 20th N.I.

Assist. comy. gens. 2nd class:—Maj. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I.

Maj. T. F. Hobday, 72nd N.I., offic. as dep. comy. gen.

Assist. comy. gens. 1st class:—Capt. C. M. FitzGerald, 31st L.I.

Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I., going on leave to Eur.

Capt. E. J. Simpson, 69th N.I.

Maj. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., to be permanently re-attach. to the dep.

Capt. J. J. Willes, 69th N.I., going on leave to Eur.

Capt. R. D. Macpherson, 15th N.I., on leave to Europe.

Capt. T. H. Sibley, 62nd N.I., to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class, v. Hobday.

Capt. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., on leave to Eur.

Major G. S. Macbean, 74th N.I.

Major A. D. Dickens, 38th L.I.

Dep. asst. comy. gens. 1st class:—Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, 27th N.I., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Macpherson.

Lieut. R. Davidson, 64th N.I., on leave to Europe.

Capt. M. J. Brander, 40th N.I., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Sibley.

Lieut. J. Leven, 62nd N.I., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Christopher.

Lieut. C. S. W. Ogilvie, 6th N.I.

Lieut. J. R. A. S. Lowe, 11th N.I.

Lieut. W. G. R. Mylne, 74th N.I., on leave to Eur.

Lieut. J. Keer, 60th N.I.

Dep. asst. comy. gens. 2nd class:—Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, 44th N.I. This officer having frequently acted in the dept., has been ranked according to his length of service. To offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, v. Davidson.

Lieut. A. Mackenzie, 9th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, v. Kerr.

Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, v. Chalmers.

Maj. T. James, 2nd N.I., on leave to Europe.

Lieut. J. Graham, 14th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, v. Leven.

Capt. S. Chalmers, 53rd N.I.

Lieut. J. Sykes, 60th or Goorkha regt.

Lieut. FitzT. Goldsworthy, 72nd N.I.

Sub asst. comy. gens.:—Capt. G. R. Roberts, 41st N.I.

Lieut. W. D. Hogg, 41st N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. James.

Lieut. W. M. Grierson, 70th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Jenkins.

Lieut. C. S. Lane, 26th L.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Mackenzie.

Lieut. O. R. Newmarch, 44th N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Ogilvie.

Capt. W. Briggs, 71st N.I., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd class, v. Graham.

Capt. T. W. Holland, 38th L.I.

Capt. H. Mills, 2nd N.I.

Capt. J. A. Law, 66th or Goorkha regt.

Capt. H. A. Taylor, 74th N.I.

Capt. E. M. Martineau, 10th N.I.

Capt. A. Macqueen, 42nd L.I.

Capt. J. E. Thomson, 62nd N.I.

Capt. J. S. Dunbar, 64th N.I.

Lieut. R. Ouseley, 48th N.I.

Lieut. H. A. Prinsep, 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. J. V. Hunt, 45th N.I.

Lieut. N. R. Burlton, 40th N.I.

Lieut. E. T. FitzGerald, 66th or Goorkha regt.

Capt. G. H. E. Grane, 6th N.I.

**Foreign Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 9.**—No. 4,400.—Lieut. A. H. Eckford, asst. oomsnr. of 3rd cl. Oudh, arr. at Lucknow Oct. 27.

No. 4,423.—Lieut. H. S. V. Fisher, 30th N.I., app. to be a supern. asst. comm. 3rd cl. in Oudh.

Nov. 10.—No. 4,471.—Dr. T. Murray, in med. ch. of Mhair regt., has leave on m.c. for 2 mo. to Bombay.

**Public Works Dept., Nov. 8.**—No. 86.—Lieut.

G. A. F. Houchen, 55th N.I., to offic. as superint. of Hindoostan and Thibet Road dur. abs. of Capt. Briggs on leave.

Nov. 9.—No. 87.—In amendment of notification of Sept. 11, No. 68.

Capt. J. D. Campbell, of engrs., app. an exec. eng. of 1st cl., and posted to 10th or Agra div.

Capt. Campbell will offic. in Meerut div. in abs. of Capt. Pott.

Mr. R. J. Clarke will continue to offic. in ch. of Agra div.

Mil. Dep., Nov. 10.—No. 511.—The serv. of Lieut. P. W. Powlett, 58th N.I., placed at disposal of For. Dep. for civil employ.

For. Dep., Allahabad, Nov. 4.—No. 4,243.—Mr. G. L. Lang, C.S., to be a supern. asst. commissr. of 3rd cl. in Oudh.

No. 4,249.—To do duty in Oudh, *pro tem.*:—Lieut. L. H. de H. Larpent, 21st N.I.; Ens. Pyc, 53rd foot; Lieuts. Cragg, Vaughan, Rifle brig.; Lieut. Dodd, do. du. with 23rd fus.; Lieut. Colt, do.; Lieut. Bloxome, do.; Lieut. H. Chamberlain, Rifle brig.

Nov. 8.—Asst. surg. J. B. Collison, Kupoorthulla contingent, to med. ch. of civil station, Durriabad, fr. July 24.

Foreign Dep., Allahabad.—Nov. 10.—No. 4,492.—The following promotions are made in the Punjab Commission consequent on the trans. of Mr. Monckton to N. W. Prov.

Mr. J. Nasmyth, dep. commis. 2nd class to be dep. commis. 1st class.

Capt. S. Graham, dep. commis. 3rd class to be dep. commis. 2nd class.

Capt. W. McNeile, assist. commis. 1st class to be dep. commis. 3rd class.

Mr. D. MacNabb, assist. commis. 2nd class to be assist. commis. 1st class.

Lieut. C. A. McMahon, assist. commis. 3rd class to be assist. commis. 1st class.

Nov. 13.—Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. engr. 3rd class to be appld. to ch. of Agra and Bombay roads in Scindiah's territory.

Nov. 9.—No. 4,632.—Assist. surg. R. C. Knight, M.D. to be civil assist. surg. at Bijnour.

No. 4,635.—Lieut. T. I. M. Hog, Madras art., to be an assist. commis. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Nov. 10.—No. 4,647.—Mr. H. D. Willock, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, is posted to the dist. of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. E. Macnaghten, assist., vested with the powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll., is posted to Mirzapore.

Nov. 12.—No. 4,669.—Mr. J. Strachy, to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Azimgurh.

Nov. 13.—No. 4,685.—Mr. A. H. Cocks to offic. as commis. of Jubbulpore div. dur. abs. of Mij. W. C. Erskine, or until fur. ords.

No. 4,688.—Brev. Capt. J. Davidson, 34th M.N.I., to be an assist. commis. in the Jhansie div.

Nov. 15.—No. 153.—The superint. of police batt. will, for the future, be addressed as "Commissioner of the Military Police."

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Nov. 4.—Mr. W. Ainslie to be railway commissr.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt to be mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, Mr. H. H. Robinson will offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, until arr. of Mr. Muspratt.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Turhoot.

Mr. F. Tucker to be mag. of Tipperah.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.

Nov. 4.—Mr. P. G. E. Taylor has leave for 2 mo., fr. 1st prox., under new rules.

Nov. 5.—The leave to Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. of Madariapore, cane.

The serv. of Mr. J. D. Sandford, C.S., pl. at disp. of govt. in home dept.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 27.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Brev. Lieut. col. N. D. Barton, fr. 15th Oct. to 15th Nov., in extn., Simla, on m.c.

1st E. B. Fus.—Lieut. G. N. Money, fr. Oct. 10 to April 10, 1859, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

2nd E. B. Fus.—Capt. W. D. Harris, fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1859, in extn. to Pres., on m.c., prep. to furl.

13th N.I.—Brev. Col. H. M. Graves, fr. Oct. 30 to Jan. 30, 1859, in extn., to Pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

44th N.I.—Capt. E. D. Hale, Comdg. Sikh Volunteers, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1859, to pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

6th N.I.—Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge, fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, in extn., to remain at Mussorie, on m.c.

Infantry.—Unp. Ens. E. Packe, fr. Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, in extn., to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Infantry.—Unp. Ens. A. H. Messier, fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Madras Rifles.—Ens. T. Lavie, fr. Sept. 30 to Nov. 30, in ext., to remain at Chuprah, on m.c.

Divisional Staff.—Brev. Maj. W. Hamilton, H. M.'s 9th Lancers, dy. asst. adjt. gen. Oude field force, 2 months fr. date of quitting Lucknow, to Pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

5th N.I.C.—Lieut. L. Alexander (do. du. 1st Eur. L.C.), fr. Oct. 9 to Dec. 9, to Pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

41st N.I.—Lieut. col. C. Apthorp (Comdt. Munneepore Regt.), fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Eur., under new rules.

46th N.I.—Brev. maj. S. J. Browne, comdg. 2nd Punjab Cav., fr. Oct. 24 to Jan. 12, 1859, to hills north of Deyrah and Pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

27th Madras N.I.—Lieut. E. Faunce, for 12 mo., to Neilgherries and the western coast of Madras, on m.c.

Head Qrs. Allahabad, Oct. 30.—Capt. E. D. Hales, 44th N.I., is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appt. of 2nd in comm. of Sikh Volunteers.

Lieut. A. J. Walker, 61st N.I., is to join and do du. with 21st Punjab Inf. at Lahore.

Lieut. F. J. Gully, 74th N.I., is posted to Saugor brigade.

Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, app. to med. ch. of recruit depot at Barrackpore, will remain posted to 43rd L.I. until the arrival of the recruits.

Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, M.D., is posted to Delhi Pioneers.

The undermentioned officers have passed the colloq. exam.:—

Lieut. G. Swinton, engrs., Oct. 15.

Ens. H. W. Pitcher, do. du. with 79th Highlanders, Sept. 15.

The serv. of Ens. T. A. Scott placed at disp. of chief commis. in Oude, for employ. with pol.

Orders confirmed:—

Lucknow field force order, July 19, app. Col. W. P. Purnell, H.M.'s 90th L.I., to com. of a column of troops to be stationed at Nawabgunge, on Fyzabad road.

By Col. F. C. Eveleigh, comdg. at Nawabgunge, July 29, app. Lieut. W. D. Couchman, 1st troop 1st brig. Bengal h. art., and Qr. mr. J. Aylett, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be post. mr. and brig. qr. mr. to force, respectively, v. Lieuts. Acton and Flood.

Dated 12th ult., app. Capt. R. S. Colls, H.M.'s 32nd L.I., and Lieut. J. Burney, Bengal engrs., respectively, to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. and asst. field eng. to forces, fr. July 17.

Dated 15th ult., app. Lieut. G. Kier, offic. sub-asst. comr. gen. to mil. chest.

By Capt. R. G. Mayne, comdg. 3rd irr. cav., dated 7th inst., app. Lieut. A. Cory to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his du. as adjt.

Pres. div. order, dated 8th inst., app. Surg. T. Hastings, 2nd N.I., to med. ch. of 1st Assam L.I. batt. at Debroogurh, v. Asst. surg. R. Moir.

Meerut div. order, 9th inst., app. Asst. surg. M. B. Lamb, 1st Sikh irr. cav., m.c. at Mussorie, to med. ch. of depot of Sirmoor rifle regt., pol. batt., and jail and civil estab. at Deyrah Dhoon, v. Asst. surg. F. F. Allen.

Agra sta. order, 9th inst., app. garr. Surg. T. S. Lucy, to med. ch. of Agra levy, in addition to his other du.

Lahore brig. ord., d. 10th inst., Assist. surg. L. H. Lees to perform med. du. in citadel of Lahore.

Allahabad brig. ord., 16th inst., app. Assist. surg. J. Sheil to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids of H.M.'s serv., proc. by Bombay to pres.

By Brig. A. Horsford, com. Sultanpore, Oude, 10th inst., directing Assist. surg. M. C. Funnell, att. to 1st Madras fus., to afford med. aid to sick of 5th Punjab rifles, left at station.

By the same officer, 12th inst., direct. Assist. surg. Funnell to afford med. aid to a detach. of Hodson's horse.

Leave of absence:—

3rd troop 3rd brig. H. A.—Lieut. H. E. Harington, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 15, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

1st E. B. Fusiliers.—Capt. E. Brown, for 3 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to sea.

2nd E. B. Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. Mitchell, from Oct. 15 to April 15, 1859, in ext.

2nd Eur. Ben. Fus.—Lieut. C. H. Cantor, fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 5, 1859, in ext., to pres., prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

36th M.L.—Lieut. H. R. Bradford, fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1859, to pres., prep. to app. for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Bombay Est.—Asst. surg. E. R. Butler, M.D., for 4 mo., to sea coast, on m.c.

All officers of the late 7th and 8th regts. of N.I., not on staff employ or sick leave, are directed to proc. at once to Hazareebaugh, and join the 6th Eur. regt., to which they were trans. by G. O. P. C., Sept. 3 last.

All officers not on permanent staff employ, belonging to the late 5th and 8th regts. N.I.C., are directed to proc. to Peshawur, and join the 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., to which they have been transf. by G. O. G. G. 23rd inst.

Brev. col. J. Butler is transf. fr. 4th Eur. regt. to 11th N.I., and will, at the termination of his present leave, proc. and do du. at Umballah.

With reference to G. O. P. C. 22nd ult., posting

ens. to regts., the C. in C. is pleased to issue the following instructions:—

Those ensigns who are posted to Eur. regts. will proc. and join them at once.

Those who are posted to armed native regiments, provided they have done duty with a European corps for six months, will join their proper regiments forthwith. If they have not performed six months duty with Europeans, they will complete that period and then join their new regiments.

Those who are posted to disarmed regiments, or corps that have mutined, will continue with the regiments to which they are attached until further orders.

Lieut. C. J. Garstin, 29th N.I., is apptd. to offic. as adj. of 1st extra Goorka regt., v. Macintyre, rem. to another situation.

The undermentioned officers passed the colloquial exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. W. H. Oliver and C. C. S. Moncrieff, engrs.; unposted Ens. L. Blathwayt, do. du. with the 79th Highlanders; Assist. Surg. R. C. Chandra; Oct. 15th, 1858

Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. C. W. Thomas, fr. Oct. 5th to Jan. 5th, 1859, to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to apply. for m.c. to Europe.

12th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. P. S. Yorke, fr. Oct. 22nd to Jan. 22nd, 1859, to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to apply. for m.c. to Eur.

55th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Powell, fr. Nov. 25th to Mar. 25th, 1859, in extn. to Calcutta, prep. to apply. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Medical Dep.—Assist. surg. R. Moir, M.D., for 3 mo., to visit Calcutta on m.c. for reapp. before the standing med. committee.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 31.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. Apthorp, 11st N.I., is permitted at his own request to resign the command of the Munneepore regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore div. ord., July 25, directing Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, M.D., 21st Punjab inf., to proc. at pub. expense and take ch. of the wing of 4th N.I., at Noorpoor, v. Dallas.

Nowshera sta. ord., Aug. 23, appg. Capt. H. King, 2nd in com. 18th Punjab inf., to be supt. of Sudder bazaar, v. Griffin.

Orders by Lieut. col. C. Hogge, c.n., confirmed:—

Sept. 28.—Directing Lieut. C. E. Delafosse to do du. with 1st comp. 6th batt.

Oct. 6.—Directing Lieut. C. E. Armstrong to join and do du. with the above comp. in view to proceeding with it to Allahabad, and appg. unatt. Ens. W. Cift, adjt. of the recruit depot, to offic. also as adjt. to 3rd batt. on depart. of Watson.

Pres. div. ord., Sept. 30, directing the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. J. Miller, M.D., Madras est., to take med. ch. of the Durn Dum family depot and a detach. of the Berhampore prov. batt. about to proceed to Allahabad, and to return and join his appt. at Dinapore.

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, M.D., do. du. gen. hosp., to take med. ch. of Capt. McMullin's Sikh police batt. in the Glazepore dist.

By Capt. C. D. D. Cleveland, comg. the Moradabad levy, Oct. 7, appg. Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, 2nd in com., to act also as adj. until the arrival of the officer app. to that station.

Saugor dist. ord., Oct. 9, directing Lt. C. R. Cock, rem. fr. 42nd to 20th, to do du. with 31st N.I.

By Capt. J. J. Hockley, comg. 66th or Goorka regt., Oct. 16, appg. Lieut. E. B. Clay to offic. as qr. mr. in room of Warde.

By Lieut. col. Brim, comg. art. div. Shahjehanpore, Oct. 17, app. 2nd Capt. H. P. Bishop, adj. of 2nd brig. and of art. in Bundelcund, to be adj. of the art. div., consisting of h'd. qrs. and gen. to 2nd brig. detach. of 1st cav. 1st batt., and No. 7 lt. fd. batt. 4th co. 4th batt. and heavy field battery, proceeding with brig. Troup's column.

Assist. surg. T. Farquhar is to afford med. aid to the officers and estab. left at Allahabad belonging to army h'd. qrs., in add. to his other duties.

Capt. E. Harrison, att., posted on prom. to 1st co. 5th batt., will cont. to do duty with 4th tr. to 2nd brig., as a sp. arrangement.

Passed prescribed colloquial exam. on 15th ult.:—

Cornets J. Scott and R. T. Little, Bengal yeomanry cav.

Ens. P. H. M. Wynter and C. A. Copland, do. du. with Bengal yeomanry cav.

Postings, &c., in ordinance depart.:—

Assist. Commissy. Capt. G. Forrest, on leave, on m.c., to Delhi mug.

Leave of absence.—3rd Co. 1st Battn. Artillery.—Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1859, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. T. H. Maddock, fr. Oct. 28 to date of sailing, in ext. to remain at Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Maj. A. J. de H. Harris, fr. Oct. 27 to Jan. 27, 1859, in ext.

Invalid E.t.—Brev. Maj. E. P. Bryant, fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 15, 1859, to Calcutta, prep. to ret.

Allahabad Brigade Ord. confirmed.—22nd ult.—

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Gar. Asst. surg. T. E. Charles to afford med. aid to 1st comp. 6th batt. art.

24th ult.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer to med. ch. of a detach. of inv. proc. by water to Pres.

By Maj. Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, Oude force. Sept. 3, appg. Capt. the Hon. J. De V. T. W. Fienness, of 7th Hussars, to act as maj. of brig. to cavalry of the force.

66th or Goorka Regt.—Sept. 23.—Lieut. R. S. Graves, to comm. reg. depot directed to be formed at Almora.

By Lieut. col. C. Abthorp, com. Munepore regt., dated Sept. 23, app. Capt. A. F. Baird, 2nd in com., to act as adjt.

By Maj. G. G. MacDonell, com. 27th Madras N.I., dated 2nd ult., app. Capt. C. A. Pierce, to act as adjt. to left wing of corps, v. Lieut. E. Faunce.

Delhi garr. order, dated 2nd ult.—Surg. C. Harland, to afford med. aid to detach. of 2nd tp. 1st brig. horse art., in add. to his other duties.

By Brig. C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brig. Gwalior div., dated 5th ult., appointing Lieut. G. M. Dew, 14th lt. drag., to be staff officer, to column under com. of Lieut. col. Scudamore.

Cawnpore div. order, 10th ult., directing Assist. surg. J. T. Doyle, Madras estab., to proc. to Futteh-pore and relieve Assist. surg. H. E. Busted, fr. med. ch. of Madras art.; and the latter, on being relieved, to proc. and join A troop Madras art., on serv. in Bundelkund.

By Brig. T. Chute, com. at Lucknow, dated 18th ult., directing local Ens. L. Gustavinski, com. detach. 24th Punjab inf. (pioneers), to take ch. of eng. park.

By Lieut. col. H. Daly, c.b., comdg. Hodson's h., 16th ult., app. Lieut. F. A. Lawford, 50th N.I., to offic. (temp.) as adj. to 3rd regt., as a temp. arrangement, tr. 4th idem, and Lieut. C. H. Mecham, 27th Madras N.I., act. adj. of 2nd regt., to offic. as 2nd in com. of 3rd regt. fr. 12th idem.

Futtehghur brig. order, 17th ult., att. Lieut. T. Ryan, 3rd co. Sikh art., to Col. Hale's column.

By Brig. C. Troup, comdg. a moveable column, 17th ult., directing Surg. J. Bowhill, 3rd brig. horse art., to assume med. ch. of art. div. of column, in add. to his other du., and Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, to do du. with 3rd troop of that brig. fr. 16th idem.

By Maj. H. R. Grindlay, comdg. at Hazareebaugh, 17th ult., directing Surg. G. E. Morton, to afford med. aid to a detach. of 6th Eur. regt. at that station.

By Brig. T. Chute, comdg. at Lucknow, 18th ult., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surgs. J. J. McDermott, and A. M. Verchere, arr. fr. Pres. to do du. in field hosp.

Allahabad brig. order, 19th ult., directing Lieut. G. Walker, H.M.'s 32nd regt., to do du. with convalescent and in invalid depot.

Allahabad brig. order, 21st ult., app. Surg. J. F. Beaton, 1st Eur. lt. cav., to med. ch. of general depot hospital, v. Guise; and Surg. C. Douglas, att. to 19th Punjab inf., to assu. med. ch. of former corps.

Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., to pres. prep. to furl, m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Inf.—Maj. gen. J. Moule, fr. Oct. 8 to Feb. 1, 1859, to pres. prep. to Eur.

27th Madras N.I.—Lieut. E. Faunce, fr. Oct. 7 to date of embarkation, to Calcutta, prep. to Nilgherries and Western Coast, on m.c.

Ordnance Dept.—Capt. G. Forrest, fr. Sept. 15 to Sept. 15, 1859, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Nov. 6.—The ord. by Lt. col. E. A. Holdich, comg. at Berhampore, dated 8th ult., directing Lieut. D. Ross, late 63rd N.I., transf. to 10th N.I., to continue to do du. with former corps, is confirmed.

The following ord. by Maj. J. R. J. Coles, 9th lancers, comg. detach. escorting state prisoners, are confirmed:—

6th ult.—Corn. R. F. Thonger to be detach. staff, and Qr. Mr. P. House to be detach. qr. mr.

8th ult.—Vet. surg. F. Bailey to afford professional aid to horses of 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art. fr. 7th idem.

10th ult.—Asst. surg. S. Fuller to afford med. aid to police batt.

Orders confirmed:—

Agra garr. order, July 23, Garr. Surg. T. S. Lacy to afford med. aid to the men of the different batteries in the fort.

Dinapore div. ord. Sept. 25th, direct. Capt. R. C. Barclay, 68th N.I., to proceed and do du. with Madras rifles at Buxar.

Rohileund and Kemaon div. ord. Sept. 30th, direct. Capt. W. J. Ward, doing du. with the 22nd Punjab inf., to take ch. of Meerut L. horse as a temp. arrang.

Gwalior div. ord. 3rd ult. appg. Capt. W. Fetherstonbaugh paym. of H.M.'s 14th light drags. to ch. of the mil. treasure chest, recently sanctioned by gov. for that div.

The order issued by Lieut. Col. J. C. Hannington, commg. 63rd N.I., 8th ult., appg. Lieut. D. Ross, transf. to the 10th N.I., to continue to act as adj. to former corps.

By Capt. W. Hammer, commg. the Meerut levy 10th ult., direct. Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Middleton to

act also as second in command until arrival of officer. appd. to that situation.

By Brev. col. H. Palmer, comg. the regt. of Lucknow, 12th ult., assu. ch. of adj.'s office, with eff. fr. Dec. 20, 1857.

Benares sta. ord. 14th ult., directg. Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, M.D., to do du. at the European depot hospital.

Lahore brig. ord. 15th ult., directg. Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, 2nd brig. h. art., to afford prof. aid to horses of a squadron of H.M.'s 7th Drag. gds., with effect fr. arrival at Meeran Meer.

Ferozepore brig. ord. 15th ult., appg. Surg. G. S. Cardew, M.D., Bengal art., to med. ch. of Goojranwalla levy, in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. R. H. M. Aitken, comdg. Cawnpore levy, 15th ult., assu. charge of adj.'s office, in room of Lieut. F. I. Conway-Gordon, ordered to Delhi on duty.

By Col. W. Riddell, com. the 2nd Eur. regt., 18th ult., app. Lieut. F. H. Hood, 30th N.I., do du. with the corps, to be instructor of musketry, as a temp. arrangement.

By Brig. C. Troup, comm. moveable col., 18th ult., directing the following unposted ensigns to do du. with 66th or Goorka regt.:—

Ens. R. Brown and H. G. Waterfield do du. with H.M.'s 82nd regt.

Ens. Sir G. L. M. Parker, bart., and M. P. Moriarty, do du. with H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders.

Lucknow brig. ord., 20th ult., directing Vet. surg. H. Dawson, 4th Eur. lt. cav., to aff. profess. aid to the horses of 2nd drag. gds. left in cantonments.

Rohileund and Kemaon div. ord., 22nd ult., app. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, M.D., to med. ch. of staff at Bareilly, with eff. fr. Sept. 28.

By Lieut. col. J. Brind, c.b., comdg. art. div. in field, 22nd ult., direct. unatt. Ens. J. Milrick to do du. with heavy batt. under the com. of F. W. Stubbs.

Dinapore div. order, 24th ult., direct. Asst. surg. Webster, Madras estab., to proc. to Allahabad.

Allahabad brig. order, 25th ult., direct. Surg. T. C. Jordan, 4th Madras L.C., to join his regt. on field service.

By Maj. H. R. Grindlay, comdg. cav. depot at Hazareebaugh, 26th ult., app. Lieut. A. H. Chapman, 1st Eur. L.C., to be adj. to depot, in the room of Ens. J. Baxter.

By Col. G. V. Maxwell, c.b., comdg. the cantonment brig., Lucknow, 27th ult., app. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th Eur. L.C., to med. ch. of a detach. of Hodson's horse.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

By the officer comm. at Allahabad:—

Oct. 11.—Direct 2nd class staff surg. T. Rhys to rel. Dr. Franklin of med. ch. of E. trp. roy. h. art., to enable that officer to take med. ch. of a detach. of invalids, under orders to Calcutta.

By the officer comdg. at Lucknow:—

Oct. 3.—App. 2nd class staff Surg. Haverty to med. ch. of 97th foot, and men att.

By Brigdr. Barker, c.b., comdg. royal art. at Lucknow.—Oct. 4.—Direct. Asst. surg. Sharp, royal art., to take med. ch. of art. detachs. att. to 6th co. 11th batt. royal art., fr. Sept. 23.

By the officer comdg. 38th foot.—Sept. 28.—App. Lieut. P. H. Eyre to act as adj. dur. abs., on leave, of Evans.

Leaves of absence:—

Staff.—Col. G. Congreve, c.b., in ex. to March 1, 1859, to remain at Simla and the adjoining hills, m.c.

8th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. col. J. C. Brooke, to Calcutta for 2 mo., fr. Oct. 3, to appear before a med. board.

20th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. G. E. Francis, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 13 to Jan. 12, 1859, to appear before a med. board.

34th Foot.—Lieut. F. Peel, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 2 to Nov. 14, to appear before a med. board.

42nd Foot.—Ens. H. W. Fielden, in ext. fr. Oct. 9, to Nov. 30, 1858, to remain at Landour, on m.c.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. the hon. G. H. W. Clive and Ens. R. G. Wilberforce, in ext. fr. Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, to remain at Dhurmsala, on m.c.

64th Foot.—Capt. A. P. Bowlby, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to appear before a med. board.

70th Foot.—Assist. surg. H. J. Rogers, to Kurrahee or Bombay, fr. Sept. 21 to Dec. 21, to appear before a med. board.

75th Foot.—Lieut. col. C. Herbert, c.b., to Nainee Tal, fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, 1859.

88th Foot.—Ens. J. B. Whitley, to Simla, fr. Oct. 6, to Jan. 5, 1859, on m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. Bingham, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1859, to appear before a med. bd.

93rd Foot.—Capt. S. M. Clarke, in ext., to Nov. 30, to remain at Landour on m.c.

93rd Foot.—Ens. J. E. D. Campbell, to Nainee Tal, fr. Oct. 12 to Feb. 11, 1859, on m.c.

94th Foot.—Maj. W. H. Kirkby, to Murree, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 30, on m.c.

97th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. O. Onslow, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. Oct. 6, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Lieut. H. D. Baillie, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., to appear before a med. board.

3rd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Capt. H. F. Hill, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to appear before a med. board.

The C. in C. in India makes the following appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Lt. Drags.—Capt. the Hon. A. H. A. Anson, fr. 10th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Coates, who exch.; Oct. 9.

10th Lt. Drags.—Capt. F. Coates, fr. 7th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Anson, who exch.; Oct. 9.

37th Foot.—Lieut. S. L. Curgenven to be capt., by purch., v. Jackson, who ret.; Oct. 12. Ens. M. A. Borthwick to be lieut., by purch., v. Curgenven, prom.; Oct. 12.

7th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. A. Tibeaudo, fr. 2nd batt., to be lieut., v. McAdam, who exch.; Oct. 9.

7th Foot 2nd batt.—Lieut. J. K. McAdam, fr. 1st batt., to be lieut., v. Tibeaudo, who exch.; Oct. 9.

52nd Foot.—Ens. R. G. Wilberforce to be lieut., by purch., v. Troup, who ret.; Oct. 9.

Lieuts. Bent, 4th foot, and Hensell, 18th foot, will proc. to England, to join 2nd batt. of their corps.

Capt. L. G. Paget, com. No. 7 field batt. in Bombay presy., to D. tr. R.H.A., Poona, Bombay, v. Gardiner, prom.

Brev. maj. Fraser will proc. to join F. tr. at Sul-tanpore.

Lieut. R. Swift, 81st foot, is app. instructor of musketry to his regt., fr. Sept. 27.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 25.—The C. in C. is pleased to app. Col. J. Jones, c.b., 60th foot, 1st batt., to act as qr. mr. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India, dur. the employ. of Col. Wetherall, c.b., on special serv., or until fur. ords. Col. Jones assu. the duties of his appointment on this date.

Oct. 26.—Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H.:—

Notifying that Brev. lieut. col. R. L. Ross, 98rd foot, assu. the du. of ass. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, in the Bombay presy., Oct. 7.

Granting leave of abs. to the undermen. officers:—

83rd Foot.—Lieuts. W. Minnear and H. Gandy to England, new rules, to appear before med. board.

Ens. R. C. Whitlock to Neigherry hills for 8 mo., m.c.

12th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. C. Goldie to remain at Calcutta for 6 weeks, for furth. med. treatment.

To England, under new rules, m.c.:—

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. R. J. Worthington.

38th Foot.—Brev. maj. A. C. Snodgrass.

79th Foot.—Asst. surg. P. Kilgour.

80th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. J. H. M. Browne; Ens. G. W. Cosens.

82nd Foot.—Capt. W. R. Farman.

By the officer comdg. at Allahabad:—

Oct. 22.—Directing staff Asst. surg. Pinkerton to proc. to Soron and do du. with 79th foot.

By the officer comdg. 94th foot:—

Oct. 14.—App. Lieut. J. M. Aytoun to act as adj., du. leave of Lieut. Gaskell.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. O. F. C. Bridgeman to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

7th Drag. Gds.—Col. A. C. Bentinck to Calcutta, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 4, m.c.

24th Foot, 1st batt.—Assist. surg. R. Wolseley, to Kurrahee, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 10, to appear before a med. board.

27th Foot.—Col. U. Williamson, to Dugshai, from June 26 to July 27, 1858; and Ens. A. Dixon, to Landour, fr. June 4 to July 14.

60th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. and Adj. G. C. Kelly, to Meerut and Mussoorie, for 2 mo., fr. Oct. 18, m.c.

87th Foot.—Capt. J. Baillie, to Calcutta, fr. Oct. 7 to Jan. 20, to appear before a med. board.

Oct. 27.—The exchange in the 7th foot, between Brev. maj. F. E. Appleyard, fr. 1st batt., and Capt. C. H. Malan, fr. 2nd batt., announced in G.O., Sept. 8, is cancelled.

Lieut. H. E. H. Quin, 29th foot, has passed in the vernacular language.

Head Qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 28.—Capt. A. M. Calvert, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. royal art., res. that appt., and joins comp. of royal art. in Oude.

Orders confirmed:—

Sept. 21.—Capt. J. F. Murray, 83rd foot, Brig. maj. Queen's troops, Bombay, to proc. to Kurrahee, and assu. com. of depot at that station, v. Lieut. col. Heintly.

Capt. S. A. Cleve, 51st foot, to act as brig. maj. Queen's troops, Bombay, dur. abs. of Capt. Murray.

By Brig. C. Troup, com. field force, Oct. 21, 1858.—Assist. surg. J. N. Bell, 93rd foot, to ass. temp. med. ch. of 1st batt. 60th foot.

88th foot, Oct. 19.—Ens. W. Hatfield to act as interp. to regt. fr. Oct. 16.

Maj. J. A. Gildean, 81st f., having rejoined his regt. on Oct. 20, unexpired portion of leave cano.

Leave of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Forster, in extn., from Oct. 16 to Jan. 16, 1859, to Calcutta, m.c.

9th Lt. Drag.—Brev. Maj. C. P. Johnson, in extn., from Oct. 20 to Dec. 20, 1858, to remain at Simla, m.c.

42nd Foot.—Quar. mr. A. McGregor, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, m.c.

70th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Quin, to Bombay, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1859, m.c.

75th Foot.—Capt. W. J. J. Smith, in extn., fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1859, m.c.

2nd batt. Rifle brig.—Lieut. A. C. G. Dugdale, in extn., 8 mo., fr. Oct. 7, to Calcutta, m.c.

Oct. 20.—The G. O. of Oct. 29, directing Capt. Vaughan, 20th F., to proceed to England to join 2nd battalion, is cancelled, and he is posted to 1st batt., v. Dickens.

Nov. 1.—Capt. Sir C. S. Cuffee, Bart., 66th F., is app. 2nd asst. adj. gen. H. M.'s forces in India, v. Seymour, Nov. 1.

Brev. maj. H. D. Torrens, 23rd F., to act as 1st asst. adj. gen. H. M.'s forces in India, dur. period that Lieut. col. K. D. Mackenzie may offic. as dep. adj. gen. H. M.'s forces.

Maj. Torrens assu. the du. of his app. on Nov. 1.

## The Proclamation.

No. 500.

## NOTIFICATION.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Allahabad, Nov. 5, 1858.

The Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to the princes, chiefs, and people of India, was publicly read in the English and Hindoostanee languages, on the glacis of the Allahabad Fort, on Monday, the 1st instant, in the presence of the civil and military officers of H. M.'s service, of the European residents of the station, and numerous native inhabitants of the city.

All the English and native troops in the garrison were present on the occasion, and drawn up on the glacis of the fort.

At 5 p.m., the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, attended by his personal staff, and accompanied by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of H. M.'s forces in India and his staff, was met on the glacis of the fort by the chief civil and military officers at Allahabad. Seats were arranged for the members of the European community, and provision was made for the suitable accommodation of the native officers of the Government, and the inhabitants of the city who were all invited to attend.

On the arrival of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the troops presented arms.

The Proclamation was then read by the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, first in English and then in the Hindoostanee language. On the conclusion of the Proclamation, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of the fort, and the troops presented arms.

In the evening there was an exhibition of fireworks, and on the following night there was a general illumination of the station and city of Allahabad, and of the Khusrroo Bagh.

### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By order of the right honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
with the Governor General.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 11.—No. 1,095.—Lieut. J. Currie, 15th N.I., dep. col. Upper Scind, has ret. to du., and arr. at Bombay Oct. 27.

No. 1,096.—The serv. of Capt. H. V. Raverty, 3rd N.I., asst. commis. Punjab, has been re-placed at disp. of Gov. of Bombay.

No. 1,097.—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. G. Nicholson, civ. surg. at Kurrachee, are placed at disp. of C. in C.

No. 1,101.—Lieut. col. G. Pope, dep. comy. genl., has leave 60 days; Maj. Salmon, asst. comy. genl., will perform Lieut. col. Pope's du. dur. abs. Nov. 12.

No. 1,102.—Order confirmed.

Oct. 4.—Lieuts. Bannerman and Ramsay, the former to act temp. as 2nd in com., and the latter, temp. as adj. to cav., field detach. to S. Mahratta and Aden horse.

No. 1105.—The undermentioned officers proc. in ch. of troops fr. England are to be considered as having returned to their duty:—

Capt. A. G. Paul, 23rd N.I., July 10.

Lieut. W. J. H. Stevenson, art., July 10.

Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd N.I., July 20.

Capt. E. A. Green, 30th N.I., Aug. 4.

Capt. H. P. S. Berthon, art., per *Genghiskhan*, to Kurrachee, not overland.

Nov. 13.—No. 1,108.—Lieut. col. C. Campbell, 42nd Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,110.—Lieut. R. Johnstone, 18th N.I., has been app. adjt. of Guzerat provincial batt.

### No. 1,112.—Orders confirmed:—

Oct. 24.—By Brig. St. John, directing Asst. surg. Thorp, superint. of vaccination N.W. div. Guzerat, to afford med. aid to two companies 2nd extra batt. fr. 22nd inst.

Oct. 27.—Asst. surg. Thorp to rec. med. ch. of 2nd extra batt., on dep. of Asst. surg. Fox fr. Baroda.

Nov. 16.—No. 1,118.—Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. R. C. Wormald to be lieut. col.; date of rank, Nov. 10, v. Hutt, ret.

Supernum. capt. H. Wallace is brought on estab. strength of regt. in succ. to Wormald, prom.

No. 1,116.—Brev. maj. A. E. Saunders, 2nd Eur. L.I., has furl. to Neigherry hills for 7 mo., fr. 1st inst., on m.c., under old regs.

Nov. 18.—No. 1,117.—Asst. surg. H. Wilson is appd. to med. ch. of 1st reg. S. Mahratta Horse v. Imlach dec.

No. 1,118.—Brev. maj. J. Worgan, of art., appd. to act as agent for gun carriages dur. time that Lieut. col. Glasse is acting as principal commissary of ord.

Nov. 20.—No. 1,124.—The leave, 22nd ult., to Lieut. C. H. Boye, pension paym. Southern Concan, is to have effect fr. 10th Dec. to 31st Jan. next, and Maj. Symons, of native vet. batt., is appd. to perform Lieut. Boye's du. dur. abs.

No. 1,125.—Ord. confirmed.—Oct. 23rd.—By Maj. Gen. Roberts appg. Lieut. col. Holmes, 12th N.I., as sen. off. to assu. com. of Nusseerabad brigade.

No. 1,129.—Capt. D. Mocatta, 26th Bengal N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m. c., under old regs.

No. 1,126.—Surg. J. H. Orr, Madras estab. and in med. ch. 4th cav. reg. Hyderabad contingent, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m. c. under new regs.

No. 1,127.—Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Bengal fus. and assist. commis. Punjab, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m. c. under new regs.

No. 1,128.—Surg. G. S. Mann, Bengal estab., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m. c. under new regs.

No. 1,130.—Nov. 22nd.—Lieut. L. G. Brown, 5th N.I., appd. q. mr. and interp. of 3rd extra batt.

No. 1,131.—Col. Somerset, mil. sec. to C. in C., having been detached on du., Lieut. Armstrong will off. as mil. sec. dur. Col. Somerset's abs.

### BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, Nov. 8.

Lieut. Innis is transf. as interp. fr. 3rd drag. gds. to 18th Royal Irish regt. to join.

Capt. Sileman, offic. maj. of brig. at Sholapore, app. to act as dep. assist. q. mr. gen. at hd. qrs. v. Macdonald, app. to Rajpootana.

Assist. surg. Rogers, of Poona irreg. horse, will join hd. qrs. of the army by 16th inst.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Nov. 5.—Asst. surg. Ticehurst, gen. du. N. div., is temp. attached to 4th tr., horse art., to join.

Nov. 10.—Leave of abs. :—

Regt. of art.—Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay on m. c.

14th N.I.—Capt. D. Stevenson, fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, to Cambay and Gogo on m. c., under old regs.

Nov. 11.—19th N.I.—Lieut. W. Creagh, 1st extra batt. Kurrachee, fr. Nov. 11 to Nov. 30, in ext., to enable him to join.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 12.—The following transfers of field officers are ord. :—

Bt. Col. G. Macan, fr. 3rd to 11th N.I.

Bt. Col. A. Bayly, fr. 11th to 17th N.I.

Bt. Col. H. Jacob, fr. 17th to 3rd N.I.

Bt. Col. N. P. MacDougall, fr. 7th N.I. to 2nd Gr. N.I.

Bt. Col. T. R. Keily, fr. 2nd Gr. N.I. to 7th N.I.

Lieut. L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th N.I., has leave fr. Oct. 8 to 31, to Mhow and Bombay on m. c., new regs.

Nov. 16.—With reference to G.O.C. Oct. 21, Ens. C. A. Cunningham is to do du. with H. M.'s 56th regt. instead of 2nd Eur. L.I.

Lieut. Innes, 31st N.I., will act as interp. to depart. of the German Legion, and without prej. to his duty with the 18th Royal Irish.

### OFFICERS HOLDING COMMANDS.

Nov. 17.—With reference to para. 2nd of G.G.O. 7th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to announce that it is equally the desire of Government that officers holding commands, and who are considered unfit for the position, should be relieved, as that none but those who are in every way properly qualified should be hereafter appointed to the command of European or native troops:—

Commanding officers are therefore warned that those who are found inefficient will not be allowed to retain their commands.

Staff maj. A. Crawford has leave fr. Nov. 1 to 30, to Cambay.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Nov. 16.—14th N.I.—Ens. W. T. Keays, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, 1859, to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindustani.

The leave on m.c. granted to Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I. rifles, in G.O.C. Nov. 4, is cancelled fr. 10th inst., and that off. is allowed an ex. of leave on the same account to proceed to Mahabeshwur fr. 11th to 30th idem.

### RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.

Nov. 18.—Those portions of G.O.C. No. 1, dated the 18th ult., directing that the appa. in the Rajpootana field force therein named shall cease, and the subsequent arrangements therein ordered, are cancelled.

Hd. Qrs. Poona, Nov. 19.—Lieut. C. W. Barton, unattach., is attached to d. du. with H. M.'s 89th Regt. on its arrival at Neemuch.

Hd. Qrs. Poona, Nov. 22.—Surg. Hockin, field surg. Rajpootana field force, is dir. to proceed to Neemuch and ass. med. ch. of 18th N.I. at that station, in add. to his substantive duties.

G. O. C., 16th inst., appointing Lieut. Innes, 31st N.I., to act as interp. to the German Legion, is cancelled.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Govt. Gazette, Nov. 11.)

Capt. C. Buckle, 3rd L.C., app. asst. to political agt. in Rewa Kanta, fr. April 8.

Mr. H. B. Lockett is confirmed in off. of asst. to political agt. in S. Muratha country.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, 18th N.I., to be adjt. of Guzerat provincial batt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. Bayly, Aug. 6, directing Lieut. Newton, 11th N.I., to proc. to Sadra, to com. a detachment of 150 men of Guzerat irreg. horse.

Aug. 10.—Lieut. Graham, 2d N.I., to proc. to Singwa to com. a detach. of Guzerat irreg. horse, then stationed in Mahee Kanta, v. Newton.

The leave for 2 mo. to Capt. R. M. Johnstone, com. extra Sind batt., is cancelled.

Capt. W. G. Mainwaring and C. E. Boodle, commandants of 1st and 2nd regts. Jacob's rifles, are vested with powers of an asst. mag. in Sind.

Mr. C. Forbes is confirmed in app. of jud. asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. R. B. Pinhey, app. jt. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar.

Mr. A. J. DeH. Larpent to be supy. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, coll. of Ahmednuggur, has been perm. to proc. into districts on du. fr. 4th inst.

Mr. W. A. Goddinch, coll. of Sholapore, has been perm. to proc. into districts on du. fr. 8th inst.

Passed the prescribed examination; the two former in the Muratheo, and the latter in Hindoostanee language:—

Mr. W. Grey, super. assist. to supt. of rev. serv. Khandeish.

Mr. C. J. Kyte, clerk to revenue commissioner, S.D.

Mr. W. Loudon, assist. superint. rev. surv. Poona and Tanna.

Mr. W. Hart having res. ch. of duties as sec. to gov. in gen., public works, and ecclesiastical depts., on Nov. 4, the unexpired portion of leave granted Oct. 18, is cancelled.

Mr. W. Hart, sec. to govt. in the general, public works, and ecclesiastical depts., has furl. to Eur., m.c., for 15 mo., fr. date of departure of the next overland mail str.

Mr. F. Gibbons, act. dep. col. in ch. of treasury, Hyderabad collectorate, has passed exam. in colloq. branch of Sindia lang.

During Mr. Hart's abs. on m.c. to England, the following arrangements are made:—

Mr. B. H. Ellis to act as sec. to govt., and to have h. of rev. and financial depts. of secretariat.

Mr. chief sec. Young to have ch. of separate, gen., ecclesiastical, and public works depts., and railway branch.

Asst. surg. R. W. James is app. civil surg. at Dhoolia, and registrar of marriages at that station.

Capt. C. W. Finch, Bombay engrg., has been app. to exec. ch. of div.

Lieut. J. Bonus, engrg., having relieved Lieut. J. M. Greig, of com. of comp. of sappers and miners at Aden, is, while so employed, app. an act. asst. engr. in public works dept.

Lieut. J. M. Greig confirmed, fr. 18th Oct., in temp. app. as 1st class asst. engr. in public works dept.

Rev. G. Cook, sen. chap. St. Andrew's church, has leave for 1 mo., fr. Oct. 20.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. L. C. Barton, 1st Gren. N.I., to act as assist. pol. agt. in Rewa Kanta.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere delivered over ch. of the office of commissioner in Sind to Mr. A. F. Bellasis, coll. of Kurrachee, on 6th inst.

The priv. leave to Capt. H. Y. Shortt, 2nd asst. to political agent Kattewater, of Oct. 20, to have effect fr. 26th of same mo.

Capt. S. N. Raikes, act. assist. pol. agt. and superint. of Gaekwar's contgt., rec. ch. of Mahee Kanta agency, fr. Maj. Whitecock, on 5th inst.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, acting jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, rec. ch. of Dharwar adawlut on 1st inst.

The leave of abs. to Lieut. Shortt, superint. of police, Sholapore, is cancelled.

Mr. F. F. Arbutnot has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, prep. to England, m.c.

Mr. D. Davidson, coll. of Poona, is permitted to proc. into districts of his collectorate, on du.

Mr. B. H. Ellis is app. a govt. director of bank of Bombay, fr. 11th inst.

## NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 11.—No. 215.*—The following proms. are made in order to complete the estab. of engs.:

Mr. F. G. Clark, senior 2nd class eng., to be 1st class eng., v. McKenzie, disch., fr. Sept. 12.  
Mr. J. E. Stock, senior 2nd class eng., to be 1st class eng., v. Eastwood, res., fr. Oct. 19.  
Nov. 12.—No. 217.—Act. Lieut. J. M. Lambard, I.N., has furl. to Eur., m.c., for 1 year.  
Nov. 15.—No. 218.—Mr. W. J. Edwards, mate, has leave for 6 mo., fr. Sept. 7, to Bagdad, m.c., old rega.

## The 25th N.I.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 15.*

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in C. has much pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract of despatch No. 2, dated Sept. 22, fr. H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India:

1. I have received your letter of July 19, 1858, addressed to the Secret Com., reporting the loyal and gallant conduct of the 25th N.I. during the operations against the fort of Sohore and throughout the campaign.

2. This communication having been considered in council, I have now the satisfaction of authorising you, in conformity with the suggestion of his Exc. the C. in C. and the recommendation of your Gov., to confer on the 25th N.I. the distinction of being constituted a lt. inf. regt., in testimony of the approbation of your Gov. for their gallantry and devotion to the serv., so creditable to all ranks.

## BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J. s. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 10.  
ARATTOON, Mrs. S. d. at Dacca, Oct. 29.  
BALFOUR, wife of M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.  
BARTON, wife of C. H. C. d. at Bengal, Nov. 6.  
BLACK, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 24.  
BOND, wife of W. d. at Byculla, Nov. 9.  
BOWERS, wife of H. twin sons, at Calcutta, Nov. 4.  
CARTER, wife of Capt. W. J. s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 9.  
CHAMARETT, Mrs. L. s. at Hyderabad, Nov. 9.  
CHATELIER, wife of A. B. s. at Madras, Nov. 7.  
COLESTON, wife of J. d. at Allahabad, Nov. 11.  
COLE, wife of Lieut. R. A. d. at Nungumbankum, Nov.  
COLVIN, wife of B. W. s. at Bengal, Nov. 9.  
CONSTANCE, wife of Lieut. col. s. at Meerut, Nov. 7.  
COTTON, wife of Capt. L. S. H.M.'s 97th Regt. s. at Peshawur, Nov. 11.  
CRICK, wife of R. W. s. at Poona, Nov. 18.  
ELLISON, wife of W. s. at Simla, Nov. 1.  
FERNANDEZ, wife of J. F. s. at Mangalore, Nov. 1.  
GLOVER, wife of T. s. at Sonapoor, Nov. 11.  
GLUBB, wife of Lieut. d. at Allahabad, Nov. 8.  
GRAHAM, wife of J. s. at Alipore, Nov. 7.  
HUBBARD, wife of G. d. at Bombay, Nov. 16.  
HUTTON, wife of Maj. gen. s. at Vizianagrum, Nov. 1.  
KELLY, wife of W. F. d. at Bengal, Nov. 10.  
KILROY, wife of T. s. at Cannanore, Oct. 12.  
LILLY, wife of Lieut. A. C., 2nd Madras Eur. L.I. s. at Aurangabad, Nov. 19.  
LONGDEN, wife of E. H. s. at Agra, Nov. 10.  
MADGE, wife of J. P. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.  
MANNING, wife of R. s. at Howrah, Nov. 13.  
MCLEAVY, wife of W. s. at Agra, Nov. 18.  
MEDLICOTT, wife of H. B. s. at Simla, Nov. 8.  
MURRAY, wife of Capt. J. d. at Laddour, Nov. 1.  
NICHOLSON, wife of Dr. d. at Kurrachee, Nov. 1.  
RAMSAY, wife of Maj. H. d. at Bengal, Nov. 11.  
ROBERTSON, wife of J. C. s. at Dehra Dhooon, Nov. 12.  
ROGERS, wife of G. s. at Simla, Nov. 6.  
SMITH, wife of P. s. at Barrackpore, Nov. 3.  
THAIN, wife of Lieut. D. D. s. at Hyderabad, Scinde, Nov. 13.  
VINT, wife of D. s. at Sonapoor, Nov. 12.  
WADE, wife of S. C. d. at Bengal, Nov. 6.  
WHISH, wife of Capt. M. B. d. at Jullundhur, Nov. 11.  
WILLIAMS, wife of J. B. s. at Jubbulpore, Nov. 15.  
WRIGHT, wife of Capt. S. s. at Abbottabad, Oct. 28.  
WRIGHT, wife of W. d. at Agra, Nov. 11.

## MARRIAGES.

COLLINS, Constantine J. to Miss Julia Mac C. Parker, at Calcutta, Oct. 28.  
DODSWORTH, W. to Miss Rachel Hitchens, at Mussoorie, Nov. 11.  
EVANS, Capt. Richard J. Hall's, 29th regt. to Louisa C. d. of Maj. F. Angelo, Bengal army, at Calcutta, Nov. 8.  
FARLEY, J. to Isabella L. d. of M. A. McEvoy, at Mussoorie, Nov. 1.  
GARDNER, A. R. to Anne, d. of the late F. Vieux, at Calcutta, Oct. 28.  
HENDERSON, Charles to Charlotte, d. of W. Webbe, at Poona, Nov. 11.

IGNATIO, F. H. to Elizabeth C. d. of W. E. Carlier, at Palamoottah, Nov. 1.  
INGLIS, J. W. to Eliza W. d. of T. A. Madge, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

KINLOCK, Capt. D. J. Bombay art., to Katherine M. d. of Henry Young, chief sec. to Govt. Bombay, at Byculla, Nov. 15.  
MORRIS, Frederick W. Madras C.S., to Charlotte G. d. of Robert Parnell, at Waltair, Nov. 4.  
RILEY, Capt. T. E. H.M.'s 88th regt. to Isabel R. d. of the late Maj. Roberts, Bengal horse art. at Simla, Nov. 10.  
SMITH, Capt. A. to Mary, d. of the late T. R. Davidson, at Mussoorie, Nov. 6.  
TAYLOR, B. A. S. B.C.s. to Harriet, d. of the late Capt. Edmonds, H.M.'s 9th foot, at Hooghly, Oct. 28.  
WELLS, Capt. G. commander of the *Tubal Cain*, to Ellen M. d. of Rev. C. Bennett, at Moulmein.

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Ellen, wife of W. at Mazagon, aged 80, Nov. 21.  
ANDREW, W. L. at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 7.  
BALE, Maj. H. E. 54th foot, on board the ship *Lightning*, on passage from Calcutta to London, Aug. 25.  
BARTON, inf. d. of C. H. C. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.  
BURGOYN, Edward, at Shikapore, aged 80, Nov. 5.  
COWAN, Thomas, surg. H.M.'s 94th regt. at Peshawur, aged 41, Nov. 7.  
CHONIN, John, at Poona, aged 35, Nov. 6.  
CRUICKSHANK, William, at Simla, aged 54, Nov. 5.  
DAY, Elizabeth, at Bangalore, aged 49, Nov. 3.  
FARRINGTON, Edward H. at Jullundur, aged 3, Nov. 13.  
FORBES, Samuel, at Kerinde, Oct. 4.  
FULLER, Amelia, relict of the late C. at Trichinopoly, aged 52, Oct. 29.  
GARSTIN, Capt. John F. 66th Bengal N.I. at Barrackpore, aged 89, Nov. 7.  
GILBY, Maj. William B. late 2nd Madras Eur. L.I., at Trevandrum, aged 57, Nov. 7.  
GILLEY, Ens. A. W. 84th foot, at Azimghur, Oct. 27.  
GORDON, Walter, at Poona, aged 30, Nov. 16.  
HALE, Capt. Edward D. 47th Bengal N.I., at Ranee-gunge, Nov. 8.  
HAMILTON, Charles E. s. of the late W. B., at Simla, Nov. 9.  
HARE, inf. d. of Lieut. G. M. at Arungabad, Oct. 19.  
HAET, Capt. H. D. 39th Madras N.I. at Vellore, Nov. 12.  
HEBERDEN, W. at Calcutta, aged 33, Nov. 10.  
HOLT, wife of Lieut. G. T. at Mooltan, Nov. 1.  
JEWETT, Myron S. inf. s. of Rev. L. at Vellore, Oct. 24.  
LANGMORE, Edith C. inf. d. of Capt. E. G. at Murree, Oct. 30.  
MCDANIEL, Edward H. at Madras, aged 17, Oct. 20.  
MUDGE, Emma, wife of J. W. M.D. Madras Presidency, at Aden, on board the P. and O. steamer *Bergal*, on her passage to England, aged 32, Nov. 29.  
MURPHY, Michael, at Umballah, aged 64, Oct. 27.  
OLDFIELD, Catherine L. inf. d. of R. C. at Meerut, Nov. 10.  
PAUL, Anthony A. s. of A. O. at Parcherry, aged 5, Nov. 2.  
REMDICK, J. at Amrolee, aged 40, Nov. 12.  
ROBERTS, Charles E. at Trevandrum, Nov. 7.  
SMITH, Louis R. d. of J. at Secunderabad, aged 4, Nov. 5.  
STEELE, Isabella E. inf. d. of G. at Poona, Nov. 11.  
TANNER, Thomas Jones R. I.N., paymaster and storekeeper of H.M. Indus Flotilla, s. of Captain T. Tanner, H. M. Indian navy, mayor of Exeter, at Kotree, in Scinde, of fever, after a service of thirty years, deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends, aged 44, Oct. 31.  
TARLETON, Charles E. inf. s. of W. C. at Mazagon, Nov. 19.  
WOODLEY, Capt. John T. at Calcutta, aged 55, Nov. 8.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
Dec. 17.

17th Light Drags.—Corn. F. J. King to be lieut., without purch., v. Seymour, prom.  
Military Train.—Ens. W. Townley to be lieut., by purch., v. Dowling, who ret.  
5th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. C. Master to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Kennedy, ret. upon full pay; Capt. J. S. Hogge to be maj., without purch., v. Master; Lieut. J. R. Carlisle to be capt., without purch., v. Hogge.  
7th Foot.—Ens. H. M. Harding has been permitted to retire fr. the service by the sale of his commission.  
84th Foot.—Lieut. R. Newton, fr. 58th foot, to be lieut., v. Shiffner, who exch.  
35th Foot.—Ens. H. E. Fryer to be lieut., by purch., v. Ross, whose prom., by purch., on Sept. 7 has been

59th Foot.—Paymr. F. L. Bennett, fr. h. p. depot batt., to be paymr., v. Addison, res.

84th Foot.—Lieut. F. E. E. Wilson, fr. 22nd foot, to be lieut., v. Hassall, who exch.

98th Foot.—Lieut. W. Blackett to be capt., by purch., v. Knight, who ret.

Rifle Brigade.—Brev. Lieut. col. Lord A. G. Russell to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. E. A. Somerset, who ret. on h. p. unatt.; Captain E. M. Buller to be maj., by purch., v. Lord A. G. Russell; Lieut. J. Clerk to be capt., by purch., v. Buller; Ens. T. R. Parr to be lieut., by purch., v. Clerk.

Cape Mounted Rifles.—Capt. G. W. Hunt, fr. 4th lt. drags., to be capt., v. T. W. Goodrich, who exch.

## Affair at Kirwee.

No. 82.

From Brigdr. W. Carpenter, comdg. 1st Inf. brig., Saugor field div., to the Asst. adj. gen., Saugor field div., dated Kirwee, Aug. 14, 1858.

Sir,—Authentic intelligence having reached me shortly before noon yesterday that a large body of mutineers and rebels, variously estimated at two to four thousand men, were actually descending the Ghats, about two or three miles in front of the villages or towns of Nayagaon, Seetapore, Chitrakote, and Kampta, any or either of which places were in danger of immediate attack, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Maj. gen. comdg. the div., that I lost no time in organising the detach. noted in the margin,\* and marched at 2 P.M., guided by Syed Akbar Ali, Tehseeldar, and Ghulam Aboo Khan, Thamedar of Kirwee, both of whom have been most zealous in obtaining for me correct information. I may here observe, I have ascertained from a prisoner that the rebels came from Dudree, and were under the command of Goomdun Sing, Runmunt Sing, and others of inferior note, who are known to master nearly 2,500 men; but I am inclined to think the number of the enemy we engaged did not exceed 1,500, of whom about 200 were said to be mutinous sepoys.

2. In less than three hours, my advance guard, preceded by the mounted men of the R.A., came in sight of the enemy in force, about a mile distant, and apparently in confusion, as if taken by surprise, but they immediately formed up, with their right resting on one of the passes through the hills, and their left protected by a body of cav. and inf. *expolence*, with another pass close at hand, and on the left of the cav. a labyrinth of deep and almost impenetrable ravines intersected each other wooded to the very summit; the rear of the main position was a precipitous hill covered with large boulders of rock and thick jungle. The temple of Hoonomaun, a very strong building on the face of the hill, afforded good cover to the enemy, some of whom appeared to be in possession. I halted within about three or four hundred yards, to enable Capt. Palmer, R.A., to prepare his guns for action; this seemed to give confidence to the enemy, for he immediately cheered with loud shouts of defiance, inviting us to come on, and commenced a desultory fire along his whole line, so that I hoped he intended to make a vigorous stand.

3. As soon as Capt. Palmer was ready to open fire I advanced H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and the 1st Regt. N.I. in skirmishing order, with supports and the mounted art. men and Sikh horse in reserve. Capt. Palmer's practice with canister and round shot was admirable; and the Enfield rifle told upon the enemy's ranks. But they turned and fled by the time we were within two hundred yards of the base of the hill, retiring up its face whilst we plied them with canister, rifle, and musketry, which, in spite of the cover afforded by the rocks and jungle, did considerable execution. The ascent, however, was almost perpendicular, and the men too much exhausted by heat to attempt it, so that it is somewhat difficult to state the enemy's loss; but from personal observation, on the most moderate calculation, it may be fairly estimated at upwards of a hundred, whilst our own was nearly nil, as the enemy fired too high and in confusion; their cav. retired with even more precipitation than the inf., by the difficult pass I have mentioned, and had disappeared before we could reach the gorge.

4. By this time night came on, accompanied by torrents of rain. I therefore left a party of fifty sepoys of the 1st regt., under the command of Capt. Rishton, at the house of the Thakoorin of Nayagaon,

\* 2 brass guns carried on elephants.  
Royal Arty.—1 capt., 3 serjts., 3 corporals, 3 bombdrs., 32 gunners, and 1 trumpeter, of whom 2 serjts., 1 bombdr., and 9 gunners were mounted.  
Madras Engra.—1 lieut.  
H.M.'s 43rd Regt.—1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 ens., 6 serjts., and 119 rank and file.  
1st Regt. N.I.—1 maj., 1 capt., 1 lieut., 1 ens., 6 native officers, 12 havildars, and 132 rank and file.  
Sikh Mounted Police.—Jemadar, duffadars, and 8 sowars.

in order to allay the alarm of the people, who were panic-stricken throughout the villages I have named. I myself returned with the remainder of the troops to Kirwee, and arrived about half-past one this morning. Capt. Riehton, who performed his duty in a very satisfactory manner, came in at eight A.M., and reported all quiet, and that the enemy had retired to their stronghold in the hills.

The Thakoorin of Nayagaon did good service during the morning, by exhibiting a bold front to the enemy, although she has very few armed men, and only one gun. This lady acted in obedience to my previous instructions, to resist to the uttermost until we came to her support.

5. The conduct of the troops, officers as well as men, deserves my warmest commendations, and the native soldiers emulated their European comrades, whilst all appeared to regret the enemy did not give them a better opportunity to display their valour.

6. I beg to mention for favourable consideration the names of Capt. Palmer, comdg. R.A.; Capt. Colville, comdg. detach. of H.M.'s 43rd L.I.; and Maj. Gottreux, comdg. 1st regt. N.I.; and I am happy to have another opportunity to bear testimony to the zeal and energy of Maj. Hodson, my maj. of brig. All these officers deserve, and have, my cordial thanks.

7. The medical arrangements were well provided for by Asst. surg. Jowett, and those of the commissariat by Mr. Conductor Lynch, to my entire satisfaction.

8. I deeply lament the loss of three men of the gallant 43rd L.I. by sun stroke. The afternoon was very hot, and a great many Europeans fell out during the march and after the engagement; but I am inclined to attribute sun-stroke in these cases to the fact that few of us have yet recovered our natural health and strength, impaired by the arduous hot weather campaign, and the long marches to which we have been exposed.

9. Fortunately the cessation of rain for a few days had dried up the country, and enabled me to surprise the rebels. But our return night march is not to be described. The rain poured down in torrents, and the ravines, which are numerous and deep in this neighbourhood, had become rivers. In passing one of them an incident occurred deserving notice. A mounted artilleryman, Corporal Hughes, got into the deepest part of the stream; his horse was swept away, and he himself on the eve of drowning, when Staff serg. Glasgow, of the R.A., dashed amid the darkness into the foaming flood, at imminent peril of his life, and saved his comrade.

I witnessed this brave action, and have much pleasure in recording it.

W. CARPENTER, Brigdr.,  
Comdg. 1st Inf. Brig., Saugor Field Div.

### Colonel Robertson's Victory at Beejapoor.

The Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Adj. gen. of the army, dated the 24th ult., forwarding a despatch from Brig. Gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., reporting the successful operations of a column, under the command of Lieut. col. Robertson, 25th B.N.I., which was detached from Powree, in pursuit of the rebels under Maun Sing.

The Gov. gen. entirely concurs with the Rt. Hon. the C. in C. in the commendation bestowed on Lieut. col. Robertson and the officers and men under his command. The havildars whose meritorious conduct has been brought to notice will be immediately rewarded in the manner proposed.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,  
with the Gov. gen.

From the Adj. gen. of the Army, to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart., with the Gov. Gen.

Sir,—I am directed by the C. in C. to transmit the accompanying copy of letter, of the 11th inst., and enclosure, received from Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., reporting the proceedings of a column under the command of Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, of the 25th B.N.I., detached from Powree, in pursuit of a rebel force under Maun Sing; and to request that, in submitting the papers to the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen., you will have the goodness to express H.E.'s high approval and commendation of the conduct of the commander, and of the troops concerned in these arduous and skillfully-managed movements.

2. The C. in C. further recommends that the havildars mentioned in the concluding paragraph of Lieut. col. Robertson's despatch, may be rewarded with the 3rd class of the "Order of Merit," for their exertions in procuring intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.  
Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Sept. 24, 1858.

From Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comdg. Gwalior div., to the Chief of the Staff.

Dated Camp Seepree, Sept. 11, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before H.E. the C. in C. a report from Lieut. col. Robertson, comdg. 25th B.N.I., of the pursuit and defeat of the portion of the Powree fugitives that was composed of regular troops.

This body had formed the main strength of the rebel Maun Sing, and give him a complete superiority over Scindiah's district authorities, so that his depredations were unchecked, and becoming daily more formidable, until they brought on him the visitation of British troops.

Col. Robertson's column was furnished with fifteen days' supplies for Europeans and with all the carriage that could possibly be taken from the rest of the force, and with elephants and camels to mount about 200 men.

After a most arduous pursuit of ten days, the difficulties of which can only be fully appreciated by those who have seen the country through which it lay, Col. Robertson's column overtook and nearly annihilated the fugitives at Bijipoor.

In these dense jungles, the few scattered villages were either deserted or in Maun Sing's interests, through fear or affection; for some have been in his jaghir, and others subject for a year to his unchecked raids. Nothing but Col. Robertson's experience, and his unwearied perseverance and steady determination, and the high military spirit and energy of his troops, enabled him to conduct the expedition to its successful issue. Maun Sing, who is familiar with every path in the jungles, appears to have doubled back about the 1st or 2nd, with 200 men, whilst his vakeel, Pearce Lall, with a similar number, also turned off at the same time by a separate route; and the two have re-united and appeared again in the jungles north of Powree, with about 400 men, to which he is reduced from 4,000. The local troops of Scindiah ought to be able now to deal with them, if any energy whatever is exerted in the matter. I beg to recommend most earnestly to H.E.'s favour and consideration, Col. Robertson and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command; the conduct of all appears to have been most excellent.

Col. Robertson particularly recommends Captain Bolton, deputy assist. qr. mr. gen.; Lieut. Williams, deputy assist. commissary gen.; also Capt. Poore, 8th hussars; Capt. Forster, 95th regt.; Capt. Rice, 25th B.N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, 13th L.I., comdg. Meade's horse; Lieut. Roome, 10th B.N.I.; havildars Ram Lal, 10th B.N.I.; and Dowlut Sing, 25th B.N.I.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. genl.,  
Comdg. Gwalior div.

From Lieut.-Col. G. H. Robertson, Comdg. Pursuing Column, Gwalior Div., to the Assist. Adj. Gen., Gwalior Div.

Dated, Camp near Beejapoor, Sept. 5, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that the Pursuing Column under my command, strength as detailed below, marched from Powree on the 27th ult., in pursuit of Maun Sing, said to have with him 1,000 cav. and 3,000 inf.\*

2. On the 29th, we came up with a small party of Maun Sing's inf., some of whom were killed, some taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed in the jungle. From the prisoners I learnt that Maun Sing had told the Gwalior contgt. portion of his inf. to leave him, as he could not supply them with food. We continued closely to follow Maun Sing, coming daily upon the encamping ground vacated by him a few hours before. At a pass among the hills between Sanda and Bijrawun, some of his fires were burning when we arrived on the evening of the 30th. At this ground he divided his party, sending his wounded and superfluous baggage towards Padone. At three miles before reaching Sangye on the 31st, I saw traces on the ground of foot-prints (chiefly men's) turning sharply to our left rear, while the impressions of horses' hoofs continued on to Sangye. Here had evidently been a further division of Maun Sing's

\* 1 div. 3rd trp. By. H.A.; 1 div. 42 By. foot art.; 1 squad. 8th hussars; 250 Meade's horse; 7 r. and f. royal engrs; 93 ditto 86th regt.; 118 ditto 95th ditto; 392 ditto 10th regt. By. N.I.; 350 ditto 25th ditto ditto.

force, reported to be now reduced to 500; of these 200 were said to have gone towards Shahabad with Pierce Lall, and 300 with Maun Sing and his uncle Ajit Sing, towards Rye. On the evening of the 2nd inst. we reached Rye, and there heard that three parties of inf. Sepoys, had met at that village from different directions, and had left that morning. On the evening of the 3rd, we arrived at Burrumpore. In view to at once closing up with the enemy, who had contrived hitherto to be always just ten or twelve miles ahead of, I made arrangements on the line of march for pushing on with a portion of the column as per margin,† and at two o'clock next morning (4th inst.) marched. At 10 A.M., we arrived at Jagur, marched again at 5 P.M., bivouacked when it became dark, turned out at midnight, and reached within a short distance of Beejapoor on the Choupet river, a little before daybreak to-day.

3. The village of Beejapoor lay between us and the enemy, who were encamped on the bank of the river. Day broke, and I sent the hussars and irreg. cav. round the village, by the right, to attack the enemy on their left flank, and took the inf. through the village straight at them. They were posted in great numbers on high ground with a smaller portion lower down. There were about seven or eight hundred inf. and 150 cav. Their appearance was certainly very imposing for a few minutes, but it was only for a few minutes. Our inf. rushed forward, and shot down and drove before them those who were on the lower ground, while our cav. charged across the higher ground, using their sabres most effectively, as shown on the thirty-seven bodies which have since been counted on that spot.

4. The action commenced at a quarter-past 5 A.M., and by seven o'clock, we were masters of the field. The enemy were shot and bayoneted along both banks of the river, and while crossing the river, and in the thickly-wooded ravines in its neighbourhood; the cav. got among them wherever the ground admitted of their acting. The slaughter was immense; I am assured by every one who has examined the scene of conflict, that I am within the mark in saying, that at least 450 mutineers were destroyed. They belonged to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regts. of the Gwalior contgt., the Allajah Bahadur regt. (Scindiah's), 1st regt. of the Kotah contgt., 40th, 50th, and 52nd B.N.I. Of the wounded, I can express no opinion. The enemy attempted to fly in various directions; those small bodies that could not be overtaken by our fatigued soldiers and Sepoys, were fired into, and I feel certain, that the total killed and wounded, greatly exceed the number of our men (571) brought into action. Of Maun Sing, I have lost all clue in the last day or two. I do not believe he was present in the fight.

6. I beg to be permitted to bring to the notice of brig. gen. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., comdg. the Gwalior div., the splendid behaviour of every individual under my command. With one halt only, this column has, since the 27th ult., made long and harassing marches, averaging sixteen miles daily, and that in the rainy weather, across ploughed and muddy fields of black soil, and dense forests, where frequently there was no track whatever, through rivers whose rough and stony beds and banks severely shook, and otherwise injured the gun carriages, and over rocky mountain passes. Great labour has been gone through, great fatigue has been endured, most satisfactory has been the result as experienced this morning.

7. Most of the country we have traversed was at one time under Maun Sing's charge, and many villages belong to him; I have therefore had peculiar difficulty in obtaining information regarding him. Frequently our march has been delayed for want of a clue to his movements, so that the turning out of the column to proceed in pursuit of him has generally been at uncertain hours. From the day we left Powree, I have been under the deepest obligations to Capt. Bolton, assist. qr. mr. gen. Rajpootana div. The duty of picking up intelligence, I entirely committed to him, and most ably has he performed it. Frequently during the night, when we were only too happy to be allowed to take some rest after the day's fatigues, has Capt. Bolton been again and again disturbed, either to listen to the reports brought in, or to send out scouts.

8. The commissariat arrangements have been carefully attended to by Lieut. Williams, sub-assist. commissary gen. Rajpootana div. Few who are not behind the scenes can conceive what the difficulties of a commissariat officer's duties are in such a country as we are acting in, more especially while long

† Forty-seven of the hussars; 150 Meade's horse; 75 86th; 95 95th; 100 10th; 100 25th.



marches are being daily made, thus affording very little time for procuring supplies from the neighbourhood.

9. I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Brig. gen., in addition to the two officers mentioned above, the names of the following officers who commanded detachments this day in the battle of Bejapoor. Capt. Poore, 8th Hussars; Capt. Foster, 95th regt.; Capt. Rice, 25th regt. By. N.I., who also had with him the detach. of the 86th regt., which had no officer; Lieut. Stewart, (13th regt. L.I.) Meade's horse; Lieut. Roome, 10th regt. By. N.I.

10. In conclusion, I most strongly recommend to the consideration of the Brig. gen. commg., havildar Ram Lal, 1st coy. 10th regt., and havildar Dowlut Sing, gren. comp. 25th regt. The services of these two men have been invaluable. They have acted as spies, and risked their lives in procuring information, in a country where a Maun Sing's influence is paramount, and where the villages were deserted as we approached them. It is difficult to say, how we could have proceeded without the aid of these two havildars.

G. H. ROBERTSON, Lieut. Col., Comdg.  
Pursuing Column, Gwalior div.

### Operations at Selimpore.

From the Adj. gen. of the Army to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Depart. with the Gov. gen.

Sir.—I have the honour, by direction of the C. in C., to forward, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen., a letter in original from Brig. J. Chute, comdg. at Lucknow, No. 313, of the 26th ult., giving cover to reports from Lieut. col. Pratt and Maj. Bulwer, of H.M.'s 23rd fus., detached with a force from Lucknow, to operate against the rebels collected at and about Selimpore, in considerable numbers; and I am to beg you will be good enough to express to his Lordship the high opinion entertained by H.E. of the brilliant manner in which these operations were conducted, more particularly that at Selimpore, by Maj. Bulwer.

2. I am further desired to draw the attention of Lord Canning to the gallantry displayed by Lieut. C. F. Chamberlain, of the Oude Police.

W. MATHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adj. gen. of the Army.

Hd. qrs., Allahabad, Oct. 5. 1858.

No. 318.

To the Chief of the Staff, Army Hd. qrs., Allahabad.  
Lucknow, Sept. 26, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the accompanying despatch from Maj. Bulwer, of the 23rd fus., in comdg. of the force directed by me to operate against the rebels at Selimpore, in compliance with the telegrams received from you, and in answer to my application to this effect.

I am happy to say that the expedition has been most successful, and been the cause of establishing confidence and tranquillity to a considerable extent along the right bank of the Goomtee.

Every credit is due to Maj. Bulwer, for the zeal and ability which he has evinced in the performance of this most important duty; and I trust you will bring his name to the favourable consideration of H.E. the C. in C.; as also the names of those officers mentioned in the despatch who rendered such able assistance, particularly Lieut. Chamberlain, of the Oude police, who seems to have shown great dash and judgment.

I further beg to forward a despatch, received from Lieut. col. Pratt, 23rd fus., comdg. a portion of the troops from Nawabgunge Barabunker, detailing his movements on the left side of the Goomtee River, in co-operation with the force despatched from Lucknow.

J. CHUTE, Brig.  
Comdg. at Lucknow.

P.S. I have since dispatched a strong party of sappers, to destroy the fort mentioned by Maj. Bulwer.

To the Offg. Depy. Assist. Adj. Gen., Lucknow.  
Camp Goomsingunge, Sept. 25, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the brigdr. comdg. at Lucknow, that, in pursuance to his orders, I proceeded on the night of the 22nd inst., with the force named in the margin,\* in

\* Infantry.—180 men 23rd B. W. Fus.; 120 men 88th regt.; 400 Native Police.  
Cavalry.—800 Sowars.  
Guns.—2 9-pounders roy. art.; 2 5½ in. mortars, roy. art.

the direction of Selimpore. It had been ordered that the whole force should be formed at the Dikusha, at 9.30 p.m., but, owing to some mistake, the N.I. did not arrive as soon as expected. I was delayed, therefore, a little at starting, but moved off at about 10.30 p.m.; the road some three or four miles from the Dikusha is excessively bad, and the mortars delayed the column.

I received information from Mr. Martin, the civil officer who accompanied me on the road, that Moosahib Ali, with 2,000 or 3,000 men, four guns, and 200 sowars, occupied Selimpore, and was in direct communication with a large force of double that number on the opposite side of the Goomtee. My intention was to arrive at Selimpore about daybreak, in order to co-operate with the column from Nawabgunge, which was to attack the rebels at Chirria Bagh at the same hour. I found myself, however, owing to delays, at that time at Moosheegunge, a village about two miles from Selimpore, where I heard the firing of the column on the opposite side of the river.

I immediately pushed on with all the available cav. under Lieut. C. F. Chamberlain. 26th B.N.I., and directed him to surround the place; this he accomplished effectively and most rapidly, and by the time the remainder of the force had come up, the whole entrenched position was watched. Having taken a reconnaissance with Mr. Martin, who was accompanied by the zemindars of the place, I found, from his information of the locality, that Selimpore was a strong entrenched position, with the river running on the north, and was surrounded with an outer and inner ditch and rampart, and that the only gate was on the south side. My plan of attack was, therefore, to open with the guns upon the south and west of the place, and detach cavalry to the two flanks for the purpose of cutting them off in case of a retreat. I accordingly ordered the two guns under Lieut. Cuthbert, and the two mortars under Lieut. Maitland to open fire, covered by a co. of the 23rd, under Capt. Monsell, and a co. of the 88th, under Capt. Radcliffe; and at the same time Lieut. Chamberlain drew the main body of his cav. to the right flank, leaving a detach. to guard the left. A large body of the enemy, both inf. and cav. were seen flocking out towards the east side of right flank. I accordingly withdrew the two guns under Lieut. Cuthbert to that point, ordering a co. of inf. to follow in support. In the meantime Lieut. C. F. Chamberlain, by a charge of cav., in which he cut up some of the enemy, caused them to retreat back into the town, and the guns coming up, opened on their retreat, Lieut. Chamberlain advancing his cav., dismounted, and following them up. I directed the inf. and skirmishers on the left, now to advance. They crossed the ditch with great gallantry, and got into the entrenchment, meeting the enemy, and causing great slaughter, near the gateway, and in the inner ditch. They were now in full retreat, endeavouring to cross the river. The guns were brought down to bear on them in the boats; the cavalry advancing down to the bank, charged them most gallantly under Lieut. Hill, cutting up a considerable number; some escaped, but most were killed or drowned. The boats were afterwards destroyed by Mr. Martin.

I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all the troops on this occasion after a march of 20 miles, with the sun getting very hot, and little or no shade to be found; it is difficult to describe the fatigue and labour they underwent, but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, they acted with the greatest vigour, and gallantry, and took a very strong position occupied by a force infinitely numerically stronger than themselves. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must have been very great; for, besides the slaughter in different parts, there was one spot at the entrance of the fort, where I saw, myself, between 250 and 300 bodies lying together; I should compute the loss at 700 men killed. Amongst the slaughter, it is credibly ascertained, that Koshal, the noted freebooter, in this part of the country, was killed; it is also reported, that Moosahib Ali has fallen; but as this does not seem certain, I have taken measures to ascertain the truth of it.

The loss on our side was two Europeans killed, one officer Lieut. Moore, 88th regt., and 7 men wounded; in the native force 5 men killed, and 19 wounded, and 27 casualties among the horses.

There were 4 guns captured, 5 zumburks, or camel guns, with their camels, and two elephants, besides 80 prisoners given over to Mr. Martin. I occupied the town during the night with European and native infantry. I had no means of destroying the fort; I therefore left it as it was, and returned on the morning of the 24th to Goomsingunge.

On my return, I sent patrols of cav. to the right and left flanks; the fort on the right, on the banks of

the river, the residence of Moosahib Ali, was found evacuated, 250 of the enemy having left it during the night. After leaving our guns at Selimpore, I occupied this fort temporarily with the police; the fort on the left was also evacuated. The country is quieted all round, terror having been struck in the district by the great and signal blow inflicted in Selimpore. Confidence has been re-established at Goomsingunge, where the natives are flocking back to the bazaar, rejoicing at the death of Koshal and at our occupation of the place.

I have reason to believe that the effect of the movement altogether has been most beneficial to our power.

It is now my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the brigdr. comdg. the names of those who were engaged, and distinguished themselves. Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to fix upon any particular individual; but I must be allowed to mention the name of Lieut. Chamberlain, who commanded the police force, and whose activity, vigour, and thorough knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, combined with his great soldier-like qualities, rendered me the most valuable service; of his gallantry and dash, it is almost useless my speaking. It must be well known. On this occasion it was most conspicuous. I will leave it to him to bring to the public notice the names of his officers, who were all indefatigable. I have previously noticed the gallant charge made by Lieut. Hill, on the bank of the river; I also wish to bring forward the names of Capt. Radcliffe, who commanded the 88th, and led the assault most gallantly on the fort; of Captain Heigham, who commanded the two cos. of the 23rd R.W. fus.; of Lieut. Cuthbert, who commanded the two field guns; and Lieut. Maitland, the two mortars; they all afforded me the greatest assistance. Ensign Wiles, 23rd fus., my orderly officer, was most zealous, active, and useful to me. I must also mention the name of Assist. surg. Morris, 23rd fus., and Assist. surg. Knipe, 88th regt.; who performed their duties most zealously, having charge of the whole force, European and Native, as there were many men knocked up by the heat and fatigue, besides the wounded, these duties were most laborious. Mr. Martin, the civil officer who accompanied me, was of the greatest assistance. He was most willing and obliging, in giving his services wherever I required them.

E. G. BULWER, maj.,  
23rd B.W. fus., comdg. force at Goomsingunge.

From Col. Pratt, comdg. troops, Nawabgunge.

Camp Nawabgunge, Sept. 24, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, that agreeable to instructions received from you, I proceeded from this camp in the direction of Chirria Bagh with the force named below,\* at half-past 12 a.m., 23rd inst., to act in concert with a force from Lucknow against a considerable number of rebels in that vicinity, stated to be about 2,000 in number, at each side of the river Goomtee. At 6.30 a.m. we arrived within a mile of the enemy's camp, where I was informed he was drawn up to receive us. I formed contiguous columns at deploying distance, with guns between each, and cav. on the flanks, and so advanced through corn-fields for about half a mile, when we came in sight of the enemy on the borders of an extensive tope of trees. We could see their cav. on our left, and a large number of inf. on our front and right; I ordered up the guns, and moved on the inf. in line to their support. The guns opened on the enemy's inf. and cav., at about five hundred yards, with good effect, and soon caused them to retire. One gun and some musketry was fired by the enemy in reply, but without injury to our troops. I followed up the enemy as quickly as possible, and sending on the guns as far as prudence would permit, continued an effective fire until he was driven into very broken ground full of nullahs, close to the river, and was dispersed in all directions.

The cav. had but little opportunity of acting with effect, the ground being so broken, but succeeded in cutting up about thirty or forty of the enemy. By this time it was about 8 a.m., and the sun became extremely hot, men began to fall out from fatigue, and two or three of the 88th and 90th suffered from coup-de-soleil. I therefore thought it prudent to halt force, in the last tope of trees I met nearest the river, as both men and horses were completely done up; I did so, and let the men have their breakfasts. In

\* Two guns R.A., commanded by Lieut. Pickering; 4 guns, B.H.A., commanded by Maj. Mackinnon; 53 sabres 2nd drag. gds. commanded by Capt. Powell; 80 sabres Hodson's horse commanded by Lieut. Mitford; 200 men 23rd B. W. Fus. commanded by Capt. Norton; 200 men 88th regt., commanded by Maj. Bourke; 200 men 90th L.I., commanded by Maj. Finlay.

the mean time, I could hear the guns from the Lucknow force, and saw, by the smoke of the guns, that they had been brought close to the town of Selimpore, about a mile and a half from where we were, and at the opposite side of the river. About 11 A.M., I took two guns Bengal art., detachment 90th regt. and cav., and proceeded to the river's brink, burnt a large boat in which some of the enemy had got to the other side, and having ascertained that none of the enemy remained on our side of the river, and the day becoming excessively hot, we returned to the tope, where the men had their dinners, and having communicated with the officer in command on the other side of the river, and being informed by him that he required no assistance, or combined movement from us, commenced our march homewards at 7 P.M., and arrived at Nawabgunge at 3 A.M. this morning, having burnt the enemy's huts as we passed through his encampment.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the patient suffering, with which two night marches, and the fatigues of a hot day, with scarce any rest, were borne by officers and men, or of the cheerful and ready manner in which all my orders were carried out. The distance marched within the above-mentioned period of twenty-seven hours, and proceeding to near Selimpore, operations against the enemy there, and return to camp, could not have been under thirty-four miles.

My best thanks are due to the undermentioned officers for their ready support and attention to my instructions, during the operations detailed above. Major Bourke, 88th regt.; Major Finling, 99th regt.; Maj. Mackinnon, Bengal horse art.; Capt. Powell, 2nd drag. gds.; Capt. Norton, 23rd R. W. fus.; Lieut. Pickering, roy. art.; Capt. Ross, comsgr.; and Lieut. and Adj. Gregorie, 23rd R. W. fus., who acted as my staff officer during the above proceedings.

R. PRATT, Lieut. col., 23rd R. W. F.,  
Comdg. Field Force.

### Captain Ashburner's Operations.

No. 447 of 1858.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch, from Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., forwarding a report from Capt. Ashburner, comdg. field detach., detailing the operations of a force under his command, against certain rebel Thakoors.

His Lordship entirely concurs with the Rt. Hon. the C. in C., in the commendation bestowed on Capt. Ashburner, for the highly satisfactory and creditable manner in which these operations were carried on by him, with the small force under his command.

B. J. H. BIRCH, Major gen.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Depart.,  
with the Gov. gen.

No. 204 of 1858.

From BRIGDR. GEN. SIR R. NAPIER, B.K.C., comdg. Gwalior div., to the Chief of the Staff, Hd. Qrs., Allahabad, Camp Sepree.

Dated 11th Sept. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., the accompanying report, dated Camp Mow, 1st Sept., and 4th Sept., respectively, forwarded by Capt. W. Ashburner, comdg. field detach., to Lieut. col. Liddell, comdg. the 2nd brig., Gwalior div., detailing the operations of a force under the command of Capt. W. Ashburner, operating against the rebel Thakoors, Burjoor Sing Bundelah, Jowahir Sing, Davie Sing, Keneawalas, and Thakoor Maidnee Mull; and considering the small force at the disposal of Capt. Ashburner, the result of his operations I consider to be highly satisfactory and creditable to that officer.

R. NAPIER, Brigdr. gen.,  
Commdg. Gwalior div.

From Capt. W. Ashburner, comdg. field detach., to Lieut. col. Liddell, comdg. the 2nd brig.  
Camp Mow, 1st Sept. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that on the morning of the 2nd inst., having received intimation of two hundred rebels being collected in the town of "Soora," with the intention of plundering it, should the inhabitants not pay a ransom, I immediately ordered out a party, strength as per margin.\*

The cav. under Lieut. Dick, I sent on in advance with orders to surround the town, my spies having informed me that it was situated in the plain, I myself remaining to bring up the infantry as speedily as possible.

\* 100 sabres 3rd Lt. cav.; 50 bayts. 3rd Eur.; 100 ditto 24th N.L.

On arriving near the village of Naroul, lying in our route, and about a mile-and-a-half beyond which "Soora" is situated, I sent on an officer with a slight escort, to see if Lieut. Dick had arrived and surrounded the town, as directed; and further ordering him to inform me if there were any rebels in the town, as the infantry were somewhat fatigued with the march, the roads being heavy, and in some places under water. I thought the news of the rebels being near would inspire them.

This party, having been fired on by some rebels in Naroul, was obliged to retire, and await my arrival with the infantry, when throwing out skirmishers, I advanced on the town, the rebels retiring through the ravines in rear, and to the left of the town, which were of great size and depth; through these we followed them, and coming within good range at a nullah, which operated as a slight obstacle to their retreat, being much swollen, the inf. succeeded in disposing of a few of the rebels; crossing the stream, which was running rapidly at the time, we continued to drive the rebels through the ravines until we arrived at "Soora," at which point they re-crossed the stream, and made towards "Mow Mohini."

The rebels here had evacuated the town previous to my arrival, and probably formed some of the party whom we had driven across the river at this point.

On arriving at "Soora," I entered it, and found it deserted by the inhabitants, the greater portion of whom, as well as the leading men, are, I understand, in league with the rebels. The cav. rejoined me after we entered "Soora," having watched the further side of the town, the only one not intersected by the ravines in which horsemen could not possibly act.

As it rained heavily on our setting out on the expedition, and also at intervals during the day, the troops were all thoroughly wetted; and I therefore thought it advisable to return to camp that night, which I did, arriving about 7 o'clock P.M.

W. ASHBURNER, Captain,  
Comdg. field detach.

From Capt. W. Ashburner, comdg. field detach., to Brig. Liddell, comdg. 2nd brig. C.I.F.F.  
Camp Mow, on the Pohooj River,  
Sept. 4, 1858.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to report, that I this morning marched from Duboh, strength as per margin,\* with the intention of attacking the force of rebels who have for some time past been assembled in force of from 2,000 to 4,000, at the villages of Mow and Mohoni, situated on either bank of the river Pohooj, under the following leaders:—

Thakoor Burjoor Sing Bundelah, Thakoors Jewahir Sing and Davie Sing Keneawalas, and Takoor Maidnee Mull.

Continuous and heavy rain since the 31st ult. prevented my attacking them on the 1st inst., in this position, which they had selected on account of its great natural strength, and being intersected by deep ravines.

On arriving at Mohoni, we found the enemy in possession of the nullahs, from which they opened fire at our advanced guard. We threw out skirmishers, with the usual reports, and, having found a good position for the guns, opened upon the enemy with shrapnel, which soon drove them from their position, and allowed of our advance close up to the town of Mohoni, into which, as my force of infantry is but small and inadequate to the usual loss incurred in street fighting, I directed two or three shells to be thrown, which was done, and had the effect of clearing it thoroughly. We then advanced to the opposite side of the town, facing the fort of Mow, where the enemy were observed to be assembled, and had brought a gun to bear upon our approach by the road, and which they opened upon our skirmishers and advance; this gun was soon silenced by ours, and seeing that the enemy had withdrawn it, and fearing it might be carried away, I ordered an advance of the whole line, at the same time directing a party of the 3rd Lt. cav., as per margin† to mount.

These men, up to this time, had been dismounted as a support to our guns, to enable me to bring all my infantry into play.

No Eur. cav. officer being at that moment available, I requested Mr. Vet. surg. Lamb to accom-

\* 3rd Lt. Cav.—8 Eur. officers, 7 Nat. officers, and 125 non-commissioned r. and f.

R.A.—1 Eur. officer and 10 non-commissioned r. and f.

3rd European.—3 Eur. officers and 88 non-commissioned r. and f.

Bhopal Art.—41 non-commissioned r. and f.

24th N.L.—4 Eur. officers, 3 Native officers and 174 non-commissioned r. and f.

Sappers and Miners.—1 Eur. officer, 1 Nat. officer, and 34 non-commissioned r. and f.

† Two European officers; 3 native officers; 50 r. and f.

pany and lead it in pursuit of the guns, which he most willingly undertook to do; but Lieut. and Adj. Moore coming up shortly afterwards, I dispatched him also with them.

This party soon overtook the enemy, captured their two guns, which were at once turned on their former owners, and cut up about thirty of them; Mr. Lamb being slightly wounded in the pursuit.

Owing to the difficult nature of the ground, which gave secure cover to the enemy, their loss in killed and wounded was not so severe as I could have wished, but I estimate it in all at from 80 to 100; their rout and dispersal was, however, complete, and the only two guns which they had are now in our possession, with all their ammunition, &c.

I beg to bring prominently to your notice the names of Mr. Vet. surg. Lamb, Lieut. and Adj. Moore, and Subadar Soojat Khan, 3rd L.C., for their gallantry in the capture of the enemy's guns in most difficult ground, and trust that Government may deem their services worthy of recognition.

I must not omit to bring to your notice the zeal and energy of Serj. Murphy, of the Bhopal contingent art., who worked his guns most successfully, until knocked down by a sun stroke.

I am happy to say that we had no casualties from the enemy's fire; few of the Europeans were knocked down by the sun, but are now doing well.

W. ASHBURNER, Capt.,  
Comdg. field detach.

### Operations around Goruckpore.

To Lieut.-Col. Mayhew, Adj.-Gen. of the Army, H.-Q., Allahabad, Camp Bustee, District of Goruckpore.

Dated 14th Sept. 1858.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H.E. the C.-in-C., copy of a report from Maj. Cox, 13th L.L., reporting a successful attack made by the detach. under his command, on the rebel force of Mahomed Hooosen, on the 1st Sept., at Debreheah, about 12 miles north of Hurryah bridge.

2. While the detachment was out, I had sent to reinforce my two out-posts, when attacked on the 29th Aug., I considered it advisable to make a return attack on the rebels, as tending to prevent the two out-posts to the westward, being again soon molested. Maj. Cox marched from Hurryah bridge, early on the morning of the 1st Sept., for Debreheah, where he met the rebel force, about 50 sowars, 1,000 infantry and 8 guns; and immediately boldly and ably attacked them, defeating and pursuing the enemy a considerable distance. The enemy's loss reported to be 90 killed and wounded, some sowars supposed to be of the 12th irregular cavalry, and most of them by their appointments, old Sepoys of the 1st, 10th, and 38th regts. N.I. The late Nazim Mahomed Hooosen, is reported to be wounded.

3. The troops are reported to have gone through much fatigue under heavy rain, and over bad swampy roads and country, with great cheerfulness and willing endurance, experiencing, I am happy to say, few or no casualties and without suffering in health; and I beg to recommend Maj. Cox, the officers and men of all arms, to the most favourable notice of H.E. Sir Colin Campbell.

4. The deputy magistrate, Shekh Khyroodeen, accompanied Maj. Cox, was present in the field, rendering much useful service. I had ordered him to collect a number of bildars to proceed with the detachment to assist the troops and guns, and to destroy Debreheah; and during the day, that place and a large serai were burnt, and completely destroyed; the detachment returning to Hurryah the next morning, 2nd Sept.

5. An attack on Bungaon, six miles farther north-west, was also contemplated, but I left it to Maj. Cox, to use his own judgment in doing so according to circumstances, as Mahomed Hooosen immediately removed what property he had into the forest and jungle close by, and all able to take refuge there. There was little chance of successful results attending the movement, and the troops would have had much exposure and fatigue; I therefore consider Maj. Cox was quite right and prudent in not moving on.

6. I had meditated a return attack on the Rajah of Gonda, and rebels at Raneepore and Lumtee, beyond Belwa, and to have joined Maj. Cox with more troops on his return to Hurryah; but I heard the Rajah was alarmed, and preparing to retreat into Oudh; the distance was great, I could not follow them, and I could not remain there; and my attention was called to the rebels collecting in the north; and I very soon received urgent reports from Mr. Wingfield, the

Commr. at Gorruckpore, and from Lieut. Pullan at Bansee, with 250 Sikh Mily. Pol. Batt., and 200 of the Rajah's Nujeebs, that he, the Rajah, and Mr. Wilson, Asst. Magistrate, were nearly surrounded and besieged. The rebels had attacked them on the 3rd Sept., on both sides the river Raptee, plundered the town and burnt the treasury, but were repulsed with the loss of some fifty killed.

7. The arrival of the detachment pushed on from this, with 100 men of the 27th Madras N.I., called in from out-post duty. The safety of all, and Relief of Bansee on the 8th Sept., I have already reported by service message. The rebels made another attack on the night of the 6th Sept., when 60 of the Rajah's Nujeebs deserted to the enemy; I hear it was planned by the rebels to have attacked Bansee, and by two out-posts to the westward on the same day.

H. ROWCROFT, Brigrd.,  
Comdg. Gorruckpore District.

THE BRIG. MAJ. Bustee,  
Camp Debreheah, 1st Sept., 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigrd. Rowcroft, comdg. Gorruckpore district, that the rebels who attacked Hurryah on the 29th ult., having retreated towards this place; on the arrival of the reinforcements sent out under my command, I marched here this morning with a column as detailed below:—

Ben. Yeo. Cav.—4 officers and 45 men under lieut. De Hoxar.

6th Madras L.C.—1 Eu. officer, 1 nat. officer, and 46 men under Capt. Vine.

Nav. Brig.—2 officers and 20 men, 2 12-pr. Howitzers mountain train, under Commander Turnour, R.N.

13th L.I.—4 officers and 175 men under Captain Rowley.

27th Madras, N.I.—1 Eu. officer, 1 nat. officer, and 41 men under Capt. Garrard.

Sikh Levy.—1 nat. off. and 47 men.

Total:—12 Eu. officers, 3 nat. officers, and 374 men.

2. On our approach to Debreheah, the enemy's Inf. at once retired, covered by their Cav., which consisted of about 50 well-mounted men. I pushed on in pursuit for 8 miles, during which 25 of them were cut up by our Cav., and as, by this time, both men and horses were much exhausted, from marching 16 miles over very bad roads, and across a country in many places under water; as soon as the enemy were quite clear from our front, I took up a position for my camp about a mile in advance of Debreheah.

3. After a few hours, however, the rebels returned in considerably increased numbers, being then about 1,000 Inf. with three guns; they extended for nearly two miles in our front, and threatened our flanks; at the same time, a party of several hundreds took up a position behind some large embankments on our right, from which they kept up a heavy fire from our advanced pickets.

4. As their numbers here continued to increase, I took down a Co. of the 13th L.I., under Capt. Rowley, and a mountain train howtzer under Capt. Turnour, R.N., about 10 A.M., and joined them to a party of N.I., under Capt. Garrard, and 30 of the B.Y. Cav., under Lieut. De Hoxar; we then charged them with the bayonet, drove them from their position, and again pursued them for a considerable distance, after which they gradually retired from along our whole front; I then returned to camp with the party.

5. The Inf. opposed to us seemed to be all rebel sepoys, and their whole force was of a superior description to any I have yet met in the district; they used Minie ammunition, and some of them greased cartridges.

6. The enemy's loss during the last day, is reported to be 90 killed and wounded. The troops all behaved very gallantly, and their cheerful and willing endurance, having been marching and fighting for 14 hours over a wet country, and wet through from rain, is most praiseworthy.

J. W. Cox, Maj., 13th L.I.  
Comdg. Field Detach.

CASTE, in the sense in which it exists in the present day, was altogether unknown to the ancient Indians, though doubtless, like other consociated peoples, they had varieties of rank, and order, and occupation in their community. The discovery of this fact is the most important connected with our Vedic research. It may aid some timid souls in dealing with caste, that heavy, and galling, and degrading yoke, which cannot too soon be voluntarily wrenched by the natives from their own necks.—*Dr. Wilson's India.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858.

### COTTON CULTIVATION IN LOWER SCINDE.

It is so much the fashion to exaggerate the natural resources of India, that it is quite refreshing to come across a genuine and honest statement of facts. Every day we observe in the papers flourishing and inflated accounts of the capabilities of Lower Scinde for the purposes of growing cotton; and thus many persons are led into a belief that nothing is wanted but British capital and enterprise, and the protection of an enlightened Government. But how stands the real state of the case? Mr. P. M. Dalzell, the Deputy-Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, evidently a highly intelligent officer and somewhat biased in favour of cotton cultivation, has, in the course of the present year, submitted to the Commissioner of Scinde a very clear and able report on the results of the experiments that have been made from 1853 to 1857. The experience thus acquired is by no means encouraging. The New Orleans and Egyptian seed have failed through three causes, namely, "rude and careless cultivation, excessive moisture, and the boll-worm." The yield per acre, moreover, is not equal to the expenditure; and thus the cultivation of the cotton-plant entails a positive loss upon the holder of the land. In the face of statistics, it is vain for the Commissioner and Deputy Collector to record their conviction that "exotic cotton will, with attention, succeed in the central and lower districts of the province." No doubt with additional care the produce will be greater and more marketable than at present; but, nevertheless, it is indisputable that, as things now are, this particular species of agriculture is conducted at a loss. If English capitalists are willing to encounter a certain degree of risk, in their hopefulness of ultimate success, there is no reason why they should not seek the capricious smiles of Fortune in Scinde as well as elsewhere. But it is the duty of the journalist to brush away the unsubstantial visions conjured up by cupidity, and to place facts in their true and proper light. It is not impossible that cotton may hereafter be profitably cultivated in Lower Scinde; but thus far the experiment has failed, nor is it at all apparent why future speculators should prove more successful than their predecessors. In any case it is wrong to excite hopes that may never be realised, and to tempt sanguine and unwary men to essay adventures likely to terminate in their utter ruin.

### TOO MUCH ZEAL.

A CONSIDERABLE sensation appears to have pervaded the members of the Bengal Civil Service in consequence of the official rebukes administered to two energetic magistrates for what is vaguely designated as excess of zeal. The vernacular equivalent for this diplomatic phrase appears to be loss of temper and self-

control, and in both cases the consequences are much to be regretted. If the facts are truly stated, the offenders have been only too leniently punished, though possibly the example may suffice to render others more cautious as to their own conduct. One of these delinquents was Mr. M. Ricketts, acting at the time as Special Commissioner in Moradabad. Since the very commencement of the mutinies this gentleman has acted with great firmness, judgment, and energy, and on more than one occasion has entitled himself to the cordial approbation of his superiors. His vigour, however, seems at last to have degenerated into violence, and his zeal has hurried him on to acts of intemperate vehemence. According to the *Delhi Gazette*, a trooper in a regiment of native cavalry, who happened to be at Moradabad on leave at the outbreak of the Sepoy revolt, had been instructed to proceed to Bijnore and place himself at the disposal of the local magistrate. When the tide of affairs there turned against the British supremacy, this man abandoned the service of his former masters and, returning to Moradabad, enrolled himself under the banner of the Nawab of Rampore. Here again fortune, or his own deserts, brought him into jeopardy, and he was turned adrift for being absent without leave. It is very clear that he was a deserter from the British service, but beyond this it does not appear that anything was proved against him. However this may be, Mr. Ricketts took upon himself to pass a capital sentence, and the man was accordingly hanged. The same fate was reserved for another delinquent, a domestic servant, who was convicted of having purloined some of his master's property during the great cataclysm. In both instances the punishment was too severe, and, moreover, Mr. Ricketts exceeded his authority. If one version of the tale be true, his conduct was even far more culpable than it appears in our narrative. It is said, but the story seems incredible, that he caused a Mahomedan to be clothed in a pig's skin before undergoing the fatal sentence. Should this prove to be true—which we do not for a moment anticipate—dismissal from the service would be all too light a punishment. Mr. Ricketts is further charged with insubordination and want of respect towards his superior authorities; but as they are fully able and willing to assert their own dignity, we need not enter upon that branch of the subject.

The other civilian accused of violent and unmagisterial conduct is Mr. Willock, Assistant-Magistrate of Allahabad. This gentleman was proceeding to the station in charge of a fa-queer condemned to death. The scoundrel passed upon him a grievous insult by spitting in his face, whereupon Mr. Willock suddenly pulled out a pistol and shot him dead upon the spot. The provocation, no doubt, was atrocious, and in the eyes of Asiatics Mr. Willock would be held entirely guiltless. But it would be intolerable if such cases were to be passed over without comment, and British magistrates were permitted to assume to themselves impunity for homicide. The Government, therefore, did well to administer a sharp rebuke, and would have been fully justified in suspending him for a time from official employment. A magistrate who cannot govern his own temper is certainly not fit to sit in judgment upon his fellows.

# ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB, 1857.

It is gratifying to perceive, from the Judicial Commissioner's annual report on the administration of civil justice in the Punjab that, notwithstanding the political troubles of the past year, the business of the Courts suffered no serious interruption. This is the more surprising from the circumstance that the amount of litigation was immensely increased owing to the introduction of the new statute of limitation. Until the 1st of May, 1857, any claims short of twelve years' standing could be legally enforced, but on that day the new regulation, reducing the period for the adjustment of claims to six years, first came into operation. The immediate consequence was, that the number of original suits exceeded those of the preceding year by upwards of 20,000. The total number of suits on the file was 87,305, and of these no fewer than 84,105 were disposed of. The total number of suits actually adjudicated was 56,709, of which 12,748 were decided in favour of the defendants; and of 42,351 decrees given, only 16,302 were for the full amount claimed. A very large percentage of cases was struck off en default, as owing to the excitement of the mutinies, and the extensive enlistment of Punjabees, very many disputants had recourse to private arbitration, or voluntarily threw up the object of litigation. An immense proportion of suits was for debts on bonds, but the social questions referred to the courts were unusually few. On the latter point the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner was instructed to make the following remarks:—

"The decrease of cases relating to marriage, betrothal, and the like, is remarkable. Formerly these cases were numerous; of late years they have been decreasing annually, till they now form an inconsiderable portion of the total litigation. It would be well that you drew special attention to the causes of this. It may be that the people disapproving of the practice of our Courts in this class of cases, do not resort to them in such matters. Or it may be that better social customs, stricter adherence to engagements, are beginning to prevail."

On the subject of debt some excellent observations are also made:—

"The number of cases relating to debt is very great. In the Eastern districts this class of cases is said to be 'the great staple of our litigation.' Most of the cases are said to arise between village bankers and landholders. The Chief Commissioner certainly shares the general opinion that the courts do not sufficiently protect the ignorant agriculturist from the unscrupulous money-lender. It is probable that the growing evil may admit, to a considerable extent, of legal remedy. This matter has been engaging attention of late, and the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to consider measures which, without affecting that credit which has sprung up under our rule, and by which the agriculturists largely benefit, may yet prevent a thriftless landholder from falling a prey to the village banker. In connection with this subject, the Chief Commissioner will also be prepared to consider measures for placing the sale of land by order of Court in satisfaction of debt under such restrictions as shall render this process comparatively rare, and only one of extreme resort."

The Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants decided 51,705 cases, relating to property valued at Rs. 64,50,846; the Tehseeldars adjudicating to an additional amount of Rs. 9,92,993. The percentage of costs upon the aggregate is very moderate, though it is stated to be too high upon small suits, and nominal upon large ones. Measures are to be taken to insure a better distribution for the future. On the whole the judicial officers cer-

tainly appear to have deserved great credit for the judgment and industry with which they despatched an immense amount of business, under most trying and adverse circumstances.

## MRS. MURRAY'S NARRATIVE.

Some three months ago, there appeared in the columns of the *Times* newspaper, a tale of horrors, supposed to have been dictated by a Mrs. Murray, the widow of the Drum-Major of a native regiment, who was murdered at the boats with others of the Cawnpore garrison. The narrative was so evidently exaggerated, that it found no place in the *Indian Mail*. That such a person as Mrs. Murray existed, and that her sufferings had been cruel and unmerited, we did not for a moment doubt. But her story, as it was laid before the public, was so highly seasoned to suit the vulgar palate that loves to "sup on horrors," that it became impossible to distinguish the slender thread of truth from the tinsel through which it was so elaborately drawn. Our suspicions prove to have been well founded. The long tale of woe was founded on the following statements taken down from Mrs. Murray's own lips, and attested by her signature in the presence of two unimpeachable witnesses, whose veracity is further confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Longueville Clarke, the eminent Calcutta barrister. After this specimen of "Oriental tinting," the British public will act wisely in not according too ready a credence to every statement of "facts" that comes from the imaginative East.

Statement made at Calcutta on the 5th July, 1858, by Mrs. Ann Murray late of Cawnpore, before Henry de Mornay (Secretary of the Assam Company), and Thomas Emerson Carter, Secretary of the Indian Reform League.

"My name is Ann Murray, I was at Cawnpore when the mutiny broke out, I went into the entrenchments with my husband, my brother, two sons and their wives, and two grandsons. My husband was the drum major of the 56th Native Infantry. I remained in the entrenchment until they all went to the boats. All my family went down to the boat with me. My husband was shot and afterwards the other members of my family were killed. I saw them all fall. I was standing in the water when I was attacked by a Sowar, who cut me about in several places, until I fell senseless on the edge of the water as if dead. That evening a native woman came down to the river to fetch water, she saw me lying there, and put some water into my mouth which revived me. I fell at her feet and begged her to save me, she dragged me along the ground as I could not walk, and put me into a small ruined house close by where she lived. I remained there in hiding until General Havelock's force arrived. The woman brought me food every day, and was very kind to me. I do not know her name. When Havelock's force arrived I remained two days, and was then sent to Allahabad to the European Hospital there, where my wounds were cured. I have six sabre wounds. One of my daughters-in-law was shot in the breast, and the other cut across the stomach. I saw a boy, a beautiful fair European boy about eight or nine years old, go up to the Nana who was on the banks of the river at the time the boats were attacked, he held up his hands imploringly, but the Nana ordered him to be killed, and he was cut down at once by the Nana's side. I saw all this just before I was myself attacked. One of my daughters-in-law Mrs. William Murray was seven months gone in the family way, she was with us at the time we were attacked and received a cut from a sabre in the belly, so that the child fell out on the ground, I saw that myself, I was close to her."

ANN X MURRAY.  
mark.

"The above statement was made before us on the 5th of July, 1858, and signed by Mrs. Murray, in our presence. The following is a description of her wounds which we have seen. No. 1, Right hand side

of the head, an arched wound, extending over the temple from the point of the eyebrow backwards, and ending directly above the ear; the length of this wound is 2½ inches. 2 is a deep cut on the right shoulder, 2½ inches long. 3. A very deep slanting cut across the back, 6½ inches long, and near one inch in width. 4. A cut along the right thumb, 1½ inch long. 5. Right leg cut on the calf, 1½ inch long. 6. Left wrist much injured, said to have been done by a blow from the butt end of a musket.

(Signed) "HY. DE MORNAY,  
"T. E. CARTER."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.**—An election for three Directors of the East India Company took place at the India House on Saturday, the successful candidates being J. D. H. Elphinstone, Esq., General G. Moore, and Eric C. Smith.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., Col. Sykes, M.P., was unanimously elected Chairman.

**ACCIDENT TO THE "PERA."**—The *Pera*, with the heavy portion of the China and Calcutta mails, having lost her screw just after leaving Gibraltar, her mails and passengers will be brought to Southampton by the Peninsular steamer *Alhambra*, and will therefore arrive about the 23rd inst., instead of on the 20th, when the *Pera* would have been due. As the *Pera* has a valuable cargo, including 4,500 bales of silk, the *Ripon* has been sent to tow her home.

**VACANT WRITERSHIPS.**—The Secretary of State for India has applied to the Civil Service Commissioners to prepare a scheme for the examination of candidates for Writerships in the home establishment of the Indian Government. There are at present eight vacancies, and the age for admission lies between sixteen and twenty-six. The salary for the first five years is £80 per annum, with an additional allowance of one shilling per sheet of 480 words, for all work in excess of five sheets per diem. From five to ten years' service the salary is £90; from ten to fifteen, £100; from fifteen to twenty, £120; from twenty to twenty-five, £150; and from twenty-five years upwards, £200; with an allowance of fifteen pence per sheet as in the first five years. The writers are chiefly employed in copying, but they are liable to be also employed in accounts and in other ordinary clerks' duties.

**STATUE TO GENERAL NEILL.**—The memorials of gallant soldiers who have fallen in the recent defence of our Indian empire are beginning to dot our public buildings or the birth-places of the illustrious dead. Havelock will occupy a position in Trafalgar-square, corresponding to the statue of Sir Charles Napier, and other heroes of the Indian battle-field are to have their niches elsewhere. Our present business is with the statue which is to be erected to the late General Neill in his native town of Ayr. A model of this statue, which is of colossal proportions, and is to be executed in bronze, is now in Mr. Noble's studio, Ayrshire, the native county of Scotland's greatest poet, claims local kindred also with one of the bravest of Scotland's sons; and the town of Ayr, which was Neill's birth-place, has instituted the public subscription for the funds with which to raise this statue. The figure is a fine composition, full of life and energy, and reproducing the well-known characteristics of Neill's nature—great mental and bodily activity and an indomitable will. A semi-military incident in Neill's Indian career is seized upon for illustration in the statue. General Neill found it necessary on one occasion, to order the arrest of the station-master at Calcutta, when that functionary refused to delay the departure of a train which Neill required for military purposes. This point furnishes scope for the skill of the sculptor in the production of a striking figure.—*Standard*.

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**—It will have been observed, that under the regulations which have been recently promulgated for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, the maximum age, which, since the introduction of the competitive system, has been twenty-three, was reduced to twenty-two. Having regard, however, to the just claims of students who are now preparing for the expected examination in July next, many of whom this new rule, if immediately enforced, would have excluded from the right of competing, the Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to suspend its operation until the examination in 1860. In July next, therefore, the maximum age for candidates will be twenty-three; and after that occasion twenty-two.



**CHINESE CATHOLIC PRIESTS.**—Several young Chinese, who came to Europe some short time since with the Rev. Father Perny, apostolic pro-vicar of Canton, are at present at Nantes. Two of them, Barthélemy Lo and Jean Tang, are deacons, and will be ordained priests by Mgr. Jacquemet, Bishop of Nantes.

**CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN INDIA.**—The attention of firms engaged in the linen trade is being directed to the importance of promoting the cultivation of flax in India. The deficiency of the supply from present sources has been lately felt seriously, the quantity imported in the first ten months of the present year having been only 51,174 tons as compared with 79,746 tons in the corresponding months of last year. The crop in Ireland has fluctuated greatly during the last ten or twelve years. In 1846 the quantity produced was 28,000 tons, but in 1848 it fell off to 13,466 tons. In 1858 it increased to 43,874 tons, but in the present year it is little more than 21,000 tons. The foreign supply has also fluctuated. In 1835 the quantity of flax imported was 37,092 tons; in the year following 76,456 tons; in 1837 upwards of 50,000 tons; in 1838, 81,314 tons. Nine years afterwards, in 1847, the total imports were 52,604 tons; in 1850, 91,146 tons; in 1851, 59,709 tons; in 1857, upwards of 93,300 tons; while this year it is not expected to exceed 60,000 tons. The foreign countries from which the supply is principally derived are Russia (which has sent us in the last ten months 41,181 tons), Holland, and Belgium. These countries are themselves becoming large consumers of flax, and it is even thought that in a few years they will be able to work up the greater part of their own production. With regard to the cultivation of flax in India, an appeal has been made to the Government, but Lord Stanley declines to take any further steps beyond those which have been already adopted by the Punjab Government, who have of late years offered several prizes by way of encouragement to the natives to devote their attention to this branch of industry. It is stated that no part of India is so adapted for the culture of flax as the Punjab. The most convenient port of shipment for Europe would be Kurrachee, which is now the point of arrival for large numbers of troops and quantities of stores. At present there is no export trade from Kurrachee, and if vessels could leave the port freighted with flax instead of in ballast, of course additional employment would be given to the shipping trade with the East. The value of the trade resulting from the cultivation of the flax plant is shown by the following figures:—In 1857 rather more than £4,000,000 was paid for the 93,300 tons imported, and when there is added the amount paid for linseed oil and oil-seed cake, exclusive of that imported from the East Indies, the total is augmented to £7,000,000, which, it is urged, might have been as well expended upon Indian as upon Russian or Belgian produce. The formation of a Flax Supply Association is suggested, on the same plan as that already existing for increasing the supply of raw cotton.

**SIAM.**—Accounts have been received from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, to the 26th of October, which mention the arrival there of M. de Castelnau, the French consul, and his reception by the King. The following is an account of the proceedings:—“Royal boats carrying the French flag were sent to the French vessel to bring the consul on shore, and palanquins were in attendance at the landing-place to convey him to the palace. The first enclosure was filled with servants and soldiers; in the second was drawn up a battery of artillery; and in the third, adjoining the palace, the King's body-guard formed two lines, and when the consul and the other persons with him passed they presented arms. The grand reception-room, into which the consul, accompanied by the Bishop of Mallos, acting as interpreter, and the members of the mission, was introduced, presented a very striking appearance. There were in it about 400 mandarins clad in the richest dresses and all prostrate before the throne, on which the King was seated. The walls of the room were covered with ornaments of the most singular kind, made in gold and precious stones, and the nine parasols, each with seven branches, which constitute the great emblem of sovereignty at Siam, were ranged behind the throne. A cushion was placed for the French representative at a few feet from the throne, and in a line with the princes of the royal family, who were seated on the ground. Another cushion was placed for the bishop. The consul of France, in his address to the King, expressed the gratification he felt at being appointed to reside at the court of his Majesty by the Emperor Napoleon III., who was desirous of re-opening with the Kingdom of Siam those relations of amity which had first commenced under the reign of Louis XIV., but had been so long interrupted.

The King replied in a most gracious manner. He first alluded to the time when the relations between the two countries had commenced, but which had been broken off in consequence of revolutions and changes of dynasty both in France and Siam, and then expressed his great satisfaction at the Emperor Napoleon III. having sent an ambassador to conclude a treaty with him, one of the clauses of which was that France should always have an agent resident at his court. His Majesty assured the consul that every courtesy should be shown him, and that he had only to apply to the minister of Foreign Affairs to find all his wishes immediately attended to. He concluded by begging the indulgence of the consul at the outset, as the establishment of new regulations and the exact observance of treaties might at first meet with some difficulties, which time and experience would enable his ministers to surmount.” After the official reception the King invited the consul to a grand banquet, which was served in a hall having on one side a large aviary containing the most magnificent birds, and on the other a large courtyard in which were a number of elephants, some of them almost in a wild state. Military music played during the entertainment. When the consul left the palace the King gave orders that he should be conducted to the Grand Pagoda of the palace, which contains innumerable ornaments and gigantic idols in gold and glittering with precious stones.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. Nabob, Homer, Akyab, at Galway, leaky, and part of cargo thrown overboard.—15. Countess of Winton, Robertson, Madras and Coringa; Robin Hood, Cobb, Foochowfoo; Petrel, Lord, Manmain; Weymouth, Elliott, Akyab.—16. Mirage, Roberts, Shanghai; Str. Tweedside, Watt, Calcutta and Cape; Jenny, W. Paine, Manila; George Arkle, Cameron, Mauritius.—17. Joshua, Fowler, Bombay; Iljatmar, Burman, Sarawak.—18. Eend, Turner, Penang.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 20, to proceed per str. Nubia from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. E. R. King, Lord A. Clinton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Browne. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ross, Mr. P. Milligan, Mr. Maitland, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Francis and child, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. R. P. Sage and child, Rev. T. B. and Mrs. Keane, Mr. G. Davis, Miss D. Ewell, Mr. J. C. Batchelor, Capt. A. C. Boswell, Mrs. Hastings and infant, Mr. F. Brooks, Miss Benwick, Mrs. Nedham, Miss Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. Venables, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shearwood, Mr. J. Groghegan, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Maj. Babington, Mr. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, Mr. D. McCarthy, Miss Dumesque, Mr. A. D. Richmond, Mr. Ram-bart, Col. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Davies, Mr. J. Thomasson, Mr. Halliday, Mr. W. Dick, Paymaster Young, Maj. Westropp, Mr. and Mrs. Orbinson, Mr. W. Grant, Staff Asst. Surg. Turton and Woods, Ens. Gippis, Mr. Byrns, Mr. J. B. Chapman. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. Jay, Mr. J. Anderson, Miss Taylor, Miss Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Maitland, Mrs. and Miss Turton, Mr. W. C. Mylne, Lieut. W. R. Boulton, R.N. For PENANG.—Mr. E. Gassett. For Ceylon.—Mr. J. Molison, Lieut. F. Manigay, R.N. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Sittler.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Dec. 27, to proceed per str. Nubia from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl, Mr. W. D. Davis, Mrs. Rily, Mr. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. Belli, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Atchison, Mr. A. Simson, Mr. Wingrove, Mr. C. Bolton, Mr. J. Carmichael, Mr. T. M. Tagore, Lieut. col. Walker, Lieut. col. McMahon, Mrs. Teal and infant, and sister. For MADRAS.—Miss Burn and Miss McGoun, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Fallon, Mr. A. Al-larin. For HONG KONG.—Mr. P. L. Everett, Rev. J., Mrs. and Miss Irwin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. W. Blayne and son. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. P. Sullivan.

## East-India House,

December 17, 1858.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Templar, 6th Eur. regt.; Bt. col. E. A. Cumberlege, 40th N.I.; Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. W. Macdonald, 25th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. B. W. Cumberlege, 4th Cav.  
Bombay Estab.—Bt. major J. D. De Vetre, Ret.; Lieut. J. Ritchie, Art.; Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th N.I.;

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, 6 mo.; Mr. R. H. Russell, 6 mo.; Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, 3 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Stewart, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. C. Rawstorne, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. G. Rae, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. M. W. Mott, 6 mo.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. P. Maud, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. G. R. Forlong, 1st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Stephenson, 4th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd Eur, 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Ferguson, 1st N.I., 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. P. Harris, 21st N.I.; Lieut. H. W. Jackson, art.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. E. H. Abdy, 5th Cav.; Lieut. H. M'Causland, Art.; Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Buchanan, 3rd Eur.

## BOOKS.

*Indian Policy, 1858.* London: Bell and Daldy.

The greatest kindness we could show to the anonymous writer of this abominable pamphlet would be to treat him and his execrable opinions with contemptuous silence. But it is also our duty to warn our readers against the infamous doctrines he advocates in the dark. He professes to adopt the “simple solution scheme,” or, in other words, he is willing to employ any means whatsoever to attain an end he thinks desirable. In like manner, burglary, forgery, or simple theft may be the “simple solution” of the question how a neighbour's property is to pass into one's own hands. His proposition is briefly this—that a Governor-General be appointed for life with despotic powers, enforced by an army of 150,000 European, and 60,000 local troops, and that every province and district of Hindostan be absorbed into the British empire. He confesses, indeed, that he has carefully avoided the introduction of “metaphysical disquisitions on the question of right,” but his confession stops short of the exact truth. He has not only avoided the discussion of what is right, but he has only propounded that which is wrong, unjust, disloyal, and in every way unworthy of a Christian Government.

*A Year's Campaigning in India.* By Captain J. G. Medley, B.E. London: W. Thacker and Co.

The future historian of the Indian Mutinies will have no reason to complain of the scantiness of his materials, nor need he be seriously perplexed as to their adjustment. It is strong evidence in favour of the veracity of the many different writers on the subject, that their narratives agree in all matters of moment, whether facts or opinions. One may be more graphic and minute than another; a second may be personal and desultory; a third may be more strictly historical, and embrace a wider scope both as to events and speculations. But they may be all harmonised with the greatest ease, and, indeed, are distinguished from one another rather by the variety than the difference of their details. The most immediately interesting are those which relate to personal experiences; and, among these, Captain Medley's account of a year's campaigning is entitled to rank with the foremost. Within the brief space of twelve months he witnessed as much hard fighting as would suffice for three times that period in ordinary warfare. In the beginning of March, 1857, he accompanied, in the capacity of field engineer, an expedition under Brigadier Chamberlain into the hill country beyond the Derajat, and returned to the Punjab about six weeks before the massacres at Meerut and Delhi. As soon as it was known that General Van Cortlandt was organising an irregular force for service in the Hansi and Hissar districts, Captain Medley applied for permission to join with the company of Punjab Sappers and Miners under his command. His application was, for the moment, only partially entertained. He was instructed to send his men, but to remain in person at his post on the frontier. Soon afterwards, how-

ever, he received the joyful summons to proceed to Delhi and take part in the reduction of the once imperial city. His notes on the progress of the siege operations are decidedly the most interesting portion of his narrative, and would be still more valuable had he not, through a misplaced feeling of delicacy, substituted merely the initial letter for the names of the officers who fall under his notice. While recording the splendid achievements of the British troops, Captain Medley does not fail to give due credit to the cool daring and fidelity of the native workmen and domestic servants. "It was wonderful," he says, "to see with what courage the men worked"—not the fighting-men, but the labourers employed in the construction of batteries. "With the passive courage so common to natives, as man after man was knocked over, they would stop a moment, weep a little over their fallen friend, pop his body in a row along with the rest, and then work on as before." The Bheesties, too, with their water-bags kept up with the European troops in the very thick of the conflict, and were oftentimes killed or wounded. Nor did the Khidmutgars ever hesitate, even at the peril of their lives, to bring the officers their dinners, "as regularly as clockwork," no matter how much exposed they might be to the fire of the enemy.

After the fall of Delhi, Captain Medley enjoyed a brief repose at Mussooree, while recovering from a gun-shot wound in the arm, received at the final assault, and then proceeded to Agra. Shortly afterwards he joined Colonel Seaton's column at Allyghur, and was present at all the engagements that illustrated the march of that brilliant commander. We next find him at Delhi, but his stay there was short, for his services were again required in the field with the splendid army under Sir Colin Campbell, then setting out for the final recovery of Lucknow from the rebel forces. The descriptions of these various operations are rendered still more lucid by the excellent plans with which the volume is enriched.

With regard to the causes of the mutiny, Captain Medley is convinced that the match which exploded the long-laid train was the greased cartridges, and nothing else. The mine, however, had been previously loaded, and needed but a spark to kindle it into terrible activity. Five chief causes, we are told, combined to produce this frightful state of things. These were—the withdrawal of all power from the hands of the commanding officers, the seniority system of promotion in the native ranks, the employment of so many European officers on civil and staff duties, the recruiting of the army almost entirely from one class of men, and the excessive disproportion of native to European troops. The revolt was at first confined exclusively to the military, but after a while desperate and adventurous men were naturally drawn into the vortex. "But that any such feeling was ever aroused as could be dignified with the name of a national movement is certainly untrue, with perhaps the single exception of the Province of Oude. The great bulk of the people were everywhere passive."

*The Opium Trade; Appeal to the British Nation against it.* By the Rev. William Tait. London: Wertheim and Macintosh.

We do not wish to speak disrespectfully of a clergyman, and shall therefore use the mildest terms to express our opinion of Mr. Tait's ridiculous letters on the subject of the opium trade to China. His statements are as exaggerated as his language is forced and unnatural. He piles up the agony to a dizzy height, but forgets that he is building on a basis no bigger than a pin's head. A large quantity of opium is undoubtedly consumed in China, and the drug when used to excess is undeniably a moral poison. But it does not thence follow that many persons

do indulge in it to excess, or that the majority take more of it than many respectable people in England do of snuff. Besides, Mr. Tait's protest—notwithstanding the "addendum"—comes too late. The trade is now certainly legalised, and the only question at issue is, whether the duty shall be thirty or forty taels per chest. We suspect, therefore, that the rev. gentleman may be a better theologian than a politician. At all events, he has not made a brilliant figure on the present occasion. However, his pamphlet will not have been utterly useless if it has the effect of drawing the attention of other pamphleteers to the fact that it was printed at the United Kingdom Ragged School Industrial Institution, Victoria-street, Westminster. Indeed, we are disposed to pardon Mr. Tait all his well-intentioned absurdities for the sake of his advertisement of this admirable institution.

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

| BILLS.       | Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe. | Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies. |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| On Bengal... | 1s. 11½ d. 2s. 0d.                                           | 2s. 2d.                                               | £. s. d.                                   |
| Madras...    | 1s. 11½ d. 2s. 0d.                                           | 2s. 2d.                                               | 677 17 0                                   |
| Bombay       | 2s. 0d. 1s. 11½ d.                                           | 2s. 2½ d.                                             |                                            |

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|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4 per cent. East-India } Sicca Re. | —          | —           | 1 10          |
| Transfer Loan Stock                | —          | —           | 111½          |
| New 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57    | —          | —           | —             |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33        | —          | —           | —             |
| New 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55    | —          | —           | 1 8           |
| 4 per cent. Loan of 1812-43        | —          | —           | —             |

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|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| £.                                                     |                  |                 |
| India Stock .....                                      | 227              |                 |
| India Loan Debentures .....                            | 99½ to 100       |                 |
| India Debentures (2nd is.) ..                          | 99½              |                 |
| India Scrip (2nd issue) .....                          | 99½              |                 |
| India Bonus (£1,000) .....                             | 12s. to 15s. pm. |                 |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                             | 15s. pm.         |                 |
| RAILWAYS.                                              |                  |                 |
| 18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | 9s.              | ½ dis. to par   |
| 18 Ditto Additional Capital, A                         | 6                | ½ dis. to par   |
| 18 Ditto B .....                                       | 4½               | ½ dis. to par   |
| 20 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | 1.3              | ½ dis. to ½ pm. |
| 20 Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)                          | 3                | ½ to 1 pm.      |
| 20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 6 p. ct.)                       | 5                | ½ to ½ pm.      |
| Stock East Indian .....                                | 100              | 108½ to 109     |
| 20 Ditto E Shares Extension...                         | 10               | 1½ to 1½ pm.    |
| 20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | all              | 31½ to 31½      |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                             | 4                | ½ to ½ pm.      |
| 20 Ditto .....                                         | 4                | ½ to ½ pm.      |
| 20 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)    | 9                | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | all              | 18½ to 18½      |
| 20 Ditto (guar. 5 per cent.)                           | all              | 20½ to 20½      |
| 20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | all              | ½ to ½ dis.     |
| 20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 5                | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)               | 5                | par to ½ pm.    |
| 20 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)                      | 7                | 3 to 1 dis.     |
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| 20 Scinde (ditto) .....                                | all              | 31½ to 31½      |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) .....                             | 10               | par to ½ pm.    |
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| 100 Australasia .....                                  | all              | 92½ to 93       |
| 95 Bank of Egypt .....                                 | all              | 27 to 28        |
| 95 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China       | 10               | 3½ to 1½ dis.   |
| 95 Oriental Bank Corporation...                        | all              |                 |
| 95 Ottoman Bank .....                                  | all              | 31½ to 31½      |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                                         |                  |                 |
| 20 Eastern Steam .....                                 | all              | 3 to 3½         |
| 90 Indian & Australian Tel. Co.                        | 2                |                 |
| 10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                     | all              | 7½ to 8½        |
| 1 N. B. Australasian Company                           | all              | ½ to 1          |
| 1 Oriental Gas .....                                   | all              | ½ to 1          |
| 1 Ditto New .....                                      | 15s.             | ½ dis. to par   |
| 50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp....   | all              | 51 to 53        |
| 50 Ditto New .....                                     | 10               | 12 to 13 pm.    |
| 20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | 2                | ½ to ½ pm.      |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip                            | all              | ½ to 1          |
| 1 Ditto Registered .....                               | all              | ½ to 1½         |

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London, 18th December, 1858.

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East-India House,  
17th December, 1858.

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| 12 Tea Spoons ...              | 0 16 0          | 1 4 0          | 1 7 0           | 1 16 0         |
| 2 Sauce Ladles ...             | 0 8 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0         |
| 1 Gravy Spoon ...              | 0 7 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 11 0          | 0 13 0         |
| 4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) ... | 0 6 0           | 0 10 0         | 0 12 0          | 0 14 0         |
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| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ...         | 0 3 6           | 0 5 6          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0          |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers ...        | 1 0 0           | 1 10 0         | 1 14 0          | 1 18 0         |
| 1 Butter Knife ...             | 0 3 0           | 0 5 0          | 0 6 0           | 0 7 0          |
| 1 Soup Ladle ...               | 0 12 0          | 0 16 0         | 0 17 6          | 1 0 0          |
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